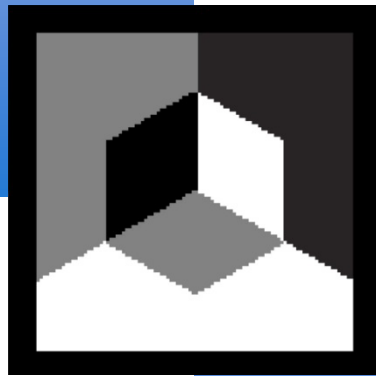


AAMA AG-09

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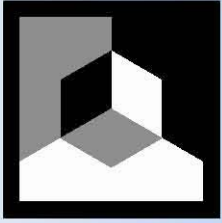


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FOREWORD

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

Please refer to AAMA Glossary (AG-09) for all definitions except for those appearing below (which apply only to this xxx).

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

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TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
AAMA	American Architectural Manufacturers Association. A national trade association that establishes voluntary standards for the window, door and skylight industry.	101/I.S.2-97
ABSORBED	The collection of dissolved resin in condensed form in and on the anodic film.	612-02
ACCESS DOOR	Entryway, for service purposes, to closeted area where sliding wall panels stack.	SFM-1-87
ACOUSTICS	A science that deals with the production, control, transmission, reception, and effects of sound	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
ACRYLIC	A group of thermoplastic resins formed by polymerizing the esters of acrylic acid.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
ACTIVATOR	A material which, when added to the base compound of a multicomponent system, will initiate or accelerate the curing mechanism.	GAG-1-97
ACTIVE DOOR (OR LEAF)	First operating door of a pair, when unlocking; the door usually equipped with cylinder control for locking mechanism.	SFM-1-87
ACTIVE SOLAR HEAT GAIN	Solar heat that passes through a material and is captured by mechanical means.	IGMA Glossary
ADDITION	The construction of a sunroom that is attached to an existing structure.	2100-02
ADHESION	That property of a coating or sealant which measures its ability to adhere or bond to the surface to which it is applied.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
ADHESION PEEL TEST	The separation of a bond, whereby the material is pulled away from the surface at a 90-degree angle or a 180-degree angle to the plane to which it is adhered. Values are expressed in pounds/inch width. Failure is defined as adhesive or cohesive.	850-91
ADHESION-IN PEEL TEST	A quantitative measure of bond strength, whereby the material is pulled away from the mating surface at a 90 degree angle or a 180 degree angle to the plane to which it is adhered. Values are generally expressed in pounds per inch width and as to whether failure mode was adhesive or cohesive.	GAG-1-97
ADHESIVE FAILURE	Failure of the bond between the sealant and the surface to which it is in contact.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
ADHESIVE MATERIAL	Provides the seal between the facing material and the surface to which it adheres.	711-07
ADJUSTABLE	Accessible without major construction of the window, door, TDD or unit skylight to bring the parts of the product to a true or more effective relative position	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
AEROELASTIC (DYNAMIC) MODEL	This is a building model that is constructed to deflect and oscillate in response to fluctuating air flow induced forces. Strain gauges mounted on elastic elements and accelerometers attached to the frame of this type of model are used to measure peak and mean values of fluctuating moments, deflections and accelerations for the overall building. While this type of model is not primarily used for curtain walls, curtain wall performance can be affected by in-plane and out-of-plane racking of the curtain wall system as the building deflects. Peak deflections obtained from the aeroelastic model tests can be used to estimate maximum deflections of the system elements.	CW-11-85
AEROSOL FOAM SEALANT	A sealant that is formed and expands in volume as it is dispensed under pressure from a container using a propellant.	812-04 & 200-09
AESTHETICS	The science and philosophy of beauty.	SFM-1-87
AIR AND WATER BARRIER (AIR/WATER BARRIER):	Wall system layer(s) that limits the transfer of liquid water and air through the system. The barrier shall be adequate to withstand design wind load requirements, either independently or through a backup system. The terms "air and water barrier" and/or "air/water barrier" may also indicate a material that is also a vapor retarder.	508-07 & 509-09
AIR BARRIER FOAM SEALANT	Also referred to as expanding foam. An aerosol foam product dispensed as a bead into the air gap area around the fenestration perimeter to reduce the infiltration or ex-filtration of air between the fenestration product and the rough opening.	504-05
AIR INFILTRATION	The amount of air that passes between a window sash and frame, a door panel and frame, or the glazing system of fixed windows.	IGMA Glossary
AIR LEAKAGE	The flow of air which passes through fenestration products.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 503-03, 504-05 & 507-07
AIR LEAKAGE RESISTANCE	The amount of air leaking through cracks in walls, windows, and doors.	2100-02
AIR LOCK STRIP	The weatherstripping attached to the edges of each wing of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
AIR POCKETS	Bubbles of air entrapped within a sealant, or between two adjacent beads of sealant applied successively in a joint.	GAG-1-97
AIR SEAL	A seal put into the air gap area around the interior side, exterior side or both sides of the fenestration perimeter to restrict infiltration or ex-filtration of air past the fenestration product.	100-07 & 200-09
AIRBLAST OVER-PRESSURE	The variation of air pressure caused by a blast event relative to ambient pressure conditions.	510-06
AIRSPACE	The space between adjacent layers in a multi-layer glazing system	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
ALL-GLASS DOOR	See Glass Door.	SFM-1-87
ALTERATION	The modification of the existing structure to accommodate the addition.	2100-02
ALUMINUM SPACER	$U_{EOG} = 0.223 + 0.842U_{COG} - 0.153U_{COG}^2$	507-03
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE/CONDITIONS	The temperature or conditions (humidity, air velocity, light exposure, etc.) which surround or encompass the area of concern, i.e., a test specimen, framing member, etc.	TIR-A8-04
AMPLITUDE	The difference between the maximum and minimum pressure that is developed in a sound pulse.	TIR-A1-04
ANCHOR	Any device used to secure a building part or component to adjoining construction or a supporting member. See also Floor Anchor and Jamb Anchor.	SFM-1-87
ANCHORAGE	The attachment of the individual products or mulled fenestration assembly to the rough opening with regard to transferring load.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02 & 450-06
ANGULAR DISTORTION	The rotation of the exterior face of the framing member from its nominal position. Normally this is caused by thermal stresses during pouring and curing, improper handling or uneven glazing pressures.	TIR-A8-04
ANNEALED GLASS	Glass that has not been heat treated and is essentially strain free; often referred to as "regular glass."	GDSG-1-87
ANNEALING LEHR	An on-line, controlled heating/cooling apparatus located after the tin bath and before the cooling conveyor of a float glass production line. Its purpose is to relieve induced stress from the flat glass product to allow normal cold end processing.	GAG-1-97
ANNUAL ENERGY	The composite fuel and electric energy at the building site boundary for heating, cooling, and lighting the building, including pump energy and fan energy.	DDGA-89
ANNUAL LOADS	The separate energy requirements for each of the three factors heating, cooling, and lighting.	DDGA-89
ANODIC COATING	The surface finish resulting from anodizing. Coatings may be produced by clear, integral color or electrolytically deposited color processes. See Anodize.	SFM-1-87
ANODIZE	To give an aluminum oxide coating by electrolytic action.	SFM-1-87
ANODIZING ALUMINUM	Aluminum that is treated by electrolysis to develop a finished surface (an extremely hard, noncorrosive oxide film). The electrochemical process produces an anodic coating by converting aluminum into aluminum oxide by electrolytic action. The resulting finish may be either clear or colored, and is an integral part of the aluminum.	IGMA Glossary
ANTI-REFLECTIVE COATING	A transparent coating, typically 150 nm thick, which reduces surface reflectance by using destructive interference between light reflected at the substrate surface and light reflected at the coating surface.	IGMA Glossary
ANTI-WALK BLOCKS	Elastomeric blocks that limit glass from moving lateral in the glazing rabbet which may result from thermal, seismic, wind load effects, building movement, and other forces that may apply.	850-91, GAG-1-97 & GDSG-1-87
APPEAL	Request to AAMA by a licensee for reconsideration of a decision, which may have resulted from a complaint or dispute. Appeals must be in writing, directed to the Validator, the AAMA Chief Engineer, Certification Programs, the Certification Policy Committee, or the Board of Directors, as appropriate.	103-09
APPLICATION LIFE	The period of time during which a sealant, after being mixed with a catalyst or exposed to the atmosphere, remains suitable for application; also referred to as work life, or pot life.	GAG-1-97
APPLIED COATING	The process of applying an organic coating using various application methods on a prepared surface and curing it into a continuous film.	623-07, 624-07 & 625-07

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
APPLIED MUNTIN	A profile member applied to the exterior or interior of a lite of glass to simulate individual glass lites. The members may be tape applied, sandwiched with the glass and glazed in, or designed to be removable.	101/I.S.2-97
APPLIED STOP	Surface mounted stop attached to a cased opening frame.	101/I.S.2-97
ARCHITECTURAL CLEAR ANODIC COATINGS (A41 AND A31)	Conventional aluminum oxide coatings which are formed in sulfuric acid based electrolytes. These coatings are transparent and allow the natural aluminum color to show through.	611-98
ARCHITECTURAL COLOR ANODIC FINISHES (A43)	Clear aluminum oxide coatings that are dyed to produce a range of colors including gold, red, yellow, blue, turquoise and black. Only colors meeting the weathering requirements as outlined in Section 9.7, Weathering, are covered by this specification. Anodizing process recommendations of the dye manufacturer are to be strictly followed. Additional coating thickness in excess of Class I may be necessary for exterior color-fastness. Electrodeposited coatings may also be overdyed (A44/A43).	611-98
ARCHITECTURAL TERRACE DOOR	A door primarily used for terrace access in high-rise applications/buildings. Architectural terrace doors consist of one or more glazed panels contained within one master frame. The operable panels will be hinged on either jamb, and can swing either to the exterior or interior (not both). The door is not used as a primary entrance door because of the nature of the sill/threshold design used to meet performance requirements. Architectural terrace doors are not tested for limited water and meet the requirements of AAMA 910.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
ARCHITECTURAL WALLS	Walls having formed framing members (usually extrusions) and sizeable areas of glass, often with opaque panel areas also.	CW-DG-1-96
AREA	Thermal performance characteristics of fenestration products are dependent on the vision area, spandrel area, center-of-glass area, edge-of-glass area, frame area and total area. Each of these terms is defined by the following: Vision Area, Spandrel Area, Center-of-Glass Area (cog), Edge-of-Glass Area (eog), Frame Area and Total Area	507-07
ARGON GAS (ARGON FILLED)	An inert, nontoxic gas placed between glass panes in insulated glass units in order to improve the insulating value of sealed glass units.	IGMA Glossary
ARMORED FACEPLATE	Tamper-proof faceplate or front of a lock mortised in the edge of a door to cover the lock mechanism.	SFM-1-87
ASPECT RATIO	The quotient of the long side of a glazing lite over the short side of that lite.	GAG-1-97
ASSEMBLED UNIT	A unit, complete in its entirety, shipped with all parts and sub-assemblies in complete connection with each other and with no separate pieces. Screens, if offered, may be shipped separately.	1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS	Drawings that show typical cross sections of the egress window system.	1704-01
ASTM (AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS)	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.	FSCOM-1-02
ASTRAGAL	A vertical member placed at the meeting edges of a double door to provide a weather seal and may be used to anchor the fixed door.	101/I.S.2-97
ASTRAGAL	The member applied to door meeting stiles to close the clearance gap, usually for weathering purposes.	SFM-1-87
ASYMMETRICAL INSULATING GLASS UNIT	Insulating glass units in which the panes of glass are of a different thickness or type or both.	GDSG-1-87
ATRIUM	A large enclosed open space with the shell of a building.	DDGA-89
ATRIUM GLAZING	Horizontal (or similar) light transmitting material located in the roof sections of the atrium space; the glazed area is assumed to be uniformly distributed over the entire atrium roof with a minimum of ten percent of the gross glazed area used for structural support members.	DDGA-89
AUTO ADHESION	The adhesion of a specific uncured sealant to the same cured sealant.	850-91
AUTOMATIC OPERATOR	Power-operated door activating device and control, actuated by approaching traffic or remote switch.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
AUXILLARY TESTS	Additional mandatory testing of a specimen as outlined in Clause 5.3.6 of 101/I.S. 2/A440-05	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
AWNING WINDOW	See Awning, Hopper, and Projected Window	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
AWNING, HOPPER AND PROJECTED WINDOW	A window consisting of one or more sash hinged at the top or bottom which project outward or inward from the plane of the frame. An awning rotates about its top hinge(s) and projects outward. A hopper window rotates about its bottom hinge(s) and projects inward.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
BACK CHECK	A resistance to cushion and slow down the opening swing of a door before reaching the closer swing limit.	SFM-1-87
BACK CLOSURE	Complementary member used in forming tube for side jamb.	SFM-1-87
BACK DAM	The rear upturned leg of a masonry sill, sill pan or subsill designed for the purpose of containing liquid water. A sealant joint can also be used to form a back dam provided it is part of a continuous air seal.	100-07
BACK STOP	A mechanical feature of a door closer which completely stops the opening swing of a door at a pre-set position.	SFM-1-87
BACK UP	A material placed into a joint, primarily to control the depth of the sealant.	850-91
BACKER ROD	A polyethylene or polyurethane foam material installed under compression and used to control sealant joint depth, provide a surface for sealant tooling, serve as a bond breaker to prevent three-sided adhesion, and provide an hour-glass contour of the finished bead.	GAG-1-97
BACKSET	See Door Backset, Flush Bolt Backset, Hinge Backset and Lock Backset	SFM-1-87
BALANCE	A mechanical device used in hung windows as a means of counterbalancing the weight of the sash.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
BALANCE RATED TRAVEL RANGE (BRTR)	The rated travel range of the balance as specified by the manufacturer.	902-07 & 908-02
BALANCED DOOR	A door equipped with double-pivoted hardware so designed as to cause a semi-counterbalanced swing action when opening.	SFM-1-87
BALCONY	An exterior floor that projects from the wall of a building, is completely supported by the building structure, and is enclosed by a parapet or railing.	2200-01
BARRIER FREE	The elimination of barriers or obstructions to permit ready access to and through entrances for those who are confined to wheelchairs or otherwise physically handicapped.	SFM-1-87
BARRIER WALL	A wall system that is intended to manage all water at the exterior surface.	200-09
BASELINE UNIT	One test specimen representative of the product line under evaluation, fabricated using standard construction for that product line with the highest conductivity glazing option for that product line. A baseline test specimen glazed with an insulating glass unit (IGU) shall be filled with air.	1505-03
BASEMENT WINDOW	Any window operator type intended for the purpose of ventilating or illuminating a basement or cellar.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
BASIC WIND SPEED	A factor used to calculate structural pressures caused by wind force acting on a surface or structure. Basic Wind Speed is generally expressed in miles per hour (mph) or kilometers per hour (kph) and is generally based on wind speed maps included in building codes or other related standards. The speed may be expressed as fastest mile wind speed, peak gust velocity, or other similar type of measurement.	2100-02
BEAD	A sealant or compound after application in a joint irrespective of the method of application, such as caulking bead, glazing bead, etc. Also a molding or strip used to hold glass or panels in position.	850-91
BEAM	A horizontal, weight-supporting member of a structural frame.	SFM-1-87
BED OR BEDDING	The bead of compound applied between two materials, normally the glass or panel and the stop or frame.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
BEDDING OF STOP	The application of sealant at the base of a channel, just before the stop is placed in position, or buttered on the inside face of the stop.	850-91
BEIGE PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 61$ to 87 , $a_H = -2.5$ to 4.0 , and $b_H = 6.5$ to 23 .	310-04

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
BENT GLASS	Glass that has been curved by heating to above its softening point and then bent by gravity or press molds; also termed "curved glass."	GDSG-1-87
BETWEEN GLASS MUNTIN	A small profile member installed between the lites of glass, in a sealed insulating glass unit, to simulate individual glass lites.	101/I.S.2-97
BEVEL	A sloped or canted surface contiguous with a vertical or horizontal one.	SFM-1-87
BEVEL OF SEALANT BEAD	In glazing, a bead of sealant applied to provide a slanted top surface so that water will drain away from the glass or panel.	850-91
BITE	The dimension by which the inner or outer edge of the frame or glazing stop overlaps the edge of the glazing.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 510-06, 850-91, GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87
BITE FAILURE	Glazing or infill panel disengagement from the fenestration system that is attributed to an inadequate bite.	510-06
BITUMINOUS	Describing cement, mastic, or roofing, indicating a product in which asphalt is a major ingredient.	SFM-1-87
BLANK	Thin plastic sheeting or other suitable material applied to the exterior surface of the test specimen (tare reading).	503-03
BLAST (EXPLOSION)	A rapid chemical or nuclear reaction that produces sound, heat, light and a shock wave.	510-06
BLAST CONSULTANT	An individual, firm or institution employing such persons that have demonstrated experience with the accepted practices for blast resistant design.	510-06
BLAST EVENT	An explosion resulting in a time-dependent variation of air pressure that radiates from the explosion.	510-06
BLAST TESTS	Tests designed to simulate the effects on an explosion.	510-06
BLEEDING	A migration of a liquid to the surface of a component or into/onto an adjacent material.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
BLISTER	A rounded elevation of the pultruded surface with boundaries that may be more or less sharply defined.	305-06
BLOCK	A small piece of elastomeric or other suitable material used to support or position the glass in the frame	850-91
BOND BREAKER	A material used to prevent adhesion to a designated surface.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
BOOKFOLD	All four or three wings of a revolving door folded so that they are parallel and point in the same direction.	SFM-1-87
BOTTOM ARM	The arm mechanism attached to the bottom rail of a door and connecting to the spindle of a floor closer or pivot.	SFM-1-87
BOUNDARY LAYER	The atmospheric layer from the ground surface up to a height where ground based obstacles such as buildings, trees and low hills cease to affect wind characteristics. In this layer the vertical distribution of mean wind speed, turbulence intensity and scale (gustiness) are determined primarily by surface features.	CW-11-85
BOUNDARY LAYER WIND TUNNEL (BLWT)	A low velocity wind tunnel with a long test section designed to physically model the atmospheric boundary layer. The floor of the wind tunnel is covered with surface features scaled to the same scale as the structure under study so as to develop a boundary layer with air flow characteristics similar to those for the actual site.	CW-11-85
BOX STRIKE	See Strike.	SFM-1-87
BRAKE SHAPE	Sheet stock bent or "broken" to desired shape, as required by specific job, on a power or manual brake machine. This shape is often used to cover conditions which cannot be covered by stock shape.	SFM-1-87
BREAKAWAY FORCE	The force required to start a sash (or panel) in motion from a fully closed position.	101/I.S.2-97
BREAKAWAY MECHANISM	See Collapsing Mechanism.	SFM-1-87
BREAKOUT	Individual fiberglass strands which are loose or frayed, typically near fabricated edges.	305-06
BREATHER (TUBE) UNITS	An insulating glass unit where a tube or a hole is factory-placed into the unit's spacer to accommodate elevation of pressure differences encountered in shipping. These tubes or holes are to be sealed on the job-site prior to unit installation.	IGMA Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
BRICKMOLD	A molding used as an exterior door or window casing.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
BRIDGE	The portion of the extruded framing member which connects the exterior face with the interior structural portion of the frame. This portion of the thermal break cavity is removed by sawing or milling after pouring and curing of the thermal break material	TIR-A8-04
BRITISH THERMAL UNIT (BTU)	The heat required to increase the temperature of 1 lb. of water 1 degree F.	101/I.S. 2/A440-05
BSSC	The Building Seismic Safety Council was established in 1979 under the auspices of the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS) for dealing with the complex regulatory, technical, social, and economic issues involved in developing and promulgating building earthquake hazard mitigation regulatory provisions that are national in scope. Building Seismic Safety Council, 1090 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005.	501.4-00 (of 501.4-00 & 501.6-01)
BUBBLE	An inclusion of a gaseous or liquid material within the vinyl or at the glass-vinyl interface.	TSGG-04
BUBBLING	Open or closed pockets in a sealant caused by release, production, or expansion of gasses.	GAG-1-97
BUILDING ENVELOPE	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. NOTE: In some instances two assemblies in parallel serve as the complete building envelope. For example, the exterior wall of an unheated porch provides precipitation protection and resists a portion of the air pressure imposed by wind while the interior wall of the same space provides heat transfer resistance (air leakage) and resists air pressure. Depending on the design, fenestration in either wall can provide forced entry resistance.	GAG-1-97 & 101/I.S. 2/A440-08
BUILDING PAPER	A membrane material typically made of cellulose paper impregnated with asphalt (to inhibit passage of liquid water through the material) and which is commonly used as a concealed water-resistive barrier (WRB), similar to polymer house wraps, in membrane/drainage walls.	100-07
BULKHEAD	The member of an entrance frame which forms a base for a sidelight.	SFM-1-87
BULL-NOSE	Convex rounding of a member, such as a radius face plate.	SFM-1-87
BUMPER BAR	See Guard Bar.	SFM-1-87
BUTT	Abbreviation for Butt Hinge, which is a hinge designed for application to the edge of a door.	SFM-1-87
BUTT GLAZING	The installation of glass products where the vertical glass edges are without structural supporting mullions	IGMA Glossary
BUTT JOINT	A meeting of two members squarely end to end.	SFM-1-87
BUTTERING	Application of compound or sealant to the surface of a member before placing it into position.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
BUTT-HUNG DOOR	A door hung on Butt Hinges.	SFM-1-87
BUTYL	A non-hardening compound formed by the copolymerization of isobutylene with isoprene.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
CAMBER	A slight rising from a plane to gain an actual or apparent effect of arching.	SFM-1-87
CAP BEAD	A beveled seal applied to the top of the glazing rabbet to shed water away from the glazed infill.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
CAPILLARY TUBE UNITS	An insulating glass unit where a very small metal tube of specific length and inside diameter is factory-placed into the unit's spacer to accommodate both the pressure differences to the point of installation and also the pressure differences encountered daily after installation. Capillary tubes are not sealed after installation.	IGMA Glossary
CAPSTOCK	The outer layer in a co-extrusion generally exposed to weathering. It could also be the outer layer designated for color, appearance or other performance criteria.	306-04 & 311-05
CASEMENT WINDOW	A window consisting of one or more sash hinged to open from the side (adjacent to the jambs), which project outward or inward from the plane of the window in the vertical plane.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
CASING	Door or window trim encasing a structural member.	SFM-1-87
CATALYST	A material which speeds the cure of a compound.	850-91, GAG-1-97 & TIR-A8-04

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
CAULK	The application of a sealant to a joint, crack, or crevice.	850-91, GAG-1-97 & SFM-1-87
CAVITY	The hollow, channel or void provided in the extruded framing member into which the liquid thermal break material is poured.	TIR-A8-04 & 509-09
CAVITY TO VENT RATIO	The volume of the drainage and ventilation cavity in m ³ (ft ³) between the rain screen and the air/water barrier, divided by the area of the vent in the rain screen in m ² (ft ²). It does not include the volume of rigid non-air permeable insulation such as closed cell foams, but does include the volume of fibrous insulation such as mineral wool insulation. The cavity to vent ratio shall be expressed as m ³ / m ² (ft ³ /ft ²).	508-07
CAVITY WALL	A type of building wall construction consisting of an outer wall secured to an inner wall separated by an air space.	GAG-1-97
CELLULOSIC COMPOSITE	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 311-05
CEMENT CASING	The pan installed in the floor to house the floor bearing and/or operator of a revolving door or the floor mounted operator or closer for a swinging door.	SFM-1-87
CENTER SHAFT	The vertical shaft to which the wings of a revolving door are fastened.	SFM-1-87
CENTER-HUNG DOOR	A door hung on center pivots.	SFM-1-87
CENTER-OF-GLASS AREA (COG)	For thermal transmittance, this includes all vision area except the area within 64 mm (2.5 in.) of the primary sash or frame. For VT and SHGC determination, center-of-glass area is taken to be the vision area.	507-03
CENTER-PIVOT	Swing hardware having its pivot axis on the thickness centerline of the door and normally located about 2 ¾" from the hinge jamb.	SFM-1-87
CERTIFICATION	A process that indicates a representative sample of a product line has been tested, that the product meets specified requirements, and that the product is subject to ongoing inspections by an outside certification agency.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	A program sponsored by a HUD approved organization concerned with product evaluation. This organization maintains periodic testing, inspection and listing of products that meet this standard.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02 & 1704-01
CERTIFIED PRODUCT	A product which meets all requirements of the certification program and is included in that listing.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02 & 1704-01
CHANNEL	A three-sided, U-shaped opening in a sash or frame to receive a lite or panel, with or without a removable stop or stops. (See rabbet.)	850-91 & SFM-1-87
CHANNEL DEPTH	The measurement from the bottom of the channel to the top of the stop, or measurement from sight line to base of channel.	850-91
CHANNEL GLAZING	The sealing of joints around lites or panels set in a U-shaped channel employing removable stops.	850-91
CHANNEL WIDTH	The measurement between stationary stops (or between a stationary stop and removable stop) in a U-shaped channel.	850-91
CHASE	A rough channel formed in the inner face of a wall to receive piping, wiring, or duct-work and keep it behind the finished surface.	SFM-1-87
CHECK	See Door Closer.	SFM-1-87
CHECK RAIL	See Meeting Rail	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY	"Chemical Compatibility" is in accordance with a definition outlined in ASTM C 717, "Standard Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants." Compatibility is defined as the capability of two or more materials that can be placed in contact or close proximity with one another with each material maintaining its usual physical or chemical properties, or both. Specifically, this is to ensure that the components do not interact (chemically or otherwise) to the extent that their properties are altered, which could adversely affect the performance of each component as defined in Section 9.0.	713-08

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
CHEMICALLY BONDED	(When related to a welded corner) A process where the two polymer profiles or pieces are heated and fused together with the aid of a chemical reaction. The reaction and bonding is similar to the original extrusion process.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
CHEMICAL CURING SEALANT	A sealant that cures primarily through chemical reaction.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
CHEMICALLY STRENGTHENED GLASS	Glass that has been strengthened by an interchange of molecules at the glass surface, the modified molecules are larger than the original, placing the glass surface in compression.	GDSG-1-87
CHIPS	Minor damage to the pultruded or coated surface that removes material, but does not cause a crack or craze.	305-06
CHORD	For bent glass, the dimension measured straight across the bend.	GDSG-1-87
CHROMOGENIC GLAZING	A broad class of switchable glazings including active materials (i.e.: electrochromic) and passive materials (photochromic and thermochromic).	IGMA Glossary
CLADDING	See Fenestration Cladding	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & CW-11-85
CLADDING SUPPORT	A sub-support between the exterior wall cladding and the building frame that acts to transfer loads back to the structure. Not to be confused with panel stiffener, which typically acts to limit cladding deflection.	509-09
CLASS I (A4)	High performance anodic finishes used in exterior applications receiving periodic maintenance such as curtain walls. Minimum coating thickness of 18 microns (0.7 mil).	611-98
CLASS II (A3)	Commercial anodic coatings used in interior applications or exterior applications receiving regularly scheduled cleaning and maintenance such as storefronts. Minimum coating thickness of 10 microns (0.4 mil).	611-98
CLEAR GLASS	Architectural clear glass is mostly of the soda-lime-silica type, and composition varies between manufacturers, but is generally 70 - 74 percent silica, 5 - 12 percent lime, and 12 - 16 percent soda, with small amounts of magnesium, aluminum, iron, and other elements.	IGMA Glossary
CLEARANCE	See Door Clearance.	SFM-1-87
CLIPPED CANOPY	See Revolving Door Canopy.	SFM-1-87
CLIPS	Wire spring devices to hold glass in a rebated sash, without stops, and face glazed.	850-91
CLOSER	See Door Closer.	SFM-1-87
CLOSING FORCE	See Operating Force and Force to Latch Door	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 612, 613, 614, 615, 620, 621, 623, 624, 625, 2603 & 2605
COALESCENCE	To unite, to join together.	850-91
COATING	UV protective material usually applied to areas exposed to direct sunlight after installation; interchangeable with the term "film."	305-06 & 2604-05
COEFFICIENT OF EXPANSION	A value denoting the rate at which a material expands with rising temperature.	SFM-1-87
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	A fraction or percentage indicative of the variability or distribution of a value.	GDSG-1-87
COEXTRUSION	Profiles extruded from two or more concentric streams of PVC compounds. The separate streams may be compounded to provide different characteristics such as strength or weathering or special mounting strips.	306-04 & 311-05
COHESIVE FAILURE	Failure characterized by splitting within the sealant resulting from over-extension.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
COIL COATING	Process wherein a continuous coil of metal is unwound, cleaned, surface treated, coated, heat cured, and resound in one operation.	620-02 & 621-02
COINCIDENCE DIP	A frequency or set of frequencies at which the sound transmission loss across a material will decrease due to the resonant characteristics of the material.	TIR-A1-04
COLD FLOW	Deformation, under gravitational force, at or below room temperature.	850-91
COLLAPSING MECHANISM	The revolving door mechanism, top and bottom, that allows the door to turn properly and breakaway when required.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
COLORED MARKING	Discoloration on the surface of the pultruded product that cannot be removed by rigorous cleaning.	305-06
COLOR-HOLD GUIDELINES	Predictive target color regions within a three-dimensional model which constitute acceptable appearance retention levels of color change resulting from weathering of a specific product type and color.	310-04
COLUMN	A supporting pillar.	SFM-1-87
COMBINATION ASSEMBLY	An assembly formed by a combination of two or more separate fenestration products whose frames are mullied together utilizing a combination mullion or reinforcing mullion.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
COMBINATION DOORS	A door composed of a prime door with a storm door affixed to the exterior face of the assembly. Combination doors are offered by the manufacturer as a complete factory pre-assembled or integral unit. Operation of the prime door and storm door shall be completely independent of each other. Combination doors are marked and tested as single integral units.	1702.2-02
COMBINATION MULLION	A horizontal or vertical member formed by joining two or more individual fenestration units together without a mullion stiffener.	101/I.S. 2-97 & 450-06
COMBUSTION	A chemical process of oxidation that occurs at a rate fast enough to produce a temperature rise and usually a light, either as a glow or flame.	FSCOM-1-02
COMMERCIAL BUILDING (AS DEFINED IN THE IECC)	All buildings other than detached one- and two-family dwellings, townhouses and residential buildings, Groups R-2 and R-4.	507-03
COMMERCIAL ENTRANCE SYSTEM	A system of products used for ingress, egress and rescue in non-residential buildings. Commercial entrance systems typically utilize panic hardware, automatic closers, and relatively large amounts of glass. Commercial entrance systems are often site assembled. They are typically subject to high use and possibly abuse and are designed to withstand such use and abuse.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
COMMON MULLIONS	Occur when two or more similar units are assembled in rows or ribbons (back to back). The individual units must be tested to the appropriate section(s) of this standard, but may be either factory or field mullied. Evidence of compliance shall be either by testing or mathematical calculation.	101/I.S.2-97
COMPARTMENTALIZATION (SEGMENTATION)	The principle of dividing the vent and drainage cavity into smaller confined air cavities to control vertical or horizontal air flow inside the wall for the purpose of maintaining the pressure equalized air space.	508-07 & 509-09
COMPATIBILITY	The ability of two or more materials to exist in close and permanent association for an indefinite period with no adverse effect of one on the other.	GAG-1-97 & 200-09
COMPATIBLE	Two or more substances which can be mixed or blended or in close proximity without separating, reacting, or affecting the material adversely.	850-91
COMPATIBLE MATERIALS	Materials that can exist in contact or close proximity to one another without detrimental effects on either.	713-08
COMPLIANT	Expression of dissatisfaction (other than Appeal) to the AAMA Validator or Chief Engineer, Certification Programs by a licensee, any person, or organization, relating to either the operation of the certification program or qualifications of a certified product, where a response is expected. Complaints and responses must be in writing. If the complainant deems the response unsatisfactory, he may file an Appeal.	103-09
COMPOSITE SECTION	Any combination of aluminum and one or more non-metallic materials such as elastomers, polyurethane, plastics, vinyl, etc. which are used as a thermal barrier joining the aluminum sections. The components of this structure act together in such a manner that their joint structural performance is greater than the performance of the sum of the individual components acting separately.	TIR-A8-04
COMPOSITE UNIT	A fenestration product consisting of two or more sash, leaves, lites or sliding door panels within a single frame utilizing an integral mullion (not to be confused with products made from composite materials).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
COMPOUND	A chemical formulation of ingredients, used to produce a caulking, elastomeric joint sealant, etc.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
COMPRESSION	Pressure exerted on a sealant in a joint, as by placing a light or panel in place against bedding, or placing a stop in position against a bead of sealant.	850-91

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
COMPRESSION GASKET	A gasket designed to function under compression.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
COMPRESSION SET	The permanent deformation of a material after removal of the compressive stress.	701/702-04, 850-91, GAG-1-97 & JS-91
COMPRESSION STRENGTH	The maximum compressive stress which a material is capable of sustaining. Compressive strength is calculated from the maximum load during a compression test and the original cross-sectional area of the specimen.	TIR-A8-04
CONCENTRATED LOAD	A force applied to a fixed point load on a window, door, TDD or unit skylight component.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 2200-01
CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT (CMU)	A pre-cast masonry block used to construct walls.	200-09
CONDENSATION	The deposition of moisture (liquid or frost) on the surface of an object caused by warm, moist air coming into contact with a colder object.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
CONDENSATION GUTTER	A trough for carrying off condensed water; this may be drained to the exterior or allowed to evaporate.	GDSG-1-87
CONDENSATION RESISTANCE FACTOR (CRF)	A rating number obtained under standard test conditions as prescribed in AAMA 1503. The CRF is essentially the ratio of the difference between an average inside surface temperature and the outside air temperature, and the difference between the inside air temperature and the outside air temperature. The CRF allows for comparison of the relative performance of fenestration systems based on the point at which an objectionable amount of condensation occurs. The CRF is dimensionless and expressed as a number between 1 and 100. The higher the CRF, the higher the resistance to condensation.	503-03, 507-07, 1503-09 & TIR-A8-04
CONDITIONED	Space within a building that is provided with a heating and/or cooling system.	2100-02
CONDITIONED SPACE	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
CONDUCTION	The transfer of heat through matter, whether solid, liquid, or gas.	IGMA Glossary
CONSERVATORY	A sunroom featuring a high percentage of glazed surfaces used as walls and roof systems.	2100-02
CONSISTENCY	The degree of softness or firmness of a sealant, as supplied in the container, and varying according to method of application, such as gun, knife, tool, etc.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
CONSTRUCTION JOINT	The linear void between two adjacent building elements.	FSCOM-1-02
CONTROL JOINT	A joint acting to regulate the location and degree of cracking and separation resulting from the dimensional change of different elements of a structure.	850-91
CONVECTION	The transfer of heat through a liquid or gas, when that medium hits against a solid surface.	IGMA Glossary
COORDINATOR	A mechanism which controls the order of closing of a pair of swing doors, used with doors equipped with overlapping astragals and certain panic hardware which requires one door to close ahead of the other.	SFM-1-87
COPE	To join two molded strips at an angle by fitting one over the other, instead of mitering.	SFM-1-87
CO-POLYMER	A polymer containing two or more chemically different types of monomers.	850-91
CORNER BRACKET	A bracket which is connected to a door frame jamb and head at the upper hinge corner to support an exposed overhead door closer. Used only on out-swinging doors.	SFM-1-87
CORNER POST	A glass-holding mullion which connects two plates of glass at an angle, forming a corner.	SFM-1-87
CORNER SEAL	Formed when a sealant is installed to prevent air and water intrusion at corner details.	850-91
CORROSION	The deterioration of metal by chemical or electro-chemical reaction resulting from exposure to weathering, moisture, chemicals or other agents or media.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
COUPLING	The ability of materials that are rigidly connected, to transmit vibrations or sound energy from one point to another location. The amount of energy transfer will depend upon the type of material.	TIR-A1-04
COVER PLATE	A finish plate used to cover the exposed face of a floor closer not covered by the threshold; also, a plate used to cover the exposed face of a closer mounted in the head of a door frame or a section of threshold over a floor closer.	SFM-1-87
COVERING	A surface that provides protection or security by its position over a space. A covering may be a roof, roof system, glazed surface, screened panel or other similar assembly.	2100-02
CRASH BAR	The cross bar of a panic exit device, serving as a push bar to actuate the panic hardware.	SFM-1-87
CRASH BAR HOUSING	The housing at either end of a crash bar which is mounted on the surface of a door.	SFM-1-87
CREEP	Time dependent part of strain resulting from stress.	850-91
CREMONE	A locking device consisting of two long rods, the ends of which engage at sill and head.	SFM-1-87
CRITICAL INTERFACE	The interface between the fenestration product and the surface of the building that requires protection from water intrusion. The critical interface can include any or all of the following: the mounting flange/nauling fin of the fenestration product and the sheathing WRB or rough opening frame; the trim and siding/cladding interface; or it can be the nail or other penetrations through the window trim.	711-07
CROSS RAFTER	In a skylight system, a structural framing member between rafters; generally at or near horizontal.	GDSG-1-87
CURE TIME	The period of time that a reacting thermosetting material is exposed to specific conditions to reach a specified property level. The time required for a poured and debridged section to develop maximum physical properties.	TIR-A8-04
CURING	The completion of the chemical reaction after the initial reaction and until maximum physical properties are achieved. This process typically continues after debridging.	TIR-A8-04
CURING AGENT	Generally a part of a two-part system which, when added to the base material, cures by a chemical reaction.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
CURTAIN WALL	An External non-bearing wall, intended to separate the exterior and interior environments.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 501.4-00, 501.6-01, 503-03, 507-03, CW-DG-1-96 & FSCOM-1-02
CURVED GLASS	(See "Bent Glass").	GDSG-1-87
CYCLIC BENDING	The repeated application and removal of a bending load to a framing member so as to investigate fatigue life, composite interaction, possible changes in physical properties, etc.	TIR-A8-04
CYLINDER	The cylindrical mechanism which receives the key used to operate a locking mechanism.	SFM-1-87
CYLINDER CAM	Usually refers to the flat metal plate on the end of a mortise type cylinder, serving to actuate the lock mechanism.	SFM-1-87
CYLINDER GUARD	Hardened protective shield to prevent pulling of cylinder.	SFM-1-87
CYLINDER RING	Spacing collar to accommodate longer cylinders.	SFM-1-87
DARK BROWN PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 13$ to 33 , $a_H = -1.0$ to 6.0 , and $b_H = 1.0$ to 6.5 .	310-04
DAYLIGHT OPENING	Minimum clear opening of the pre-existing window frame after removal of sash, glass and all sash components	2410-03
DAYLIGHTING	The effective use of natural lighting from both the sun and the sky for meeting at least part of the lighting needs within an occupied space. Associated with this is an assumption that all or part of the installed lighting system uses some type of lighting control strategy to respond to the available daylight.	DDGA-89
DEAD LOAD	Load from the permanent parts of a building or structure; loads on glass from twist or camber in framing members are dead loads.	2200-02 & GDSG-1-87
DEADLATCH	A latch bolt having an auxiliary feature which prevents its retraction by end pressure when in projected position.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
DEADLOCK	A lock in which a bolt is moved by means of a key or thumb turn, and is positively stopped in its projected position.	SFM-1-87
DEADSTOP	See Backstop.	SFM-1-87
DEBRIDGING	The process whereby the aluminum bridge connecting the exterior and interior portions of the extruded thermal break cavity is removed either by milling or sawing.	TIR-A8-04
DEBRIDGING TIME	The minimum time required for the mixed thermal break material to develop sufficient hardness to allow debridging.	TIR-A8-04
DECK	An exterior floor supported on at least one side by an adjacent structure, posts, piers or other independent supports.	2200-01
DECORATIVE LAMINATE	A layer of natural or synthetic material bonded with an adhesive system to the interior or exterior surface of a plastic skylight, window and door profiles.	307-05 & 312-05
DECOUPLING	The ability of materials to isolate vibrations or sound energy from one point to another location. Resilient materials, such as foam or rubber would provide this type of isolation.	TIR-A1-04
DEFLECTION	Displacement due to flexure of a member under an applied load.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 450-06, 1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
DEFLECTION RESISTANCE	The ability of the thermal break material to resist distortion due to wind loading, gasket pressure, fabrication or handling which would exceed the deflection limits specified for the product.	TIR-A8-04
DELAMINATION	The separation of two or more layers or plies of reinforcing material within pultrusion.	305-06 & TSGG-04
DENSITY	The mass per unit volume of a material, i.e., the mass of the thermal break material divided by the volume of that material.	TIR-A8-04
DENSITY TOLERANCE	Insures that the finished profiles conform to the original design, weight, and to a lesser extent, the dimensions presented in the drawings.	308-05
DESICCANTS	Porous crystalline substances used to absorb moisture and solvent vapors from the air space of insulating glass units. (More properly called absorbents.)	IGMA Glossary
DESIGN DISPLACEMENT	The design earthquake lateral displacements, excluding additional displacement due to actual and accidental torsion. Numerically, this is the calculated elastic deflection multiplied by an appropriate deflection amplification factor that approximates the actual inelastic displacement.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
DESIGN EARTHQUAKE	An earthquake that would produce ground motions at the site under consideration having a 90% probability of not being exceeded in 50 years. (Previously, some referred to this as the "probable earthquake.") As defined in 1997 SBC: "the earthquake at the site under consideration that produces ground motions having 90% probability of not being exceeded in 50 years." As defined in 1997 UBC: "the design basis ground motion is that ground motion that has a 10% chance of being exceeded in 50 years as determined by a site specific hazard analysis or may be determined from a hazard map."	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
DESIGN FACTOR	For glass, the average resistance to external loads for given size, type and thickness divided by the loads corresponding to the maximum allowable breaking probability.	GDSG-1-87
DESIGN PRESSURE (DP)	A rating that identifies the load, induced by wind and/or static snow, that a product is rated to withstand in its end-up application. Loads induced by static snow are applicable only to unit skylights, roof windows, and TDDs. (Not to be confused with Performance Grade (PG) or Structural Test Pressure (STP)).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 450-06, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02 & 2100-02
DESIGN WIND LOAD	The wind load pressure a product is required by the specifier to withstand in its end use application.	101/I.S. 2/A440-05
DIE-PARTING LINE	A lengthwise flash or depression on the surface of a pultruded part.	305-06
DIMENSIONAL STABILITY	The degree that an extruded profile retains its original length and resists shrinkage, after being subjected to elevated temperatures. Dimensional stability is an excellent indicator of any internal or residual stresses in the profile that may have resulted from the extrusion process.	303-08, 304-07, 306-04, 308-08 & 812-04

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
DISENGAGEMENT	Separation of one decking system component from another, as in a fastener head pulling completely through a plank. Disengagement does not include movement of one component relative to another.	2200-01
DISPLACEMENT	A vector or the magnitude of a vector from the initial position to a subsequent position assumed by a body.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
DISPUTE	Disagreement between two parties (typically a licensee and a test lab, or a licensee and a customer) which is brought to AAMA for a decision based on procedural documents. Disputes shall be addressed, in writing, to the Validator, the AAMA Chief Engineer, Certification Programs, or the Certification Policy Committee, as appropriate. A response unsatisfactory to any party may result in an Appeal.	103-09
DISTORTION	The optical effect due to the variation of sheet glass thickness.	IGMA Glossary
DIVIDER	A member that divides glazings into separate vision areas. Dividers are either structural or decorative. Other common terms are muntin, true divided lite (TDL), simulated divided lite (SDL), grill, grid, or bar in glass.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
DIVISION BAR	A resilient member used vertically or horizontally, supporting lightweight building materials when combined with a structural element.	SFM-1-87
DOCK	A deck designed and located for the reception of water-going vessels and the loading/unloading of people and materials to/from docked vessels.	2200-01
DOGGING DEVICE	A device used to lock the crash bar on a panic exit device in the open position.	SFM-1-87
DOOR	See Door System	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 507-07
DOOR BACKSET	Dimension from plane of face of door to plane of face of frame.	SFM-1-87
DOOR BUCK	A door frame of rough material to which the finished door frame is attached.	SFM-1-87
DOOR CLEARANCE	The margin of clearance around the edge of a door, between door and frame.	SFM-1-87
DOOR CLOSER	A device or mechanism to control a door during its opening and closing cycle; may be overhead or floor mounted, and either exposed or concealed.	SFM-1-87
DOOR FRAME	The assembly of members into which a door fits when closed, consisting of jambs and head but no sill.	SFM-1-87
DOOR HOLDER	A hardware device designed to limit the swing of a door and hold it in an open position.	SFM-1-87
DOOR LIGHT (LITE)	The glass area in a glazed door.	SFM-1-87
DOOR OPENING	The opening dimension of a doorway, measured from inside of jambs and from floor line to underside of head of frame. The opening size is usually the nominal door size, and is equal to the actual door size plus clearances and threshold height.	SFM-1-87
DOOR SIZE (ACTUAL)	a) For swing doors, the actual width and height of the door leaf itself. b) For revolving doors, the inside diameter of the enclosure walls and the height from floor to underside of ceiling.	SFM-1-87
DOOR SIZE (NOMINAL)	See Door Opening.	SFM-1-87
DOOR STOP	a) A moulding or projecting element on a door frame which overlaps the edge of a door, causing it to stop in its closed position. b) A bumper mounted on the floor or wall to limit the extent of the door opening. c) An accessory feature of a door holder, serving to limit the swing of a door.	SFM-1-87
DOOR SWEEP	See Sweep Strip.	SFM-1-87
DOOR SYSTEM	One or more leaves or panels contained within one master frame with a sill/threshold and with or without mullions or hardware. The operable panels are hinged or sliding. The hinged panels can swing inward or outward.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
DOUBLE ACTING DOOR	A door equipped with hardware which permits it to swing in both directions from the plane of its frame.	SFM-1-87
DOUBLE GLAZING	In general, any use of two thicknesses of glass, separated by an air space, within an opening, to improve insulation against heat transfer and/or sound transmission.	101/I.S.2-97 & GDSG-1-87
DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW	A hung window with two sash in which both sash are operable.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
DRAINDOWN	The observed dripping/sag/flow of any component from the constructed sample as a result of the softening or liquification of the self-adhered flashing adhesive or sealant.	713-08

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
DRAINAGE AND VENTILATION CAVITY	A cavity which is located behind the rain screen cladding element of the wall system and is on the exterior side of the air and water barrier (AWB) that allows the system to drain and vent.	508-07 & 509-09
DRAINED AND BACK VENTILATED RAIN SCREEN WALL CLADDING SYSTEM (D&BV)	A wall system that consists of an exterior cladding, a cavity, and an AWB while providing for exterior ventilation. Ventilation shall be incorporated into the cladding system design and/or included at the top and bottom of the wall. Water that penetrates the cavity is directed to the exterior by use of flashing, drainage paths and weeps.	509-09
DRAINED CAVITY WALL CLADDING	A wall system that consists of an exterior cladding, a cavity, and an AWB to manage air leakage and water penetration. The exterior cladding sheds the majority of water. Water that penetrates the cladding is drained to the exterior of the building with flashing, drainage paths and weeps.	509-09
DRESS PLATE	See Cover Plate.	SFM-1-87
DRIFT	Generally refers to horizontal displacement. Story drift (or interstory drift) refers to lateral movement (displacement) of one level (story) of a structure with respect to the level (story) above or below due to the design lateral forces. Story drift is the calculated elastic drift that has been amplified by factors required by government regulations or codes.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
DRIP	The projection of a vertical surface beyond a lower one in a parallel plane, with undercut edge to drip rainwater.	SFM-1-87
DRIP MOLD	A molding shaped for drip.	SFM-1-87
DROPPED DART IMPACT RESISTANCE	Measures the resistance of the profile to cracking or breaking during the fabrication processes, such as sawing, routing and punching. Impact resistance also indicates resistance to general abuse during transportation, storage and installation.	303-05 & 304-04
DRUM	The curved sides of the enclosure, either glass or sheet metal of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87
DRY GLAZING	A method of securing glass in a frame by use of a dry, preformed resilient gasket, without the use of a compound.	GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87
DRY SEAL	Accomplishment of a weather seal between the glass and sash by use of elastomeric or other flexible material strips or gaskets.	850-91
DUAL ACTION HINGED GLASS DOOR	Dual action hinged glass doors consist of one or more glazed panels contained within an overall frame designed so that one of the glazed panels is operable in a swing mode and can be tilted inward from the top for ventilation.	101/I.S.2-97
DUAL DOOR	A side-hinged door composed of one of the configurations listed in Clause 4.5.1 of 101/I.S. 2/A440-08.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
DUAL WINDOW	A window composed of one of the configurations listed in Clause 4.5.1 of 101/I.S. 2/A440-05 and offered by the manufacturer as a complete factory pre-assembled or integral unit.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 1701.2-02-02 & 1702.2-02
DUAL-ACTION SIDE-HINGED DOOR	A door system consisting of one or more leaves contained within an overall frame and designed such that one of the leaves is operable in a swing mode and can be tilted inward from the top for ventilation.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
DUAL-ACTION WINDOW	A window consisting of a sash that tilts from the top and swings inward from the side for cleaning of the outside surface. Also referred to as "tilt-turn" window.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
DUAL-SEALED UNITS	Sealed insulating glass units fabricated with an inner seal and an outer secondary seal. Generally, each of the two seals has been selected for its special performance characteristic, i.e.: adhesion and moisture vapor transmission properties.	IGMA Glossary
DURABILITY	The capability of maintaining the serviceability of a product, component, assembly or construction over a time.	701/702-04
DUROMETER	An instrument to measure hardness of a material. (See Shore Hardness.)	850-91 & GAG-1-97
DUSTPROOF STRIKE	See Strike.	SFM-1-87
DWELL TIME	The time from the point the test apparatus clutch slips until the apparatus changes direction.	901-07
EDGE BLOCKS	Continuous or short lengths of elastomeric materials located at both jambs of the frame for centering the glass in the framed opening and for preventing lateral "walking." They also protect the glass edges from being nicked during installation.	GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
EDGE CLEARANCE	The dimension between the edge of glass or panel and its surrounding frame, measured normal to the edge in the plane of the glass or panel.	GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87
EDGE COVER	The dimension by which the inner edge of the frame or stop overlaps the edge of the glass or panel.	SFM-1-87
EDGE ENGAGEMENT	(See "Bite").	GDSG-1-87
EDGE-OF-GLASS AREA (EOG)	For thermal transmittance, this area includes all vision area within 64 mm (2.5 in) of the primary sash or frame.	507-07
EDGE SLIP (EDGE MISMATCH)	An edge condition in which one component glass of a (edge mismatch) laminate extends beyond the other.	TSGG-04
EFFECTIVE MOMENT OF INERTIA	The moment of inertia or ability of the composite structure to resist deflection under load. This property is usually determined by testing the composite rather than attempting to mathematically predict composite performance.	TIR-A8-04
EFFECTIVE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY	The combined effects of conduction, convection, and radiation in fluid-filled (gas-filled) enclosures and cavities, converted into an apparent or effective conductivity of a solid.	IGMA Glossary
EGRESS	The act of leaving an enclosed space. In the window industry the term refers to the dimensions of the opening of a window or door (the horizontal clear distance, vertical clear distance and the area of the opening which are established by the building codes). The reason for establishing minimum egress dimensions is to insure that a person attempting to leave a building in an emergency situation will have room to maneuver. Also proper "egress" will allow a fireman to enter a home while wearing emergency equipment. In 1985, the minimum egress dimensions required by most codes are 22" horizontally, 24" vertically and 5.7 square feet in area. Some areas of the country use different dimensions.	101/I.S.2-97 & SFM-1-87
EGRESS WINDOW	A window providing egress.	101/I.S.2-97
EGRESS WINDOW SYSTEM	A "primary window" and, if provided, any screen, secondary window or other device, together with the necessary operating instructions constitute an "Egress Window System," which complies with the requirements of this standard and that, when properly installed in a manufactured home, provides a means of egress when access to the exterior passage doors are unavailable.	1704-01
ELASTIC RECOVERY	Elastic recovery is the ability of the cross-linked sealant to recover from a constant external deformation. Elastic recovery is a measure of the cross-linking density of the system.	JS-91
ELASTOMER	An elastic, rubber-like substance which may either occur naturally or be produced synthetically.	850-91
ELASTOMERIC	An elastic rubber like substance.	GAG-1-97
ELASTOMERIC MATERIAL	A term often used for rubber and polymers that have properties similar to those of rubber. Thermal break polymers having the elastic properties of natural rubber.	TIR-A8-04
ELECTRIC STRIKE	See Strike.	SFM-1-87
ELECTROCHROMIC (GLAZING)	Glazing with optical properties that can be varied continuously from clear to dark with a low-voltage signal. Ions are reversibly injected or removed from an electrochromic material.	IGMA Glossary
ELECTRODEPOSITED COLOR ANODIC FINISHES (A44)	Colored anodic coatings achieved in a multi-step process involving a clear anodizing step, followed by an electrolytic deposition of stable metal compounds at the pore base of the anodic coatings to obtain the color. A wide range of colors including the champagnes, bronzes, black, blue, burgundy, green, gray and gold can be achieved through different electrochemical techniques. A44 finishes may be overdyed to produce additional colors (A44/A43).	611-98
ELECTROLYSIS	Chemical decomposition of metal surface by the action of dissimilar metals and moisture.	SFM-1-87
ELECTROLYTIC COLORING	A multi-step process involving a clear anodizing step, followed by an electrolytic deposition of stable metal compounds at the pore base of the anodic coatings to obtain the color.	612-02
ELONGATION	Increase in length expressed as a percentage of original length. The extension or growth of a material in one direction usually with a shrinkage or reduction in one or both of the other orthographic directions.	850-91 & TIR-A8-04
EMERGENCY RELEASE	A safety device other than panic hardware which permits egress under emergency conditions.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
EMISSIVITY	The relative ability of a surface to radiate heat, with emissivity factors ranging from 0.0 (or 0 percent) to 1.0 (or 100 percent).	IGMA Glossary
EMITTANCE	Heat energy radiated by the surface of a body, usually measured per second, per unit area.	IGMA Glossary
ENCLOSURE WALL	The curved wall components of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87
END DAM	Any means provided to stop the flow of water out of the ends of a sill, panning system or subsill and into the wall cavity, such as sealant, upstands, plates or gasketing. End dams shall be of a height equal to the height of the back dam or higher.	100-07 & 200-09
ENTRANCE	The doorway, vestibule or lobby through which one enters a building.	SFM-1-87
EPDM	A synthetic rubber; Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer.	GAG-1-97
EQUIVALENT COMBINED LOAD	Various long and short term loads combined into a single load; loads are combined in a manner that considers the variability of glass strength with load duration.	GDSG-1-87
EQUIVALENT GLASS AREA	Triangular or quadrilateral glass areas interpreted into equivalent rectangular areas for the purpose of determining resistance to loads.	GDSG-1-87
EQUIVALENT TRIANGULAR LOAD DURATION (TD)	The time duration of the positive phase of a blast pressure pulse idealized as a triangle.	510-06
EQUIVALENT WEATHERSTRIP	Manufacturers shall classify their products in groups called Series. Each series defines significant properties of the product group that relate to its component materials, construction, and intended application. Changes in component materials such as yarn, fin, and backing materials that alter the product's performance or application shall denote a change in series. Changes in a product's construction such as method of attachment to a base, number of extending fins that alter the product's performance or application shall also denote a change in series.	701/702-04
EVACUATED GLAZING	An insulating glazing composed of two glass layers, hermetically sealed at the edges, with a hard vacuum between ($< 10^{-3}$ Pascals) to eliminate convection and conduction. A spacer system (commonly referred to as "pillars") throughout the surface of glass (rather than just at the edges) is needed to keep the panes from touching.	IGMA Glossary
EXIT DEVICE	See Panic Exit Hardware.	SFM-1-87
EXPANSION JOINT	A separation between building elements that allows independent movement without damage to the assembly.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
EXPOSED SURFACES	Those surfaces which are visible when the coated product is installed. These may include both closed and open positions of operating sash, ventilators, doors or panels.	612-02, 613-08, 614-05, 615-05, 620-02, 621-02, 263-07, 624-07, 625-07, 2603-05, 2604-05 & 2605-05
EXTENSION BOLT	See Flush Bolt.	SFM-1-87
EXTERIOR	Exposed surfaces visible when viewed from the building exterior with operating sash, door, or ventilators in the closed and locked positions.	307-05, 312-05 & TIR-A8-04
EXTERIOR GLAZED	Glazing infills set from the exterior of the building.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
EXTERIOR PERIMETER SEAL	Sealant that seals the joint between the building construction materials, such as masonry, and doors or windows.	850-91
EXTERIOR RAIN SCREEN	An exterior cladding that allows venting to occur for the purpose of controlling water penetration through the system.	508-07
EXTERIOR STOP	The removable molding or bead located on the exterior side that holds the lite or panel in place. (See interior stop.)	850-91
EXTERIOR WALKING SURFACE	Flooring designed to be used outdoors as a component of decks, docks, balconies and stairs.	2200-01
EXTRANEIOUS AIR	Air entering into the monitored/tested area from sources other than the specimen being tested.	503-03

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
EXTRUDABILITY LIMITS	A set of guidelines established by The Aluminum Association and the Aluminum Extruders Council that provides quality extrusions with standard tooling. Dimensional tolerances, gap-width ratios, extrusion factor and inscribing circle are examples of these limits.	TIR-A8-04
EXTRUDED	Formed by forcing plastic material or metal through a shaped opening.	SFM-1-87
FAÇADE	A face of a building, usually the front.	SFM-1-87
FACE CLEARANCE	The dimension between the face of a light of glass or panel and the nearest face of its retaining frame of stop, measured normal to the plane of the glass or panel.	GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87
FACE GLAZING	On rabbeted sash without stops, the triangular bead of sealant applied with a glazing knife after bedding, setting and clipping the lite in place.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
FACE SEALED SYSTEMS	A wall system that uses an exterior cladding and sealant or gaskets to control air leakage and water penetration. These components are installed to form an air and water tight seal around the building in the plane of the cladding.	509-09
FACE SHIM	Spacer placed between the glass face and the glazing stops to center the glass in the glazing channel.	GDSG-1-87
FACING MATERIAL	The integrated structural layer of the self adhering flashing.	711-07
FAILED I.G. UNIT	An installed unit failure exhibits permanent material obstruction of vision through the unit due to accumulation of dust, moisture or film on the internal surface of the glass. Surface numbers 2 or 3 in dual-pane units; surface numbers 2, 3, 4 or 5 on triple-pane units.	IGMA Glossary
FALLING WEIGHT IMPACT RESISTANCE	Measures the resistance of the profile to cracking or breaking during the fabrication processes and general abuse during transportation, storage, installation and use.	306-04
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, the lead agency for overall administration of the NEHRP program.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
FENESTRATION	Openings in the building envelope, such as windows, doors, roof windows, TDDs and unit skylights, designed to permit the passage of air, light, or people.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S 2-97, 507-03, 2100-02, DDGA-89 & TIR-A8-04
FENESTRATION CLADDING	The exterior components that cover the frame, sash, leaf, or sliding door panel members and constitute the weather-resistant surface. Some claddings function only as an aesthetic covering, while others contribute partially to the structural strength of the product. This use of cladding should not be confused with the definition of “Components and Cladding - Elements of the building envelope that do not qualify as part of the main wind-force resisting system” as found in SEI/ASCE 7.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
FENESTRATION PRODUCT	An assembly designed to be installed in a fenestration opening to permit or control the passage of air, water, light, and/or people.	812-04 & 2100-02
FENESTRATION SYSTEM	Common types of commercial fenestration systems installed in commercial buildings including windows, curtain wall, window wall, storefront and doors.	507-07 & 510-06
FIBER BLOOM	A pultrusion surface condition exhibiting a fiber prominence or fiber show that usually has a white or bleached color and a sparkling appearance as a result of incomplete fiber coverage with resin, or resin removal from the surface by degradation.	305-06
FIBER REINFORCED THERMOSET	Material in which fibers are blended with resin materials and cured into thermoset composites.	305-06
FIELD SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS (FSTC)	A single number rating system, similar to STC, that is applied to field test data under ASTM E 336.	TIR-A1-04
FILLET BEAD	Caulking or sealant placed in such a manner that it forms an angle between the materials being caulked.	GAG-1-97
FILM/COATING	Used interchangeably in this specification and are defined as meaning the layer of organic material applied to the surface of the aluminum.	612, 613, 614, 615, 620, 621, 623, 624, 625, 2603, 2604 & 2605

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
FINGER GUARD	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.	SFM-1-87
FINISH HARDWARE	Hardware that is within sight.	SFM-1-87
FIRE ENDURANCE	A measure of elapsed time during which a material or assemblage continues to exhibit fire resistance.	FSCOM-1-02
FIRE EXPOSURE	Process by which or extent to which materials or assemblies are subjected to the conditions created by fire.	FSCOM-1-02
FIRE-RETARDANT BARRIER	A layer of material which, when secured or otherwise interposed between a material and a potential fire source, delays ignition, combustion or other deterioration of the material when the barrier is exposed to fire.	FSCOM-1-02
FIRE-TEST-RESPONSE CHARACTERISTIC	A response characteristic of a mater, or assembly of materials, to a prescribed source of heat or flame, under controlled fire conditions per ASTM E 119.	FSCOM-1-02
FIXED DOOR	One or more non-operable assembled leaves or sliding door panels within a door frame and threshold/sill.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
FIXED WINDOW	A window designed to be non-operable and consist of a glazed frame or a non-operating sash within a frame. NOTE: This category does not include non-operable unit skylights or TDDs.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
FLAME	A hot, usually luminous zone of gas, or particulate matter in gaseous suspension, or both, that is undergoing combustion.	FSCOM-1-02
FLAME RESISTANCE	The ability to withstand flame impingement or provide protection from it.	FSCOM-1-02
FLANGE (FRONTAL FLANGE)	Refers to a type of window which includes a permanent appendage projecting parallel to the plane of the wall, located at or near the exterior surface of the window for the purpose of installing the window against a backstop, buck, receptor or other such stepped features that have been incorporated into the rough opening.	101-07, 200-09 & 850-91
FLANKING	Passage of air and/or water around the surface of gasket material.	850-91
FLANKING TRANSMISSION	Sound transmission from the source to the receiving location by a path other than through the test specimen.	TIR-A1-04
FLASHING	Flexible sheet materials with water resistive properties that are used to bridge the joint (gap) between exterior wall penetrations such as window and door framing members and adjacent weather resistant barriers or sealed drainage plane material. The purpose of flashing is to drain water away from the exterior wall penetration and help prevent intrusion of water into the wall assembly.	2400-02, 713-08 & 200-09
FLAT GLASS	A general term covering sheet glass, plate glass, float glass, window glass, and various forms of rolled glass, and named according to the method used in its manufacture. See also Float glass, Plate glass, Sheet glass.	IGMA Glossary
FLEXIBLE FLASHINGS	There are a number of different types of flexible flashing available on the market. A specific description and attachment details of the flashings used in the test: i.e. Mechanically attached or self adhering (specify type) and the flashing method used shall be described in the test report.	504-05
FLEXURAL MODULUS	The ratio of nominal stress to corresponding strain below the proportional limit of a material. A constant or coefficient which expresses the degree to which a substance is subject to bending. (The Modulus of Elasticity as determined, by calculation, from a bending test.)	TIR-A8-04
FLOAT GLASS	Flat glass that has been formed on a molten metal, commonly tin. The surface in contact with the tin is known as the tin surface or tin side. The top surface is known as the atmosphere side or air side.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
FLOOR ANCHOR	A metal device attached to the back of a door frame jamb at its base, to secure the frame to the floor. It may be either fixed or adjustable in height.	SFM-1-87
FLOOR CHECK	See Floor Closer.	SFM-1-87
FLOOR CLOSER	A door closing device which is installed in a recess in the floor below the door to regulate the opening and closing swing of a door.	SFM-1-87
FLOOR HINGE	See Floor Closer, which is the preferred term.	SFM-1-87
FLOOR PIVOT	A center or offset pivot which is located at the floor or threshold.	SFM-1-87
FLUID HEAD	The amount of thermal break material which is forced ahead of the filling nozzle. This material promotes complete filling of the cavity and reduces the likelihood of entrapped air bubbles or voids.	TIR-A8-04

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
FLUSH BOLT	A rod or bolt which is mounted flush with the edge or the face of the inactive door of a pair, to lock the door to the frame at head and/or sill. When mounted in the edge, operation is by means of a recessed lever. (See Surface Bolt.)	SFM-1-87
FLUSH BOLT BACKSET	The distance from the outside of the face plate to the inside surface of mounting tabs.	SFM-1-87
FLUSH DOOR	A door which has flush surfaces on each side. Such a door may incorporate glass lights, louvers or grilles.	SFM-1-87
FLUSH FIN	A fin projecting from the exterior surface of the window frame parallel to the building wall for the purpose of acting as an outside trim molding.	2410-03
FLUSH GLAZING	A method of setting glass whereby glazing beads are recessed within and flush with the edge of the frame.	SFM-1-87
FOAM SPACER	Nonconductive, foam material (often closed-cell silicone foam) used to separate the double and triple-pane insulating glass units; improves the thermal performance of the window.	IGMA Glossary
FOGGED UNIT	A permanent deposit of contaminates on the interior glass surfaces of an insulating glass unit.	IGMA Glossary
FOGGING	A deposit of contamination left on the inside surface of a sealed insulating glass unit due to extremes of temperatures or failed seals.	IGMA Glossary
FOOTCANDLE (FC)	The units of luminance (amount of light flux) incident on a surface; in this study assumed to be determined at the horizontal work plane (2.5 ft above the floor).	DDGA-89
FORCE	A push or pull action that tends to change the shape of a deformable body or the state of motion of an object.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
FORCE TO LATCH DOOR	The force required to close door and fully engage latch in accordance with Clause 5.3.1.2.1 [of AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S. 2/A440-08].	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
FORCED ENTRY RESISTANCE (FER)	The ability of a window or door in the locked position to resist entry under a specified load and conditions.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 2100-02
FRAME	The enclosing structure of a window, door, TDD or unit skylight which fits into or attaches to the wall or roof opening and receives either glazing, sash, panels, leaves, or vents.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & SFM-1-87
FRAME AREA	This area includes the area of the framing that is in a plane parallel to the infill. This area can be calculated by multiplying the width of the framing systems times its length.	507-07
FRAME JAMB PRIMARY MATERIAL GROUP	A general category of frame jamb material which is an AAMA approved material type as verified by the frame jamb manufacturer. Aluminum and PVC are separate Frame Jamb Primary Material Groups.	908-02
FRAME JAMB STRUCTURES	The segment of window frame which provides the pocket and guides the vertical travel of the sash of a complete window.	908-02
F-RATING	See Integrity Rating	FSCOM-1-02
FREE STANDING	Structurally independent of an adjacent wall or other background, as a free-standing column.	SFM-1-87
FRENCH DOOR	Hinged glass doors consist of one or more glazed panels contained within an overall frame designed so that one or more of the glazed panels are operable. The operable glazed panels swing either to the inside or to the outside (not both).	101/I.S.2-97
FRENCH WINDOW	Two sash, each hinged on one stile and opening in the middle.	101/I.S.2-97
FREQUENCY	The number of sound wavelength cycles that occur within one (1) second represented as cycles per second (cps).	TIR-A1-04
FRICTION ALLOWANCE (FA)	An approximation of additional amount of force required to operate the window unit in either direction over and above the weight of the sash and exclusive of breakaway and sash operating force. This force is due to the frictional factors acting on the window unit; the greater the effect of these factors the higher the frictional allowance. The unit of measure for the FA is Newton's per meter (pounds of force per inch) of sash stile height.	908-02
FRICTION BALANCE ADJUSTMENT (FBA)	FBA is an independent friction setting that contributes to the forces that act upon the vertical movement of a sash in an installed window. Balance adjustment instructions shall be specified by the balance manufacturer for use by the window manufacturer.	908-02
FRICTION BALANCE RATED CAPACITY (FBRC)	The manufacturer's specified minimum and maximum weight capacity per balance based upon the Balance Rated Travel Range (BRTR): FBLRC = Friction Balance Lowest Rated Capacity FBHRC = Friction Balance Highest Rated Capacity	908-02

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
FRICTION SHOE/CLUTCH	A component of a Type 1 balance which uses friction to resist the vertical movement of the sash and provides an engagement location for the pivot pin or pivot bar. The friction shoe/clutch is permitted to provide other functions not related to vertical sash counterbalancing and is available in assorted sizes that suit the pocket size of varied frame designs.	908-02
FRICTION TEST	A test to determine the maximum amount of resistance attainable by a friction shoe in the pocket of a specific frame jamb structure and geometry. The results of this test may be used to qualify existing and new frame jamb structures and materials with the tested friction shoe.	908-02
FULL TRAVEL RANGE	That travel range of the balance from the fully retracted position to the fully extended position.	902-99
FULLY TEMPERED GLASS	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & GDSG-1-87
FUSION WELDED	See Welded.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
GALVANIC CORROSION	A form of deterioration of metal resulting from the electrochemical reaction that occurs when certain dissimilar metals are in contact in the presence of moisture.	2400-02
GARAGE DOOR	See Vehicular-access door.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
GARDEN WINDOW	See Greenhouse window.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
GAS FILLED UNITS	Insulating glass units with a gas other than air in the air space to decrease the unit's thermal conductivity U-value and to increase the unit's sound insulating value.	IGMA Glossary
GAS RETENTION	The ability of a sealed insulating glazing unit to retain its original gas-filled composition. In the long term, diffusion through frame and edge-seal materials allows air to progressively replace the original gas(es).	IGMA Glossary
GASKET	Preformed shapes (strips, grommets, etc.) of rubber or rubber-like composition, used to fill and seal a joint or opening, either alone or in conjunction with a supplemental application of a sealant.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
GASOCHROMIC GLAZING	Glazing which uses the phenomenon of chromism due to tin injection / ejection to color the window. The application of gas flow transporting ions to the surface (catalyst), which changes solar and visible transmittance. See also Switchable glazing.	IGMA Glossary
GATEWAY PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS	The requirements for minimum gateway test size, air leakage resistance, structural design load and overload testing, water penetration testing, forced-entry resistance, and auxiliary testing which are the conditions permitting a product entry into a performance class. They are specifically indicated for each product operator type in Table 27.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
GATEWAY TEST SIZE	The test specimen size specified to enter a performance class.	101/I.S. 2/A440-05
GEAR-TYPE ROTARY OPERATOR	A mechanical operating device for opening and closing projected windows that are not skylights or roof-windows. It consists basically of an operating handle turning an input shaft, which drives a gear mechanism that causes an arm or arms to pivot, operating a window.	901-07
GEL TIME	The period of time from the initial mixing of the reactants of a plastic or rubber composition to the time when gelatin occurs, as measured by a specific test. The time in seconds for the mixed thermal barrier material to change from a liquid to a solid including mixing time.	TIR-A8-04
GIRTH	For bent glass, the dimension measured along the curve or bend.	GDSG-1-87
GLASS	A hard, brittle substance, usually transparent, made by fusing materials such as soda ash (Na ₂ CO ₃), limestone (CaCO ₃), and sand under high temperatures.	101/I.S. 2/A440-05
GLASS DOOR	A door with no stiles in which glass forms the structure. Provision is made for mounting on hinges or pivots.	SFM-1-87
GLASS FIBER BOARD	Fibrous glass insulation consisting of inorganic glass fibers formed into rigid boards using a binder.	FSCOM-1-02
GLASS STOP	A glazing bead which is either applied to, or is an integral part of the frame.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
GLAZE	To install glass lights or infill material.	SFM-1-87
GLAZING (N)	An infill material such as glass.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 850-91, 2100-02 & GAG-1-97
GLAZING (V)	The process of installing an infill material into a prepared opening in windows, doors, TDDs or unit skylights.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & GAG-1-97
GLAZING BEAD	A molding or stop used to hold glazing infills in position.	850-91, GAG-1-97 & SFM-1-87
GLAZING CHANNEL	Channel into which the glass is inserted and which retains the glass in place.	GDSG-1-87
GLAZING CHANNEL WIDTH	The measurement between the stationary stop and the removable stop.	IGMA Glossry
GLAZING COMPOUND	A soft, dough-like material used for filling and sealing the spaces between a light of glass and its surrounding frame and/or stops.	SFM-1-87
GLAZING GASKET	A preformed elastomeric or plastic material applied between the face of the glass or panel and the framing to provide resilient support between the glass or panel and the framing and to prevent the passage of air and water. Gaskets are normally used alone but in some installations may be used in conjunction with a supplemental application of sealant.	SFM-1-87
GLAZING STOP	Fixed or removable portion of the glazing channel which prevents inward outward movement of the glass edges.	GDSG-1-87
GRADE	See Performance Grade (PG).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
GRADIENT WIND	The wind at the top of the atmospheric boundary layer. Wind above the so-called gradient level is not directly influenced by the local surface conditions. In the boundary layer wind tunnel the gradient wind may be referred to as the free-stream wind.	CW-11-85
GRAY PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 33$ to 74 , $a_H = -3$ to 4 , and $b_H = -5.5$ to 5.5 .	310-04
GREENHOUSE	A glazed enclosure described by the following criteria: 1. Commercial use or detached from other structures; 2. Not accessible to the public; 3. Exclusively for growing plants; 4. Ridge no more than 20 feet above grade	GDSG-1-87
GREENHOUSE WINDOW (GARDEN WINDOW)	A window consisting of a three-dimensional, five-sided structure, with provisions made for supporting plants and flowers in the enclosed space outside the plane of the wall. Operating sash are allowed but are not required.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
GROOVE	Long narrow grooves or depressions in a surface of a pultrusion parallel to its length.	305-06
GUARD BAR	A protective bar applied to the lower portion of a door or sidelight to prevent accidental contact with glass.	SFM-1-87
GUARD RAIL	A railing for traffic separation and control.	SFM-1-87
GUN CONSISTENCY	Sealant formulated in a softness suitable for application through the nozzle of a caulking gun.	850-91
GUN GRAY CONSISTENCY	Compound formulated to a degree of viscosity suitable for application through the nozzle of a caulking gun.	GAG-1-97
GUNNABLE FOAM SEALANT	An aerosol foam container from which the polymer is extruded through a mechanical dispenser designed for on and off flow at the point of extrusion. A gun-type devise is intended for multiple containers and many re-use cycles.	812-04
HABITABLE	An area designed to afford living space by virtue of its environmental control using heating and/or air conditioning.	2100-02
HAIRLINE CRAZE	Multiple fine pultrusion surface separation cracks that exceed 6mm (1/4 in) in length and do not penetrate in depth to the equivalent of a full ply of reinforcement.	305-06
HAIR-LINE JOINT	The fine line of contact between abutting members, with a maximum joint width of 1/64".	SFM-1-87
HAND OF DOOR	The designation of direction of swing of door. Viewed in plan, a clockwise swing inward is right hand, and outward is left hand reverse; a counterclockwise swing inward is left hand, and outward is right hand reverse.	SFM-1-87
HANDICAP HARDWARE	Hardware designed specifically to accommodate the needs of the physically handicapped and to provide for ease of operation of doors and accessibility.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
HANDLE	A component which enables the movement of a sash, leaf, or panel or which activates a mechanism which locks or unlocks a sash, leaf, or panel.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
HARD COAT(ING)	A low-emittance (low-e), thin-film surface coating on sheet glass which is deposited at a high temperature during the final stage of glass production. It is resistant to abrasion and attack by moisture, atmospheric pollutants, etc. <i>See also</i> Pyrolytic coating.	IGMA Glossary
HARDNESS	Resistance to indentation as measured under specific conditions.	850-91 & TIR-A8-04
HARDWARE	All the necessary equipment to retain, operate, and lock or unlock the sash, leaf, or panel within the frame.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
HEAD	The horizontal frame member forming the top of a frame.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & SFM-1-87
HEAT BUILD-UP	A temperature rise above ambient air temperature caused by absorption of the sun's energy. Heat build-up is one of the factors in the dimensional stability of the window assembly.	303-08, 306-04, 308-05 & 1506-04
HEAT-ABSORBING GLASS	Glass (usually tinted) formulated to absorb an appreciable portion of solar energy.	IGMA Glossary
HEAT GAIN	Instantaneous rate of heat gain at which heat enters into and/or is generated within a space. Latent heat gain occurs when moisture is added to the space (from occupants or equipment). Sensible heat gain is added directly to the space by conduction, convection, and/or radiation.	IGMA Glossary
HEAT LOSS	The transfer of heat from inside to outside by means of conduction, convection, and radiation through all surfaces of a building.	IGMA Glossary
HEAT LOSS RATE	The rate at which heat is lost from a system or component of a system, per degree of temperature difference between its average temperature and the average ambient air temperature.	IGMA Glossary
HEAT RESISTANCE	Measures the resistance to surface degradation such as blistering, cracking or delamination. The profile is exposed to a temperature well above the material's heat distortion temperature in order to predict or accelerate potential surface imperfections that would not be evident otherwise	303-08, 304-05, 306-04 & 308-05
HEAT STRENGTHENED GLASS	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 of the same thickness when exposed to uniform static pressure loads. Heat-strengthened glass is not considered safety glass and will not completely fracture into many small pieces (dice) as with fully tempered glass.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & GDSD-1-87
HEAT TREATED	See Fully tempered glass and Heat-strengthened glass.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
HEEL BEAD	Sealant applied at the base of a channel, after setting the lite or panel and before the removable stop is installed, to prevent leakage past the stop. Sealant must bridge the gap between the glass and frame.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
HERTZ (HZ)	Dimension of a sound frequency in cycles per second.	TIR-A1-04
HIGH-CYCLIC MOVEMENT SEALANTS	High-cyclic movement sealants are those which have a cyclic movement capability of >12.5%.	851-09
HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE)	Those linear polyethylene thermoplastics having a standard density of 0.941g/cm ³ or greater.	309-04
HIGH-TRANSMISSION GLASS	Glass that transmits an exceptionally high percentage of visible light.	IGMA Glossary
HINGE	A hardware device by means of which a door is suspended in its frame, allowing it to swing.	SFM-1-87
HINGE BACKSET	Distance from stop side face of door to edge of hinge cut-out on both door and frame.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
HINGED EGRESS WINDOW	A hinged perimeter frame window assembly consists of any primary window which has passed the applicable performance requirements, in Section 2.1 that is mounted into a stationary perimeter frame and is permanently pivoted or hinged at one jamb to permit	101/I.S.2-97
HINGED GLASS DOOR	Hinged glass doors consist of one or more glazed panels contained within an overall frame designed so that one or more of the glazed panels are operable. The operable panels swing either to the inside or to the outside (not both). Panels shall be all operable or some operable and some fixed. Panels shall lock or interlock with each other or shall contact a jamb member where the panel is capable of being securely locked.	101/I.S.2-97
HINGED RESCUE WINDOW	Any primary window that is mounted into a stationary perimeter frame and is permanently hinged at one jamb.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
HOLD-BACK FEATURE	A mechanism on a latch which serves to hold the latch bolt in a retracted position.	SFM-1-87
HOLDER	See Door Holder.	SFM-1-87
HOPPER WINDOW	See Awning, Hopper and Projected Window	101/I.S.2-97
HORIZONTAL PIVOTED WINDOW	See Pivoted Window	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S.2-97
HORIZONTAL SLIDING WINDOW	A window that consists of one or more sash that 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	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
HOT-APPLIED SEALANT	A sealant that is applied in a molten state and develops properties by cooling to ambient temperature. Also called hot-melt sealant.	850-91
HOUSE WRAP	A polymer-based sheet material provided in a variety of dimensions and used as a WRB (the user of this product shall defer to manufacturer's instructions).	100-07
HUMIDITY, ABSOLUTE	The mass of water vapor per unit of volume.	IGMA Glossary
HUMIDITY, RELATIVE	The percentage of moisture in the air in relation to the amount of moisture the air could hold at that given temperature.	IGMA Glossary
HUNG WINDOW	A window consisting of vertically sliding sash which utilize counterbalancing devices to allow the sash to be opened to any variable position between its fully open and fully closed limits. Common types are single hung, double hung, and triple hung. See also Vertical Sliding Window.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
ICBO	International Congress of Building Officials	2100-02
IMPACT STRENGTH	Resistance to fracture under shock force. The ability of the thermal barrier material to resist breaking, cracking or shattering when subjected to a sudden concentrated load. Impact loads may occur during handling, installation or fabrication of the framing members.	TIR-A8-04
IMPALING PIN	A pin-type device with a sharp point that is used to pierce and retain insulation materials in position.	FSCOM-1-02
IMPULSE (I)	The area under the pressure-time history curve with the units of kPa•msec or psi•msec.	510-06
INACTIVE DOOR OR LEAF	The last door of a pair of doors to be released when unlocking, usually the one not equipped with primary lock.	SFM-1-87
INCLUSION	Any foreign matter or particles that are either encapsulated or imbedded in the pultrusion.	305-06
INERT GAS	Refers to the use of chemically nonreactive gas(es) within the cavity of a sealed insulating glass unit for the purpose of reducing conductive/convective heat transfer. See Gas filled units.	IGMA Glossary
INDUSTRIAL WALLS	Walls composed either of preformed metal sheets made in stock patterns and sizes, used in combination with standard windows, or of large metal-faced insulated panels, used either with or without fenestration. Typical usage of such walls is on industrial type structures.	CW-DG-1-96
INFILL	Various material glazed into a framing system.	SFM-1-87
INOPERABLE	No longer opening, closing, locking or unlocking as originally designed.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
INSIDE RADIUS	The distance from the center of the unit to the inside of the revolving door drum.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
INSULATING GLASS	Insulating glass refers to two or more pieces of glass spaced apart and hermetically sealed to form a single-glazed unit with an air space between.	101/I.S.2-97 & GDSG-1-87
INSULATING GLASS UNIT (IG UNIT OR IGU)	Two or more lites of glass spaced apart and hermetically sealed to form a single unit with an air- or gas-filled space between each lite.	101/I.S. 2/A440-05
INSULATING SPACER	$U_{EOG} = 0.120 + 0.682U_{COG} + 0.244U_{COG}^2$	507-03
INSULATION RATING (UL)/T-RATING (OPL)	A measure of the perimeter fire containment system's resistance to both flame passage and heat transfer and requires the maximum temperature rise on the unexposed surface of the fill material or on the interior surface of the curtain wall 25 mm (1 in) above the fill material not to exceed 163°C (325°F) above the starting temperature. For perimeter fire containment systems having a clearance distance of 150 mm (6 in) [100 mm (4 in) for the T-Rating] or greater between the curtain wall and the floor, the Insulation Rating also requires the average temperature rise on the unexposed surface of the fill material not to exceed 121°C (250°F) above the starting temperature.	FSCOM-1-02
INTEGRAL COLOR ANODIC FINISHES (A42 AND A32)	Coatings are formed in special electrolytes that produce colors in the aluminum oxide coating as it forms. A range of colors from light to dark bronze and black is achieved with this process.	611-98
INTEGRAL MULLION	A horizontal or vertical member which is bound at either end or both ends by crossing frame members.	101/I.S. 2-97 & 450-06
INTEGRAL VENTILATING SYSTEM/DEVICE	An apparatus that is independent from but installed into a window, door, or unit skylight product for the purpose of controlling the transfer of air through the window, door, or unit skylight product.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97 & TIR-A12-00
INTEGRATION OF THE ASSEMBLY	In a wall assembly the flashing needs to be properly integrated with the water resistive barrier (WRB). Together with the facing material, the integrated flashing and WRB form a weather resistive integrated system.	711-07
INTEGRITY RATING (UL)/F-RATING (OPL)	A measure of the perimeter fire containment system's ability to withstand the fire exposure test without permitting the passage of flame through openings or the occurrence of flaming on an element of the unexposed surface of the fill material or floor or on the interior surface of the curtain wall above the fill material.	FSCOM-1-02
INTERIOR	Exposed surfaces visible when viewed from the building interior with operating sash, doors, or ventilators in the closed and locked position.	307-05, 312-05 & TIR-A8-04
INTERIOR DOOR	A door system not intended for use in exterior applications.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
INTERIOR GLAZED	Glazing infills set from the interior of the building.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
INTERIOR GLAZING DEPTH	The measurement from the bottom of the glazing channel to the top of its stops.	IGMA Glossary
INTERIOR STOP	The removable molding or bead located on the interior side that holds the lite or panel in place. (See exterior stop.)	850-91
INTERIOR WINDOW	A window system not intended for use in exterior applications.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
INTERMEDIATE PIVOT	A jamb mounted alignment and/or reinforcing offset pivot located between the top and bottom offset pivots on a door.	SFM-1-87
INTERNAL LOADS	Loads from pressures within a building; this may be stack pressures, pressures from air conditioning fans, or pressures caused by air infiltration.	GDSG-1-87
INTERNAL MUNTINS	Decorative grid installed between the glass lites that do not actually divide the glass.	IGMA Glossary
ISOCYANATE	An organic compound having at least one isocyan group united with an oxygen (NCO).	TIR-A8-04
ISOCYANATE COMPONENT	One of the two components of a thermal break system. Normally in this application, it is a polymeric isocyanate or a blend of materials whose major component is an isocyanate.	TIR-A8-04
IZOD IMPACTOR	A machine designed for the testing of the impact resistance of materials such that the specimen is held as a vertical cantilever beam and is broken by a single swing of a pendulum with the line of initial contact at a fixed distance from the specimen clamp and from the centerline of the notch and on the same face as the notch as described in ASTM D256.	TIR-A8-04

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
JAL-AWNING WINDOW	A window consisting of a multiplicity of top-hinged sash arranged in a vertical series within a common frame, each operated by its own control device which swings the bottom edges of the sash outward. See Jalousie Window and Tropical Awning Window.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
JALOUSIE WINDOW	A window consisting of a series of overlapping horizontal frameless louvers which pivot simultaneously in a common frame and are actuated by one or more operating devices so that the bottom edge of each louver swings outward and the top edge swings inward during operation.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
JAMB ANCHOR	A metal device inserted in the back of a metal frame to anchor the frame to the wall. A masonry anchor is used in masonry wall, a stud anchor in a wall built with wood or metal studs.	SFM-1-87
JAMBLINER SYSTEM	Consists of rigid structural members that mount in the jambs of a typical wood-framed hung window and have, as part, a set of installed sash balances. Sash Balances that are designed for exclusive use in jambliner systems rely on the friction between the sash stiles and the jambliner surfaces to hold the sash in a stationary position throughout sash travel.	902-99
JAMB(S)	The upright or vertical members forming the side of the frame.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 850-91, GAG-1-97 & SFM-1-87
JOINT	The space or opening between two or more adjoining surfaces.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
JOIST	The sub-deck structural element located directly beneath the plank system.	2200-01
JOIST SPACING	The distance between the center of each joist, commonly 16" or 24".	2200-01
KD UNIT	A KD unit is shipped in a disassembled condition and later assembled according to the instructions of the manufacturer utilizing all of the components supplied or specified by the manufacturer.	1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
KEEPER	See Strike.	SFM-1-87
KEYED-ALIKE CYLINDERS	Cylinders operated by the same key. (Not to be confused with master-keyed cylinders.)	SFM-1-87
KEYED-DIFFERENT CYLINDERS	Cylinders requiring individual keys for their operation.	SFM-1-87
KICK PLATE	A plate applied to the face of the bottom of a door or sidelight to protect against abrasion or impact loads or to maintain sight lines.	SFM-1-87
KICKER	See activator.	GAG-1-97
KNIFE CONSISTENCY	Compound formulated to a degree of firmness suitable for application with a glazing knife such as used for face glazing and other sealant applications.	GAG-1-97
KNOB	A round handle for actuating a locking or latching device.	SFM-1-87
KNOCKED DOWN (KD)	A product that is shipped in a disassembled condition and later assembled according to the instructions of the manufacturer utilizing all of the components supplied or specified by the manufacturer.	101/I.S. 2-97
KRYPTON	An inert, nontoxic gas used in insulating windows to reduce heat transfer.	IGMA Glossary
LAITANCE	An accumulation of fine particles on the surface of fresh concrete due to an upward movement of excess water.	850-91
LAMINATED GLASS	Two or more lites of glass permanently bonded together with one or more polymer interlayers.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, GDSG-1-87 & TIR-A1-04
LATCH	A mechanism having a spring-activated beveled latch bolt but no locking device. Retraction of the latch bolt is by lever handle or knob.	SFM-1-87
LATEX	A colloidal dispersion of a rubber resin (synthetic or natural) in water and which coagulates on exposure to air.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
LEAD COMPOUND CONTENT	The percentage by weight of lead or lead compounds in formulations used to make profiles. Restrictions on lead content are meant to ensure that compounds do not contain lead in excess of United States Safety Standards.	303-07 & 304-07

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
LEAD CONTENT	Insures that compounds do not contain lead in excess of United States safety standards	303-07, 304-07, 306-04 & 308-05
LEAF	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).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & SFM-1-87
LETTER SLOT	See Mail Slot.	SFM-1-87
LEVER HANDLE	A bar-like grip which is rotated about an axis at one of its ends to operate a latch.	SFM-1-87
LIGHT BROWN PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters of $L_H = 33$ to 60 , $a_H = -1.5$ to 12.5 , and $b_H = 3.0$ to 12.5 .	310-04
LIGHT OR LITE	A single pane of monolithic or laminated glass; use of "lite" is preferred to avoid confusion; most often referred to as "pane."	GDSG-1-87
LIGHTING POWER	The lighting power load including the lamp, density ballast and controls (in watts) associated with a given space area (in square feet); the units are power per unit area, or watts per square foot (w/s.f.).	DDGA-89
LIGHT REDUCING GLASS	Glass formulated to reduce the transmission of visible light.	IGMA Glossary
LIMITED TRAVEL RANGE	Any range within the Full Travel Range. The limits of this range shall be measured from the point of full retraction as specified by the balance manufacturer.	902-07 & 908-02
LIMITED WATER (LW)	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 (design pressure).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
LINTEL	A horizontal structural member spanning an opening at its head to carry construction above the opening.	SFM-1-87
LIQUID APPLIED WATER RESISTIVE COATING/SEALANT	A product applied to a surface in a liquid/fluid state to improve the water resistance of the substrate and interfaces with that substrate.	200-09
LISTED	To be included in a list published by a HUD approved certification program.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02 & 1704-01
LITE (LIGHT)	A pane of glass or an insulating glass (IG) unit used in a window, door, TDD or unit skylight. Frequently spelled "lite" in industry literature to avoid confusion with visible light.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 850-91 & GAG-1-97
LIVE LOADS	Loads from people and non-permanent parts of a building; loads from window washing and glazing rigs are live loads.	2200-01 & GDSG-1-87
LOCK	The device on a window or door that secures it in a closed position.	101/I.S.2-97 & SFM-1-87
LOCK BACKSET	Distance from vertical centerline of leading edge of lock stile of door to centerline of lock cylinder, measured parallel with door face.	SFM-1-87
LOCK FACEPLATE	The exposed plate which sets in the edge of a door to cover a locking mechanism.	SFM-1-87
LOCK-STRIP GASKET	A gasket in which sealant pressure is attained by inserting a keyed locking strip into a mating keyed groove in one face of the gasket. Also called a structural gasket.	850-91
LOW-CONDUCTANCE SPACERS	An assembly of materials designed to reduce heat transfer at the edge of an insulating window. Spacers are placed between the panes of glass in a double or triple-glazed window.	IGMA Glossary
LOW-CYCLIC MOVEMENT SEALANTS	Low-cyclic movement sealants are those having minimum movement capability through their useful life in mechanically restricted joints.	851-09
LOW EMISSIVITY GLASS	Glass with a transparent metallic or metallic oxide coating applied onto or into a glass surface, which reflects long-wave infrared energy and thus improves the U-value.	IGMA Glossary
LOW EMITTANCE (LOW E)COATING	A coating that has a reduced ability to radiate heat energy; when facing an airspace this property reduces the amount of heat transfer across the space.	GDSG-1-87
MAF RATIO	The manually applied force (MAF) divided by the Test Weight.	908-02
MAIL SLOT	An opening provided in a door, sidelight or adjacent construction for the insertion of mail. (Size and location usually governed by the Postal Code.)	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
MANUALLY APPLIED FORCE (MAF)	That externally applied force required to cause movement of the guide block when a balance is mounted in the test apparatus with test weight attached.	902-99 & 908-02
MANUALLY APPLIED FORCE RATIO (MAFR)	The ratio of the maximum MAF to test weight (See Sections 8.4.4 and 8.4.5 of AAMA 902).	902-07
MANUFACTURED HOME	A dwelling, other than site built, constructed in accordance with Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards/24 CFR 3280 and 24 CFR 3282.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02 & 1704-01
MANUFACTURER	A company which fabricates and/or assembles one or more parts, components, and/or accessories or supplies entire fenestration systems.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & TIR-A8-04
MASONRY OPENING	That portion of a masonry wall which is left open, providing for the installation of a window.	200-09
MASS LAW	A rule of sound attenuation stating that the sound transmission loss across a barrier will increase approximately 6 decibels for every doubling of the barrier's mass per projected unit area.	TIR-A1-04
MASTER FRAME	Primary structural system containing sub-assemblies which shall be attached to a manufactured home wall.	1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
MASTER KEY	A key to operate cylinders, each of which may be set to an individual key.	SFM-1-87
MASTIC	Heavy-consistency compounds that may remain adhesive and pliable with age.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
MATERIAL CHANGES	Variations in the composition of approved frame jamb primary material groups (PVC, aluminum) that influence the pocket inner wall surfaces or structural characteristics will be considered new frame jamb structures. Material composition variations of frame jamb primary material groups for purposes of material stability, resistance to exposure, service for life, color changes and enhancements for processing shall not constitute a material change. Significant material changes that are indicated, but not itemized by the frame jamb manufacturer may be specifically referenced by the manufacturer's product series identification of the frame jamb.	908-02
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)	Data for evaluating hazards, toxicity and proper handling of chemicals are furnished by thermal break suppliers in the form of a MSDS.	TIR-A8-04
MAXIMUM CAPABLE EVENT	The maximum intensity of earthquake ground shaking that may ever be expected at the building site within the known geological framework. In areas on NEHRP maps with an A_a (acceleration coefficient) value of 0.3 or greater, this ground shaking intensity may be taken as the level of earthquake ground motion that has a 98 percent chance of non-exceedance in 50 years, or an average return period of 2,500 years. This event has also been termed a "Maximum Credible Earthquake," and, most recently (1997 NEHRP "Provisions") a "Maximum Considered Event."	501.6-01 (of 501.4-00 & 501.6-01)
MECHANICALLY ATTACHED FLASHING	Any durable material with low or no permeance that is designed to prevent liquid water from passing through it. When mechanically attached flashing is used, a roll width dimension of not less than 230 mm (9 in) shall be required. Mechanically attached flashing shall meet the performance requirements in ICC Acceptance Criteria AC 148.	100-07
MEDIUM STILE	See Stile.	SFM-1-87
MEDIUM-CYCLIC MOVEMENT SEALANTS	Medium-cyclic movement sealants are those having a cyclic movement capability of >5% to 12.5% through their useful life.	851-09
MEETING RAIL	One of the two adjacent horizontal sash members that come together when in the closed position (also called Check Rail).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
MEETING STILE	One of the two adjacent vertical leaf, sash or panel members that come together when in the closed position.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & SFM-1-87
MEMBRANE/ DRAINAGE SYSTEM	A wall system employing a concealed WRB in which the exterior building surface (e.g., stucco, brick veneer, siding) is not the sole method of protecting the building from moisture penetration.	100-07
METAL CURTAIN WALL	An exterior curtain wall which may consist entirely or principally of metal, or may be a combination of metal, glass and other surfacing materials supported by or within a metal framework.	CW-DG-1-96

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
METAL SPACERS	Roll-formed metal shapes used at the edges of an insulating glass unit to provide the desired spacing of the glasses; metal spacers allow areas for sealant applications and contain desiccants.	IGMA Glossary
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	Solvent formerly used for cleaning and flushing thermal break compounds from the nozzles and operating parts of the mixing and filling machine. (Suspected of being an animal carcinogen.)	TIR-A8-04
MIGRATION	Spreading or creeping of oil or vehicle from a sealant out onto adjacent non-porous surfaces(See bleeding.)	850-91 & GAG-1-97
MINERAL FIBER BOARD	A fibrous insulation board composed of either inorganic glass fibers or inorganic steel slag or rock fibers, bonded together using a binder. Commonly, however, this term is used and understood to mean slag wool.	FSCOM-1-02
MINIMUM GATEWAY TEST SIZE	The test specimen size specified to enter a performance class at the lowest or minimum level.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
MITERED CORNERS	Usually a 45-degree mitered joint produced in some sash where vertical jamb members meet horizontal head and sill members.	850-91
MIXING RATIO	Amount of resin component with respect to the isocyanate component present in the thermal break material measured either by volume or by weight.	TIR-A8-04
MODEL BUILDING CODE	A construction code developed from input from industry, building officials, and others for use as a guide for the development of state and local building codes. Model building codes have no legislative or jurisdictional power.	GDSG-1-87
MODULUS	Stress at a given strain, or tensile strength at given elongation.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
MOISTURE CONTENT	The percentage of dry weight that is composed of water, such as in wood.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
MOISTURE PENETRATION	Moisture migration between the glass and interlayer which may cause hazing or other discoloration of the interlayer. Normally, this will not be a cause for rejection.	TSGG-04
MOISTURE VAPOR TRANSMISSION RATE (MVTR)	The rate at which moisture vapor permeates through a polymer film.	850-91
MORTISE LOCK	A lock to be inserted edgewise in the stile of the door.	SFM-1-87
MORTISE TYPE	Which has a threaded surface which screws directly into a lock case, with a cam which engages the lock mechanism.	SFM-1-87
MOUNTING DISTANCE	The distance from the bottom of the weatherstrip backing to an opposite mating surface.	701/702-04
MOUNTING FLANGE	A fin projecting from the window frame parallel to the plane of the wall, also known as a nailing fin, for the purpose of securing the frame to the structure.	2400-02
MOUNTING SURFACE	The exterior surface(s) of the pre-existing window frame.	2410-03
MULLED FENESTRATION ASSEMBLY	An assembly of two or more individual products that will be installed in a single rough opening (individual products are those primary or dual windows, or primary sliding glass doors as defined herein). Mullion elements may be horizontal, vertical, or both,	450-06, 1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
MULLION	An intermediate connecting member used to "join" two or more fenestration products together in a single rough opening.	101/I.S.2-97, 850-91, GAG-1-97 & SFM-1-87
MULLION ELEMENTS	One or more of the following: •Reinforced or non-reinforced frame member(s) •Reinforced or non-reinforced mullion member(s) •Additional independent reinforcement shapes.	450-06, 1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
MULLION STIFFENER	An additional reinforcing member used in a reinforcing mullion. Mullion stiffeners carry the entire wind load or share the load with adjacent frame members.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 450-06, 1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
MULLION, COMBINATION	A horizontal or vertical member formed by joining two or more individual fenestration units together without a mullion stiffener.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 1701.2-02
MULLION, INTEGRAL	A horizontal and/or vertical member which is bounded at either end or both ends by crossing frame members.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 1702.2-02

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
MULLION, REINFORCING	A horizontal or vertical member with an added continuous mullion stiffener and joining two or more individual fenestration units along the sides of the mullion stiffener.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 1702.2-02
MULTI-BAR HINGE	A mechanical device which, when mounted in a window in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, is used to support a variety of in-plane sash types; such as, project-out (at bottom), project-in (at top), casement (out-swinging or in-swinging), parallel opening (four sides of sash opening outward) and certain types of sash which are opened primarily for glass cleaning.	904-09
MULTI-LAYER FRAME MATERIALS	Frame materials that have laminated or applied, multi-layer structure within the frame pocket must qualify with complete testing according to 8.1 through 8.1.5.2. This test will assure the durability of the lamination when exposed to friction loaded cycle testing. Satisfactory completion of this test will qualify the specific frame jamb structure and it's layered material(s) as a new approved frame jamb material.	908-02
MULTIPLE-GLAZED UNITS	Units of three glass lites (triple glazed) or four glass lites (quadruple glazed) with two and three air spaces respectively.	IGMA Glossary
MUNTINS	A decorative profile that divides a lite of glass or panel into smaller sections.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S.2-97, 850-91, GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87
NARROW STILE	See Stile.	SFM-1-87
NATURAL CONVECTION	A heat transfer process involving motion in a fluid (such as air) that is caused by a difference in the density of the fluid and the action of gravity. This is an important part of heat transfer from the glass surface to room air.	IGMA Glossary
NEEDLE GLAZING	Application of a small bead of sealant / compound at the site line by a nozzle gun.	IGMA Glossary
NEGATIVE PRESSURE	Pressure acting in the outward direction.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. It was developed in response to the Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act of 1977. The principal agencies involved in the NEHRP are: FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency, the lead agency for overall administration of the NEHRP program. NSF – National Science Foundation, which supports academic research studying all aspects of the earthquake hazard problem. NIST – National Institute for Standards and Technology (formerly the National Bureau of Standards), which supports standardization activities, including those related to building construction. USGS – United States Geological Survey, which studies and defines earthquake hazards from the seismological and geological points of view; produces the base maps for seismic hazard.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
NEOPRENE	A synthetic rubber having physical properties closely resembling those of natural rubber. It is made by polymerizing chloroprenes, and the latter is produced from acetylene and hydrogen chloride.	GAG-1-97
NEW FRAME JAMB STRUCTURES	A frame jamb structure that has variation(s) in material composition and/or design geometry to the inner pocket walls of previously approved frame jamb structures. New frame jamb structures having significant changes must be qualified with AAMA 908-02's "Mandatory Friction Test for Type 1 Balances."	908-02
NIST	National Institute for Standards and Technology (formerly the National Bureau of Standards), which supports standardization activities, including those related to building construction.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
NOISE REDUCTION (NR)	The difference between the Sound Pressure Level on each side of a barrier for a given measured frequency.	TIR-A1-04
NON-COMBUSTIBLE	Will not combust.	FSCOM-1-02
NON-DRYING	A sealant that does not set up or cure.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
NON-HABITABLE	An area designed to afford living space on a less than year-round basis by virtue of its lack of environmental or temperature control systems. Non habitable space is designed to serve as recreational space on a seasonal basis.	2100-02

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
NON-HUNG WINDOW	A window consisting of vertically sliding sash which utilize mechanical retainers or slide bolts to allow the sash to be opened to any one of the pre-selected positions between its fully open and fully closed limits. See also Vertical Sliding Window.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
NON-OPERABLE	Intended to not open or close.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
NON-RESILIENT TAPE	A high solids content, mastic material furnished in varying thicknesses and widths, in a roll form; easily deformed and permanently soft and tacky.	GAG-1-97
NON-SAG	A sealant formulation having a consistency that will permit application in vertical joints without appreciable sagging or slumping. A performance characteristic which allows the sealant to be installed in a sloped or vertical joint application without appreciable sagging or slumping (thixotropy).	850-91 & GAG-1-97
NON-SKINNING	A product that does not form a surface skin after application, and usually remains tacky or sticky.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
NON-STAINING	Characteristic of a compound which will not stain a surface.	GAG-1-97
NON-VOLATILE	Any substance which does not evaporate or volatize under normal conditions of temperature and pressure.	GAG-1-97
NORMAL USE	(Pertaining to windows, doors, operable unit skylights, and roof windows) Intended for operation for reasons in addition to cleaning and maintenance of the window(s), door(s), operable unit skylight(s), or roof window(s) in question.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
NOZZLE	The tubular tip of a caulking gun through which the compound is extruded.	GAG-1-97
NOZZLE SETTING	Adjustment to the filling machine to control the rate of flow of the thermal break material into the cavity and maintain the proper fluid head during filling.	TIR-A8-04
NSF	National Science Foundation, which supports academic research studying all aspects of the earthquake hazard problem.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
OCF	One component foam that is the same as aerosol foam sealant.	812-04
OFF-CENTERNESS	The distances between the respective center-lines of the pile and the overall width evidenced by uneven flanges.	701/702-04
OFFSET PIVOT	A pin-and-socket hardware device with bearing contact by means of which a door is suspended in its frame, allowing it to swing about an axis which is normally located about ¾" out from the door face.	SFM-1-87
OLEORESINOUS	A compound consisting of natural and synthetic resins mixed with drying oils.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
OMEGA POINT LABORATORIES, INC. (OPL)	An independent materials and systems testing company. OPL provides testing, evaluation and listing services for products with regard to specific fire and safety-related characteristics.	FSCOM-1-02
OPAQUE	Preventing light from traveling through and therefore not transparent or translucent.	2100-02
OPEN UNIT	A unit, complete in its entirety, with the exception of glass, glazing materials or screens, which is shipped in an assembled condition and later glazed according to the instructions of the manufacturer.	1701.2-02
OPEN-AIR ARENA TEST	A blast test conducted in an open field with explosives. Multiple specimens may be included in such a test at various distances and orientations from the detonation source.	510-06
OPENING	A breach or aperture in a wall or roof surface. An opening may be intended to accept a fenestration product or may be left open.	2100-02
OPERABLE DOOR	A door that is intended to be opened and closed.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
OPERABLE WINDOW	A window that is intended to be opened and closed.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
OPERATING FORCE	The force required to initiate or maintain a sash, leaf, or panel motion in either the opening or closing direction.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
OPERATIONAL HARDWARE	Components of an egress system that require manipulation or operation by an occupant to effect egress. For the purpose of this standard, "locks" or "latches" are defined as devices intended to prohibit the opening of the window from the exterior.	1704-01
ORGANIC	Any compound which consist of carbon and hydrogen, with a restricted number of other elements, such as oxygen, nitrogen, sculpture, phosphorous, chlorine, etc.	850-91 & GAG-1-97

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
ORGANIC COATINGS	A finishing technology where a transparent thermosetting resin is absorbed in and on the porous anodic oxide film, ensuring all pores are completely sealed, then heated to simultaneously cross-link and cure the resin grains and narrow the oxide pores thus anchoring the organic film.	612-02
OUTDOOR-INDOOR TRANSMISSION CLASS (OITC)	A single-number rating calculated in accordance with ASTM E 1322, using values of outdoor-indoor transmission loss. It provides an estimate of the sound insulation performance of a façade or building elements. The frequency range used is typical of outdoor traffic noises.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97 & TIR-A1-04
OVERALL DIMENSIONS	The external height and width of the product, expressed in millimeters or inches.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
OVERALL HEIGHT ALLOWANCES	This allowance relates to the AAMA Certification Program, under which window and door manufacturers are permitted to use, without a Waiver of Retest, pile weatherstrips whose nominal height is from +0.5mm (+0.020 in) to -0.3mm (-0.010 in) difference than those used in the test window or door.	701/702-04
OVERALL HEIGHT	The total thickness of the weatherstrip excluding appurtenances protruding above the pile.	701/702-04
OVERHEAD CLOSER	a.) Surface type - An exposed door swing control and closer device mounted on the surface of a door and frame at its head; b.) Semi-concealed type - A door swing control and closing device mortised into the door top rail and/or frame head; and c.) Concealed type - A door swing control and closer device enclosed within the door top rail and/or frame head.	SFM-1-87
OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE	A party designated by the owner to act on his behalf.	503-03
PAN FLASHING (A.K.A. SILL PAN)	A type of flashing used at the base of a rough opening to divert water to the exterior or to the exterior surface of a concealed WRB. Pan flashings have upturned legs at the rear interior edge (back dam) and right and left sides (end dams) to form a three-sided pan that has the front open for drainage. They are intended to collect and drain water toward the exterior, including water that may enter through the window unit or around the window (between the rough opening and the fenestration). Pan flashing can be made from self-adhered flashing or from rigid or semi-rigid material, such as metal or a semi-rigid polymer.	100-07 & 200-09
PANE	See Light or Lite	GDSG-1-87
PANEL	The members of a sliding door or sliding door side lite within a frame which are designed to accommodate the glazing	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
PANEL SUPPORT	A sub-support between the panel and the building frame which is usually continuous and acts to transfer loads back to the structure. Not to be confused with a panel stiffener, which typically acts to limit deflection of the flat area of the panel.	508-07
PANIC BAR	See Crash Bar.	SFM-1-87
PANIC DEVICE	See Panic Exit Hardware.	SFM-1-87
PANIC DEVICE CASE	See Crash Bar Housing.	SFM-1-87
PANIC EXIT HARDWARE	A door locking mechanism designed to be always operable from the interior by pressure on a crash bar or lever.	SFM-1-87
PASSIVE SOLAR HEAT GAIN	Solar heat that passes through a material and is captured naturally, not by mechanical means.	IGMA Glossary
PATIO DOOR	Refer to "Hinged Glass Door" or "Sliding Glass Door."	101/I.S.2-97
PATIO ENCLOSURE	A sunroom installed over an exterior surface such as a deck or patio slab.	2100-02
PATTERNED GLASS	Rolled glass having a distinct pattern on one or both surfaces.	IGMA Glossary
PEAK BLAST PRESSURE (P)	The maximum value of the pressure over ambient pressure with units of kPa (psi).	510-06
PEAK DEMAND	The maximum instantaneous power demand experienced at a particular point in time. The peak cooling demand is the heaviest cooling load seen by the air handlers; the peak heating load is the highest instantaneous heating load seen by the heating system.	DDGA-89
PERFORMANCE CLASS	One of the four performance classes (R, LC, CW, and AW) within the classification system that provides for several levels of performance. NOTE: This allows the purchaser or specifier to select the appropriate level of performance depending on climatic conditions, height of installation, type of building, etc.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
PERFORMANCE CONDITION	Level of protection provided by a fenestration system.	510-06
PERFORMANCE GRADE (GRADE or PG)	A numeric designator that defines the performance of a product in accordance with this Standard/Specification. (Not to be confused with design pressure (DP) or Structural Test Pressure (STP)). Performance grade (PG) shall be achieved only upon successful completion of all applicable tests specified in Clause 5. See Clause 0.2.3 for additional details.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
PERMEABILITY	The time rate of water vapor or gas transmission through a unit area of the material of unit thickness induced by unit vapor pressure difference between two specific surfaces under specified temperature and humidity conditions.	IGMA Glossary
PERMEANCE	The time rate of water vapor or gas transmission through a unit area of a body, normal to specific parallel surfaces, under specific temperature and humidity conditions.	IGMA Glossary
PERIMETER FIRE CONTAINMENT	The ability of a system of individual components assembled in a specific manner to contain and restrict the migration of flame and hot gases from the floor of origin to the floor(s) above at the building perimeters. These components are: 1) a floor with an hourly fire endurance rating; 2) an exterior curtain wall with or without a hourly fire endurance rating, and 3) the fill material installed between the floor and the curtain wall.	FSCOM-1-02
PERMANENT SET	The amount of deflection left in a member after the application and release of a load.	101/I.S.2-97, 450-06, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02 & JS-91
PHOTOCHROMIC GLAZING	Glazing which changes its thermal, solar, and visible transmittance in response to outdoor illuminance or ultraviolet (UV) radiation. <i>See also</i> Switchable glazing.	IGMA Glossary
PHOTOVOLTAIC	A device that produces electricity directly from sunlight (photons).	IGMA Glossary
PHYSICAL INTERLOCK	The provision in the design of the thermal break cavity which involves the incursion of metal lugs into the cavity area. These lugs prevent the pulling apart of the aluminum components from the thermal break material should a loss of adhesion occur.	TIR-A8-04
PICTURE SLIDER	A horizontal sliding window with one or two moving sash located on one or both sides of a fixed panel to make up a two or three panel window.	101/I.S.2-97
PICTURE WINDOW	A non-operating window. A window consisting of frame and glass only.	101/I.S.2-97
PILE WEATHERSTRIP	Upright cut threads or filaments interlaced, woven, or otherwise joined to a backing.	701/702-04
PITCH	The perceived tone of a sound based upon its representative frequency	TIR-A1-04
PIVOT	An axis or hardware about which a window, sash, panel, or leaf rotates.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
PIVOT BAR OR PIVOT PIN	Components that link the sash to the friction shoe/clutch of the balance.	908-02
PIVOTED WINDOW	A window consisting of a sash which pivots about an axis within the frame. The pivoting action of the window allows for easy access to clean the outside surfaces of the window. Two common types are the 180 degree compression seal pivoting window and the 360 degree pivoting window.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
PLANK SUPPORT SPAN	The distance between plank support, including standard joist spacing and other support configurations such as angled joists.	2200-01
PLANK SYSTEM	Deck planks and the accessories that mate the planks to sub-decking or other deck components. Plank systems include planks, fasteners, installation clips or clip systems.	2200-01
PLANK WALKING SURFACE AREA	The area of the plank that is exposed after assembly and provides the uppermost surface.	2200-01
PLANKS	The uppermost deck components that together comprise the walking surface.	306-04
PLASTIC FILM	A thin, plastic substrate sometimes used as the inner layers in a triple- or quadruple-glazed window.	IGMA Glossary
PLATE GLASS	Flat glass with surfaces that are essentially plane and parallel; it is formed by a rolling process, ground, and polished on both sides. It is available in thicknesses varying from 3.2 mm to 31.8 mm (1/8 in to 1-1/4 in), but has been replaced by float glass.	IGMA Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
POCKET (CHANNEL)	A three-sided, U-shaped opening in a sash or frame to receive glazing infill. Contrasted to a rabbet, which is a two-sided, L-shaped section, as with face glazed window sash.	908-02 & GAG-1-97
POCKET (CHANNEL) DEPTH	The inside dimension from the bottom of the pocket to the top. Pocket depth equals the bite plus the edge clearance.	GAG-1-97
POCKET (CHANNEL) WIDTH	The measurement between stationary stops (or stationary stop and removable stop) in a U-shaped channel.	GAG-1-97
POINTS	Thin, flat, triangular or diamond shaped pieces of zinc used to hold glass into wood sash by driving them into the wood.	850-91
POLYBUTENE	A light-colored liquid, straight-chain aliphatic hydrocarbon polymer that is non-drying and widely used as a major component in sealing and caulking compounds. It is essentially non-reactive and inert.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
POLYESTER RESIN	Any of a group of thermosetting synthetic resins which are poly-condensation products of dicarboxylic acid and dihydroxy alcohol.	GAG-1-97
POLYETHYLENE	A straight chain plastic polymer of ethylene.	GAG-1-97
POLYETHYLENE (PE) BLEND	Thermoplastics based on polymers made with ethylene as essentially the sole monomer. This shall also be permitted to include PE thermoplastics from pre- and post-consumer recycled thermoplastic materials.	309-04
POLYISOBUTYLENE - (PIB)	Synthetic rubber manufactured from isobutylene.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
POLYMER	A high molecular weight chemical structure consisting of a long chain of small molecular units.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
POLYMERIZED	Treated by heating or cooking so that molecules of different substances unite into larger molecules of a different substance with individual characteristics.	GAG-1-97
POLYOL	A polymer or copolymer terminated with one or more hydroxyl groups (OH).	TIR-A8-04
POLYOL COMPONENT	One of the two components of a thermal break system. Normally in this application, it is a fully compounded blend of polyether polyols with small amounts of catalyst and additives present.	TIR-A8-04
POLYPROPYLENE (PP)	Polymer prepared by polymerization of propylene as essentially the sole monomer.	309-04
POLYSTYRENE (PS)	Polymer prepared by polymerization of styrene as essentially the sole monomer.	309-04
POLYSULFIDE	Long-chain aliphatic polymers containing disulfide linkages. They can be converted to rubbers at room temperature upon addition of a curing agent.	850-91
POLYSULFIDE BASE	Sealants made from polysulfide synthetic rubber.	850-91
POLYSULFIDE SEALANT	Polysulfide liquid polymer sealant which are mercaptan terminated, long chain aliphatic polymers containing disulfide linkages. They can be converted to rubbers at room temperature without shrinkage upon addition of a curing agent.	GAG-1-97
POLYURETHANE	Product produced by the reaction of a polyfunctional isocyanate with a polyol or other reactant containing two or more hydroxyl groups.	TIR-A8-04
POLYURETHANE SEALANT	An organic compound formed by the reaction of a glycol with an isocyanate.	GAG-1-97
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	See PVC	850-91
POLYVINYL (CHLORIDE) (PVC) BLEND	A compound based on the polymer prepared by blending non-PVC polymers with vinyl chloride monomer during polymerization with or without grafting or by blending non-PVC polymers physically with polyvinyl (chloride) (PVC) polymer (resin); vinyl chloride content being at least 80% mass. This shall be permitted to include clean PVC rework material or rework containing PVC capstock.	309-04
PORCH ENCLOSURE	A sunroom installed as part of a porch.	2100-02
POROSITY	The presence of numerous visible pits or pin holes at or near the pultruded surface.	305-06
POSITIVE PRESSURE	Pressure acting in the inward direction.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
POT LIFE	The time interval following the addition of an accelerator or curing agent, before a chemically curing material will become too viscous to apply satisfactorily. Also called work life.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
POUR SPEED	The speed at which the material flows from the nozzle into the cavity and the part being filled moves under the nozzle.	TIR-A8-04

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
POURED AND DEBRIDGED	Framing system thermal break made by flowing a catalyzed liquid material with low thermal conductivity into a one-piece channel and then removing the base of the channel or bridge after solidification to form a thermally improved extrusion.	TIR-A8-04
PRE-CAST WINDOW SILL (a.k.a. WINDOW SILL)	A product used at the sill of a window masonry opening designed with a slope for the purpose of draining water away from the window masonry opening to the exterior of the building.	200-09
PRELOAD	A positive and negative wind load (a reduced design pressure) that is applied to a fenestration product or wall assembly to condition the system before running an air leakage, water penetration or structural test.	504-05
PRESHIMMED TAPE SEALANT	A sealant having a preformed shape containing solids or discrete particles that limit its deformation under compression.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
PRESSURE	Differential force per unit area between the interior and exterior surfaces of the test specimen.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
PRESSURE BUILD OR FOAMING PRESSURE	A value for maximum pressure developed under specified conditions as determined by the test method described in AAMA 812-04.	812-04
PRESSURE COEFFICIENT	A coefficient which is a function of the building shape, a particular location on the building, the direction of the wind and other factors. The pressure on any part of the building is determined by multiplying the velocity pressure by the appropriate pressure coefficient. Pressure coefficients may be positive or negative. What the BLWT test does essentially is determine the maximum pressure coefficients at numerous locations on the building which the designers will need to determine the design wind loads the wall will be subjected to under extreme wind conditions.	CW-11-85
PRESSURE EQUALIZATION	The use of ventilation to achieve a balance in pressure between the drainage and ventilation cavity, and the exterior.	508-07
PRESSURE EQUALIZED RAIN SCREEN WALL SYSTEM (PRWC)	A wall system that functions to control air leakage and water penetration within the cavity through use of an exterior rain screen, a compartmented drainage and ventilation cavity, and an air and water barrier.	508-07 & 509-09
PRESSURE TAP	A hole, approximately 1 mm in diameter, drilled perpendicularly through the exterior surface of the model wall, into which a metal tube is inserted from the interior surface. The metal tube provides attachment for a plastic tube which leads to the instantaneous pressure measuring device. A sufficient number of pressure taps must be used to adequately define the pressure distribution on the entire wall and on any special exterior architectural feature or geometry.	CW-11-85
PRIMARY DOOR	That door in a dual-door system so designated by the manufacturer, capable of protecting the building's interior from climactic elements (as opposed to a secondary door used mainly for performance enhancement).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
PRIMARY SEALANT	A sealant applied to the inner shoulders of a spacer with its principle purpose to minimize moisture, gas and solvent migration into the unit's air space.	IGMA Glossary
PRIMARY WINDOW	That window in a dual window unit so designated by the manufacturer, capable of protecting the building's interior from climatic elements (as opposed to a secondary window used mainly for energy conservation).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02 & 1704-01
PRIMER	A coating specifically designed to enhance the adhesion of sealant systems to certain surfaces, or to form a barrier to prevent migration of components, or to seal a porous substrate.	GAG-1-97
PRIMING	Sealing of a porous surface so that a compound will not stain, lose elasticity shrink excessively, etc., because of loss of oil or vehicle into the surround. A sealant primer or surface conditioner may be used to promote adhesion of a curing-type sealant to certain surfaces.	850-91
PRODUCT DESIGNATIONS	Skylights included in this document are identified by the product designation code, which includes product type, performance class, performance grade and size tested.	1600/I.S.7-00
PRODUCT LINE	A given series of fenestration products typically defined by operator type, frame type and a set of basic frame profiles.	507-03 & 1505-03
PRODUCT TYPE	Each product type and class requires testing the largest size (maximum glazed area) for which compliance is desired for entry into the performance class.	1600.I.S.7-00
PRODUCTION UNITS	Primary windows and sliding glass doors which are intended for installation in manufactured housing.	1701.2-02

<u>TERM</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>	<u>LOCATION(S)</u>
PROJECTED WINDOW	Projected windows have one or more sash hinged or pivoted at the top or bottom which project inward or outward from the plane of the window with or without fixed lites of glass.	101/I.S.2-97
PROPONENT	The entity that orders the test. This may be a window or component manufacturer, an installer, contractor or builder.	504-05
PROPYLENE CARBONATE	Solvent used for cleaning and flushing thermal break compounds from the nozzles and operating parts of the mixing and filling machine.	TIR-A8-04
PROTOTYPE	A unit built strictly for testing purposes.	1704-01
PROTOTYPE UNITS	A unit built strictly for test purposes.	1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
PULL HARDWARE	A fixed handle or grip used to pull a door open.	SFM-1-87
PULSATING PRESSURE	A pressure in which pressure difference across the specimen is rapidly transitioned from one level of differential air pressure to another and back within a prescribed time period.	520-09
PUNCHED OPENING	A discrete elevation of curtain wall, storefront or sloped glazing that is surrounded in its entirety by another building wall system such a masonry, EIFS, panels or similarly cladding systems.	503-03
PURLIN	(See "Cross Rafter").	GDSG-1-87
PUSH HARDWARE	A fixed bar or plate used to push a door open.	SFM-1-87
PVC	Polymer formed by polymerization of vinyl chloride monomer. Also known as polyvinyl chloride. (See vinyl.)	309-04, 850-91 & GAG-1-97
PYROLYTIC COATING	A low-e, thin-film coating applied at high temperature. See also Hard Coating.	IGMA Glossary
RABBET	A two-sided L-shaped recess in a sash or frame to receive lites or panels. When no stop or molding is added, such rabbets are face glazed. Addition of a removable stop produces a three-sided U-shaped channel.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
RACKING	Movement and distortion of sash or frames so that the corners no longer form their original angles.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
RADIATION	Energy released in the form of waves or particles, due to a change in temperature within a gas or vacuum.	IGMA Glossary
RAFTER	For sloped glazing, a main nominally vertical framing member.	GDSG-1-87
RAIL	A horizontal member of a sash, leaf, or panel.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & SFM-1-87
RAIN SCREEN	An exterior wall construction technique consisting of an exterior cladding (outer leaf), a cavity, and an inner leaf. Rain screens are subdivided into two distinct performance categories, one being pressure equalized rain screen and the second being drained and back ventilated (D&BV).	509-09
REACTION	A mutual action of chemical agents upon each other, resulting in a chemical change.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
RECEPTOR	A device installed in a rough opening that is designed to receive the window.	200-09
REFERENCE VELOCITY PRESSURE	The pressure equal to the product of the square of the reference velocity, a factor of one-half and the air density.	CW-11-85
REFLECTANCE	The fraction of incident radiation upon a surface that is reflected from that surface.	IGMA Glossary
REFLECTION	The process by which incident flux leaves a surface or medium from the incident side, without change in frequency.	IGMA Glossary
REFLECTIVE COATED GLASS	Glass with metallic or metallic oxide coatings applied onto or into the glass surface to provide reduction of solar radiant energy, conductive heat energy and visible light transmission.	IGMA Glossary
REFLECTIVITY	The reflectance of a microscopically homogeneous sample with a clean, optically smooth surface and of thickness sufficient to be completely opaque.	IGMA Glossary
REINFORCED THERMOPLASTICS	Compound in which a thermoplastic is blended with or chemically coupled to reinforcing additives, such as fibers, spheres or other materials.	310-04
REINFORCEMENT	The material added to individual sash, leaf, panel, or frame members to increase strength and/or stiffness	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
REINFORCING MULLION	Horizontal and/or vertical member formed by joining two or more individual products together with a mullion stiffener.	450-06
RELATIVE HEAT GAIN	An energy comparison factor for glass products combining the radiant and conductive heat gas in under specific conditions, (200 BTUs times the shading coefficient + 14 degrees times the summer U-value).	IGMA Glossary
RELATIVE HUMIDITY	The percentage of moisture in the air in relation to the amount of moisture the air could hold at that given temperature. At 100 percent relative humidity, moisture condenses and water droplets are formed.	IGMA Glossary
RELATIVE PRESSURE	The dimensionless ratio of a sound's pressure to a standardized reference sound pressure.	TIR-A1-04
REMOVABLE DOUBLE GLAZING	The use of a second sash or pane of glass as a storm panel to provide an air space between the glass of the window and the storm panel.	101/I.S.2-97
REMOVABLE MULLION	A mullion separating door openings, designed to permit its temporary removal.	SFM-1-87
REMOVABLE MULTIPLE GLAZING PANEL (RMGP)	A glazed panel that can be installed in a sash, leaf, or panel on either the interior side or exterior side of the primary glazing.	101/I.S.2/A440-08
REPLACEABLE WEATHERSEAL	A seal which can be readily removed from a retaining groove of an assembled and installed fenestration product and not an integral part of a framing member or applied with adhesives.	701/702-04
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING	Any building used or intended primarily for a single or multiple family dwelling.	2400-02 & 2410-03
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING - GROUP R-2 (AS DEFINED IN THE IECC)	Residential occupancies containing more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature such as apartment houses, boarding houses (not transient), convents, monasteries, rectories, fraternities and sororities, dormitories and rooming houses. For the purpose of this code, reference to Group R-2 occupancies shall refer to buildings that are three stories or less in height above grade.	507-03
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING - GROUP R-4 (AS DEFINED IN THE IECC)	Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancies as Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities including more than five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff. For the purpose of this code, reference to Group R-4 occupancies shall refer to buildings which are three stories or less in height above grade.	507-03
RESIDENTIAL TRANSLUCENT SLOPED GLAZING SYSTEM	A translucent glazed roof structure over a conditioned or un-conditioned space having a minimum glazed area of 15 square feet.	2001-07
RESILIENT TAPE	A pre-shaped, rubbery sealing material furnished in varying thicknesses and widths, in roll form. May be plain or reinforced with scrim, twine, rubber or other materials.	GAG-1-97
RESIN COMPONENT	A synonym for polyol component.	TIR-A8-04
RESPONSIBLE CONTRACTOR	The party contractually responsible for that portion of the work.	503-03
RETROFIT WINDOW	A replacement window designed to be installed over a pre-existing window frame.	2410-03
REVOLVING DOOR	An exterior door consisting of two or more leaves that pivot about a common vertical axis within a cylindrically shaped vestibule.	101/I.S.2/A440-08 & SFM-1-87
REVOLVING DOOR CANOPY	That circular part of a revolving door between the ceiling sheet and the roof sheet. Any canopy that has a flat side and is not a complete circle is referred to as a clipped canopy.	SFM-1-87
REWORK MATERIAL	Principally PVC material from a manufacturer's facility or another facility of known compatible composition, that has been reground, pelletized or pulverized after having been previously processed by extrusion.	306-04 & 311-05
RIGID (STATIC) MODEL	This is a building model of rigid construction which remains undeflected and stationary when placed in the flowing air of the BLWT. It is the type of model used to establish wind load or curtain walls. Pressure taps distributed over the surfaces of this type of model are used to obtain pressure distributions.	CW-11-85
RIM TYPE	Which is mounted on the surface of a door, usually by screws from the reverse side. It is mounted independently of the lock and engages with the lock mechanism by means of a tail piece or metal extension.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
ROLLER ASSEMBLY	Consists of roller(s), roller axle(s), any roller tire(s), any roller assembly housing(s), any height adjustment mechanism, and where used as an integral part of the roller assembly, sill rail of the sliding glass door operating panel.	906-07
ROLLER LATCH	A hardware device for holding a door in closed position. It consists of a spring-loaded roller mortised into the edge of a door so as to engage with a grooved strike mortised into the frame jamb.	SFM-1-87
ROLLER STRIKE	See Strike.	SFM-1-87
ROOF	The cover over a sunroom structure. Sunroom roofs may be made of solid panel materials, glazed surfaces, screening or other materials and assemblies.	2100-02
ROOF WINDOW	A sloped application of a fenestration product that provides for in-reach operation. Roof windows used for emergency escape and rescue typically have a balanced sash.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
ROOM TEMPERATURE	Temperature normally experienced in the average workplace and defined as 24°C ± 5°C (75°F ± 10°F).	TIR-A8-04
ROUGH OPENING	The opening in a wall or roof into which a window, door, TDD or unit skylight is to be installed.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
R-VALUE	The resistance of conductive heat energy transfer in one hour through a one-square foot area of a specific insulating glass unit assembly for each one degree Fahrenheit temperature difference between the indoor and outdoor air. It is the reciprocal of U-value; R = 1/U.	IGMA Glossary
SADDLE	See Threshold.	SFM-1-87
SAFE OFF VOID	The gap or linear void area between the curtain wall system and the structural floor slab.	FSCOM-1-02
SAFETY GLASS	A strengthened or reinforced glass that is less subject to breakage or splintering, such as glass for doors, unit skylights, and some windows. See also Fully Tempered Glass and Laminated Glass.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & TSGG-04
SAFING IMPALING CLIP	A "Z"-shaped, galvanized steel clip used to retain the fire safing materials.	FSCOM-1-02
SAFING WOOL/ROCKWOOL	A fibrous insulation board consisting of inorganic steel slag or rock fibers bonded together with thermosetting resins acting as a binder system.	FSCOM-1-02
SAG AND FLOW TEST	A procedure involving vertical applications of sealants to specified surfaces or shapes under predetermined conditions of temperature and time intervals. The tendency to run or sag is observed and is reported as none, very slight, slight, etc., or report	850-91
SAGGING	The inability of a sealant to support its own weight in a joint.	850-91
SASH	The members of a window or unit skylight within a frame which are designed to accommodate the glazing.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 850-91, GAG-1-97 & SFM-1-87
SASH BALANCE	A mechanical device, which, when mounted in a window unit, assists in counterbalancing the sash in such a manner as to permit the sash to remain stationary at any position along the full range of sash travel and allows the sash to operate freely in both directions throughout the full range of sash travel. With the exception of sash balances designed for exclusive use in jambliner systems, sash balance rated capacity and travel range published by the balance manufacturer shall be that which determined without regard to friction and/or sash travel of window unit.	902-99
SASH BALANCE ADJUSTMENT	If applicable, enables a single balance or combination of balances, to accommodate a range of sash weights. Adjustment details and sash weight range shall be specified by the balance manufacturer.	902-99
SASH BALANCE RATED CAPACITY	The manufacturer's specified minimum and maximum weight carrying capacity per balance based on the Balance Rated Travel Range (BRTR). BLRC = Balance(s) Lowest Rated Capacity, BHRC = Balance(s) Highest Rated Capacity	902-99
SASH TRAVEL RANGE	The total range of sash travel, during normal operation, from the fully-closed to the fully-opened positions with restraints such as sash stops or any other limiting means in place.	902-99 & 908-02

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
SASH WEIGHT (WGT)	The total weight of the sash including the glazing material, framing members, latches, lock(s) and all other components and attachments.	902-99 & 908-02
SCANT PLASTIC	A condition along the edge of the laminate where the vinyl interlayer does not extend completely to the edge of the innermost glass component. Measurement is made of the maximum extent of the void from the edge of the innermost glass component.	TSGG-04
SCREEN	A product used with a window, door, or unit skylight, consisting of mesh wire or plastic material used to keep out insects and is not for the purpose of providing security or for the retention of objects or persons from the interior.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
SCREENING	A mesh-like material that can cover a fenestration opening.	2100-02
SCREW-ON BEAD OR STOP	A stop, molding or bead fastened by screws. (See snap-in bead or stop.)	850-91
SEALANT	A compound used to fill and seal a joint or opening.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 850-91, 2400-02, 2410-03, GAG-1-97 & SFM-1-87
SEALANT BEAD	A sealant or compound, such as caulking or glazing bead, etc., applied to a joint regardless of the method of application. Also, a molding or stop used to hold glass or panels in position.	GAG-1-97
SEALANT (CONSTRUCTION)	Any of a variety of compounds used to fill and seal joints or openings in wood, metal, masonry and other materials. For the purpose of this standard practice, sealant shall have the capability of allowing for joint movement and appropriate adhesion as required for construction applications.	100-07 & 200-09
SEALED INSULATING GLASS UNITS	Units constructed of two or more lites of glass separated and hermetically sealed to spacer frames at the glass edges with the enclosed air changer(s) dehydrated at the plant's atmospheric pressure.	IGMA Glossary
SEALER	A liquid used to seal a porous surface. (See sealant.)	850-91
SECONDARY DOOR	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. Not to be used by themselves as primary doors.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SECONDARY LOCK	A secondary lock is any lock that does not allow forced-entry from the exterior by restricting the movement of a sash or vent to less than one-half inch. Any mechanism which allows more than a one-half inch opening shall be classified as a ventilating lock.	101/I.S.2-97
SECONDARY SEALANT	A sealant applied into the exterior glass-spacer cavity to provide elastic, structural bonding of the assembly, in single-sealed units, this sealant also has low gas and moisture vapor transmission property to achieve effective unit performance.	IGMA Glossary
SECONDARY WINDOW	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. Not to be used by themselves as primary windows.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 1701.2-02 & 1704-01
SEISMIC LOAD	Building movement and forces caused by earthquake motion.	GDSG-1-87
SELF-ADHERING FLASHINGS	Flexible facing materials coated completely or partially on at least one side with an adhesive material and which do not depend on mechanical fasteners for permanent attachment. They are used to bridge the joint (gap) between fenestration framing members and the adjacent weather resistive barriers or sealed drainage plane material.	100-07, 711-07 & 713-08
SELF-LEVELING SEALANT	A sealant formulation having a consistency that will permit it to achieve a smooth level surface when applied in a horizontal joint.	850-91 & GAG-1-97

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
SERIES	Manufacturers shall classify their products in groups called Series. Each series defines significant properties of the product group that relate to its component materials, profile, geometry, and intended application. Changes in component materials such as material durometer (greater than $\pm 10\%$), UV stabilizer, or grade of a material that alter the product's performance or application shall denote a change in series. Changes in the density (greater than $\pm 15\%$) of foam filled weatherseals shall denote a change in series. Design and construction characteristics such as profile geometry, designed method of compression, or hollow versus solid foam core that alter the product's performance or application shall also denote a change in series.	701/702-04
SERVICEABILITY	The capacity of a building product, component, construction or assembly to perform the function(s) for which it was designed and constructed.	701/702-04
SERVICEABLE	Accessible without major reconstruction of the window, door, or unit skylight.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SETTING	Placement of lites or panels in sash or frames; and action of a sealant as it becomes more firm after application.	850-91
SETTING BLOCK	A device or member that supports the weight of the glazing of a window, door, or unit skylight and is in direct contact with an edge of the glazing.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 850-91, GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87
SETTING TIME	A term used rather loosely to describe that period when a material has either dried sufficiently through solvent release, or cured sufficiently through chemical reaction, to reach a specified condition.	850-91
SHADING COEFFICIENT	The heat gain due to transmitted and absorbed solar energy for the glass or glass and shading combination considered, divided by the similar heat gain for un-shaded 1/8" clear glass.	GDSG-1-87
SHEAR PANEL	A panel used to brace a building wall against racking; in skylights, glass may be used as a shear panel, requiring special design considerations.	GDSG-1-87
SHEAR STRENGTH	The maximum shear stress that a material is capable of sustaining. Shear strength is calculated from the maximum load during a shear or torsion test and is based on the original dimensions of the cross section of the specimen. Ability of the thermal barrier material to resist slippage or tearing parallel to the line of application of loading (pure or transverse shear) or perpendicular to the line of load application as in bending (longitudinal shear).	TIR-A8-04
SHEET GLASS	Flat glass made by continuous drawing and whose surface has a characteristic waviness. Because of the long usage of the term, much thin float glass is still incorrectly referred to as sheet glass.	IGMA Glossary
SHIM	A thin, flat or wedge-shaped piece of wood or other suitable material used to level or plumb a fenestration product frame during installation.	200-09, 504-05, 2400-02 & 2410-03
SHOCK TUBE TEST	A blast test conducted in an enclosure that utilizes compressed air, fuel/air mixtures or explosives to simulate a blast event.	510-06
SHOCK WAVE	A mass of highly compressed air that radiates out from an explosion source producing an increase in ambient air pressure.	510-06
SHOE/CLUTCH	A component of a Type 2 balance which provides an engagement location for the pivot pin or pivot bar. The shoe/clutch is permitted to provide other functions not related to vertical sash counterbalancing and is available in assorted sizes that suit the pocket size of varied frame designs.	908-02
SHORE "A" HARDNESS	Measure of firmness of a compound by means of a Durometer Hardness Gauge (A hardness range of 20-25 is about the firmness of an art gum eraser. A hardness of 90 is about the firmness of a rubber heel).	GAG-1-97
SHORE D HARDNESS	Provides a relative ranking of profile surface hardness.	308-05
SHORE HARDNESS	A measure of the hardness of a sealant by means of a Shore Durometer Hardness Gauge.	850-91
SHRINKAGE	A permanent loss of overall length due to material construction and/or relaxation from environmental and/or installation factors.	701/702-04

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
SHRINKAGE TEST	A determination of the percentage loss in volume of a sealant when tested in a specified size and shape under controlled conditions of temperature, humidity, and time intervals.	850-91
SHRINKAGE, DRY	A uniform, end to end contraction of the thermal break material in the extruded cavity after the material has been fully cured. Dry shrinkage is characterized by the absence of thermal break resin on the cavity walls in the "shrink back" area.	TIR-A8-04
SHRINKAGE, WET	The end to end contraction of the freshly poured thermal barrier material as it gels or sets up within the extruded cavity caused by the center of the pour solidifying quicker than the outer perimeter. Wet shrinkage is characterized by a thin layer of thermal barrier resin on the cavity walls in the "shrink back" area.	TIR-A8-04
SIDE JAMB PIVOT	See Intermediate Pivot.	SFM-1-87
SIDE LIGHT	A fixed light of glass located along a side door.	SFM-1-87
SIDE LITE	An operable or inoperable product that is designed to be a companion product installed on one or both sides of an operable door or a fixed door. Side lites often have their own separate frame or are contained within the frame of a composite assembly.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SIDE-HINGED (INSWINGING) WINDOW	A window that consists of sash hinged at the jambs and swings inward using exposed butt hinges or concealed butt hinges and in some cases friction hinges. See also Hinged Rescue Window and Top-Hinged Window	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
SIDE-HINGED DOOR SYSTEM	A door system having, at a minimum, a hinge attachment of any type between a leaf and jamb, mullion or edge of another leaf but having a single, fixed vertical axis about which the leaf rotates between open and closed positions. These systems include, as a minimum, a single operating leaf, surrounding frame, and components. The surrounding frame has vertical and horizontal members that are joined at the intersection and that fully encompass the operating and/or fixed leaf/leaves. Additional operating and/or fixed leaves, side lites, transoms, framing, and mullions are often included.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SIDELITE (SIDE LITE)	A non-operable unit(s) affixed to the vertical jamb(s) of a swinging exterior passage doors, or a fixed panel(s) installed in the master frame of a swinging exterior passage doors, beside the prime door leaf.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 1702.2-02
SIGHT LINE	Imaginary line along the perimeter of lites or panels corresponding to the innermost edge of stationary and removable stops; the line to which sealants contacting the lite or panel are sometimes finished.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
SILICONE SEALANT	A sealant having as its chemical composition a backbone consisting of alternating silicon-oxygen atoms.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
SILL	The bottom horizontal frame member.	SFM-1-87
SINGLE-ACTING DOOR	A door mounted to swing in one direction only from the plane of its frame.	SFM-1-87
SINGLE GLAZING	Glazing that is just one layer of glass or other glazing material.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SINGLE-HUNG WINDOW	A hung window with only one operable sash.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SINGLE MATERIAL	Profiles extruded from a single rigid PVC compound. Weathering and other physical characteristics are uniform throughout the profile.	306-04 & 311-05
SINGLE-SEALED UNITS	Sealed insulating glass units where the structural bonding and moisture sealing is accomplished by a single seal at the edge.	IGMA Glossary
SITE-BUILT SYSTEM	A fenestration assembly supplied in an unassembled or partially assembled state consisting of more than one supplier's fabricated parts, components, locking/latching hardware, and/or accessories for final assembly at the project site. Excluded from this definition are door systems that are shipped from a district manufacturer without locking/latching hardware. NOTE: 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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SKYLIGHT	See Unit Skylight	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 1600 I.S.7-00 & GDSG-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
SLIDER	See Horizontal Sliding Window	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S.2-97
SLIDING DOOR	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/panels. Typically, operating panels are identified with an (X) and fixed lites or fixed panels are identified with an (O).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SLIDING GLASS DOOR	Sliding glass doors consist of one or more lites of glass contained in panels which, in turn, are contained within an overall frame designed so that one or more panels are movable in a horizontal direction. Panels shall be all sliding or some sliding and some fixed. Panels shall lock or interlock with each other or shall contact a jamb member where the panel is capable of being securely locked. Doors shall be designed and assembled so that panel to panel contact between horizontal members moving relative to one another does not occur.	101/I.S.2-97
SLOPED GLAZING	A glass and framing assembly that is sloped more than 15° from vertical and which forms essentially the entire roof of the structure. Generally this is a single slope construction. (Other than unit skylights.)	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, GDSG-1-87 & TIR-A7-83
SLOPED GLAZING SYSTEM	A glass and framing assembly that is sloped more than 15° from vertical and which forms essentially the entire roof of the structure; generally this is a single slope construction.	503-03
SLOUGHING	A condition wherein scales peel off or become loose, either partially or entirely, from the pultrusion.	305-06
SMOKE	The airborne solid and liquid particulate and gases evolved when a material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion.	FSCOM-1-02
SMOKE CONTAINMENT	The ability of a system of materials assembled in a specific manner to contain and restrict the migration of smoke from the floor of origin to the floor(s) above.	FSCOM-1-02
SMOKE SEAL	A seal that exhibits the ability to prevent the passage of smoke and hot gases.	FSCOM-1-02
SNAP-IN BEAD OR STOP	A stop, molding or bead that snaps into position without additional fastening. (See screw-on bead or stop.)	850-91
SNOW LOAD	Loads imposed on a building wall, roof, or skylight by the accumulation of snow; generally a long-term load.	GDSG-1-87
SOFFIT BRACKET	A bracket for mounting an exposed overhead door closer to the underside of a door frame head or transom bar; used for outswinging doors only.	SFM-1-87
SOFT COAT(ING)	Generally refers to silver-based, low-e coating. So called due to its susceptibility to damage through abrasion. The coating generally consists of a multilayer structure of alternate dielectric and thin transparent metal layers which are deposited in a vacuum chamber. Also known as <i>sputtered coating</i> .	IGMA Glossary
SOLAR ABSORPTANCE	Fraction or percent of the sun's radiation that is absorbed by a surface or material; for glass, standard values are normally published for the sun's rays normal to the surface.	GDSG-1-87
SOLAR ENERGY	Thermal radiation from the sun; as measured by short radiation wavelengths, less than three microns long.	IGMA Glossary
SOLAR HEAT GAIN COEFFICIENT (SHGC)	The ratio of solar heat gain entering the space through the glazing product to the incident solar radiation. Solar heat gain includes directly transmitted solar heat and absorbed solar radiation that is then re-radiated, conducted or convected into the space.	507-03 & 2100-07
SOLAR REFLECTANCE	Fraction or percent of the sun's radiation that is reflected by a surface or material.	GDSG-1-87
SOLAR REFLECTING GLASS	Glass with a transparent metal or metal oxide coating which reflects a portion of the sun's radiation.	GDSG-1-87
SOLAR TRANSMITTANCE	Fraction or percent of sun's radiation that is transmitted by a transparent or translucent material.	GDSG-1-87
SOLARIUM	A sunroom featuring a high percentage of glazed surfaces used as walls and roof systems.	2100-02
SOLIDS CONTENT	A determination of the non-volatile matter of a compound at a specified temperature and time interval. Usually expressed in percentage by weight and the difference between this figure and 100%, represents the volatile matter or loss by evaporation.	GAG-1-97

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
SOLIDS CONTENT TEST	A determination of the non-volatile matter of a sealant at a specified temperature and time interval, usually expressed as percentage by weight of the solid matter left after evaporation.	850-91
SOLVENT RELEASE SEALANT	A sealant that cures primarily through solvent evaporation.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
SONE	The unit of measure of loudness defined as 40 dB at 1000 Hz.	TIR-A1-04
SOUND-INSULATING GLASS	Glazing that is fixed on resilient mountings and separated so as to reduce sound transmission. Also known as <i>sound-resistive glass</i> .	IGMA Glossary
SOUND INTENSITY	The square of the relative pressure of a sound representing the power per unit area of the sound in “watts per square meter” (W/m ²).	TIR-A1-04
SOUND POWER (W)	Rate of transmission of a sound’s energy in “Watts” (W).	TIR-A1-04
SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL (SPL)	Twenty times (20x) the base ten logarithm of a sound’s relative pressure represented in decibels (dB).	TIR-A1-04
SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS (STC)	A single-number rating calculated in accordance with ASTM E 413 using sound transmission loss values. It provides an estimate of the sound insulation performance of an interior partition in certain common sound insulation problems. The frequency range used is typical of indoor office noises.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97 & TIR-A1-04
SOUND TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT	The fraction of the airborne sound power incident on the test specimen that is transmitted by the specimen and radiated on the other side.	TIR-A1-04
SOUND TRANSMISSION LOSS (STL)	Ten times (10x) the common logarithm of the reciprocal of the sound transmission coefficient. The quantity so obtained is expressed in decibels (dB).	TIR-A1-04
SPACER	The linear material that separates and maintains the space between the glass surfaces of insulating glass units.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 507-03, 850-91 & SFM-1-87
SPACER CORNERS	Specific methods used in joining the spacer lengths into spacer frames including interlocking keys, bending, soldering, or welding.	IGMA Glossary
SPACER DEPTH	That dimension of the spacer that is measured perpendicular to the glass surface.	IGMA Glossary
SPACER WIDTH	That dimension of the spacer that is measured perpendicular to the glass surface and establishes the unit’s air space.	IGMA Glossary
SPAN	The clear distance measured parallel to the length of a mullion or divider between support points.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 450-06, 1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
SPANDREL	The opaque areas of a building envelope which typically occur at locations of floor slabs, columns, and immediately below roof areas.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & FSCOM-1-02
SPANDREL AREA	The area of the spandrel infill between the primary sash or frame members.	507-03
SPECIFICATION	A written document often accompanying architectural drawings, giving such details as scope of work, materials to be used, installation method, required performance, and quality of workmanship for work under contract.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE COATING	A low-e coating with optical properties that are transparent to some wavelengths of energy and reflective to others. Typical spectrally selective coatings are transparent to visible light and reflect short-wave and long-wave infrared radiation.	IGMA Glossary
SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE GLAZING	A specially engineered low-e coated or tinted glazing whose optical properties vary with wavelength. <i>See</i> Spectrally selective coating <i>and</i> Spectrally selective tint.	IGMA Glossary
SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE TINT	A tinted glazing with optical properties that are transparent to some wavelengths of energy and reflective to others. Typical spectrally selective tints are transparent to visible light and reflect short-wave and long-wave infrared radiation.	IGMA Glossary
SPEED CONTROL	The mechanism that controls the rate of speed at which a door will operate.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
SPRAY COATING	The process of applying a resinous coating by atomizing it into a spray or mist, and curing it into a continuous film.	613-08, 614-05, 615-05, 2603-02, 2604-05 & 2605-05
STANDARD TEST PROFILE	A specific part selected by the manufacturer that is representative of a single or multiple product series that is to be used in AAMA certified products. The part is representative of a series in component materials, profile geometry, or other characteristics that alter a product's performance or application.	701/702-04
STATIC PRESSURE	Application of a fixed pressure difference across the specimen.	520-09
STATIONARY STOP	The permanent stop or lip of a rabbet onto which the lites or panels are set.	850-91
STC REFERENCE CONTOUR	A curve that is fitted to the measured transmission loss data from 125 Hz to 4000 Hz to determine the Sound Transmission Class of a barrier.	TIR-A1-04
STIFFENER	A reinforcing member which serves to limit the deflection of the member to which it is attached.	SFM-1-87
STILE	A vertical member of a sash, leaf, or panel.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & SFM-1-87
STOP	Either the stationary lip or the removable molding of the rabbet, serving to hold the glazing infill in the sash or frame, with the help of spacers.	850-91, GAG-1-97 & SFM-1-87
STORE FRONT SASH	An assembly of moulding members forming a continuous frame for a fixed glass store front.	SFM-1-87
STOREFRONT	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 503-03 & 507-03
STORM DOOR	A supplemental door installed on the outside or inside of an exterior door.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97 & 1702.2-02
STORM WINDOW	A supplemental fixed or movable window installed on the outside or inside of a window frame.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
STORY DRIFT	See Drift	501.4-00 (of 501.4-00 & 501.6-01)
STORY HEIGHT	Vertical distance between a designated point or component at one floor level and the same designated point or component at adjoining floor levels of a building structure.	501.6-01 (of 501.4-00 & 501.6-01)
STRAW FOAM SEALANT	An aerosol foam container from which the polymer is extruded through a simple tube dispense. A straw-type dispenser is attached to the valve of the container and is controlled by a lever actuator-connector. Normally this devise is intended for limited re-use.	812-04
STRESS RELAXATION	Stress relaxation is that property which enables a compound to be extended without increasing its internal stress.	JS-91
STRIKE PLATE	See Strike.	SFM-1-87
STRIKE	An opening or retaining device provided in the head, jamb or threshold of a door frame or in the edge of a stile of an inactive door to receive a lock or latch bolt. (Also referred to as a Keeper or Strike Plate). a) Box Strike - A strike consisting of a face plate with rectangular opening and a box-like enclosure attached to the back of the plate and surrounding the opening. b) Dustproof Strike: A strike which is placed in the floor, sill or threshold of an opening, to receive a flush bolt, and is equipped with a spring-loaded follower to cover the recess and prevent its filling with dirt. c) Electric Strike: A strike used with a latch lock and designed to be actuated by a remotely controlled electro-magnet, to permit the door to be opened without retracting the latch. d) Roller Strike: A strike for latch bolts, having a roller mounted in the tip to reduce friction.	SFM-1-87
STRIKING OFF	The operation of smoothing excess sealant at the sight line.	850-91

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
STRUCTURAL GASKET	A synthetic rubber gasket designed to engage the edge of glass or panel in a surrounding frame by forcing an interlocking filler strip into a grooved recess in the face of the gasket. Such gaskets are structurally capable of transmitting wind and dead loads from the glass or panel to the frame.	SFM-1-87
STRUCTURAL GLASS	(1) Flat glass that is usually colored or opaque and frequently ground and polished, used for structural purposes. (2) Glass block, usually hollow, that is used for structural purposes.	IGMA Glossary
STRUCTURAL GLAZING	Glazing which is part of the structural design of the facade of a building.	IGMA Glossary
STRUCTURAL GLAZING GASKETS	Cured elastomeric channel-shaped extrusions used in place of a conventional sash to install glass products onto structurally supporting sub-frames with the pressure of sealing exerted by the insert of separate lock strip wedging splines.	IGMA Glossary
STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY	A structure's uncompromised ability to safely resist the required loads.	2200-01
STRUCTURAL MULLIONS	Also called "mullion stiffeners," must independently or in conjunction with Common or Combination Mullions be designed to withstand full design load requirements of the project specifications. Evidence of compliance shall be either by testing for mathematical calculation.	101/I.S.2-97
STRUCTURAL SILICONE GLAZING	A system in which the glass product is bonded to the framing members of a curtain wall utilizing a structural silicone adhesive / sealant without the presence of outdoor retainers or stops.	IGMA Glossary
STRUCTURAL TEST PRESSURE (STP)	The pressure differential applied to a window, door system, TDD or unit skylight. In this Standard/Specification, the STP is 150% of design pressure (DP) for windows and doors and 200% of design pressure (DP) for TDDs and unit skylights. (Not to be confused with design pressure (DP) or Performance Grade (PG)).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 450-06, 1701.2-02 & 2100-02
STYRENE COPOLYMERS	Those polymers incorporating styrene and at least one other functional group in the repeating unit through co-polymerization of the base monomers.	309-04
SUB STRUCTURE	The deck construction that is located below, and supports the plank system. Components include joists & hangers, ledgers, rim joists, beams, posts, anchors and footers.	2200-01
SUB-ASSEMBLY UNIT	A unit, complete in its entirety, including the glazing of windows or other glazing panels into their respective fixed or moving sash frames, which is shipped with such glazing panels separate from each other or from any master frame. This master frame may either be disassembled or assembled. The connection of the master frame to the glazed, fixed, or moving panels shall take place later according to the instructions of the manufacturer utilizing all of the components supplied by the manufacturer.	1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
SUB-BUCK	See Sub-Frame.	SFM-1-87
SUB-FRAME	A supporting structural frame installed prior to and concealed by a finished door frame.	SFM-1-87
SUBSTRATE	Inner layer of a co-extrusion.	306-04, 311-05, 850-91 & GAG-1-97
SUMMER MODE	When the primary window/door is closed and latched, the secondary window/door or outer primary window/door is opened fully and insect screen (when offered or specified by the manufacturer) is in the functional position.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
SUNLIGHT	The portion of solar energy which is detectable by the human eye; it accounts for about 44 percent of the total radiation wavelength spectrum.	IGMA Glossary
SUNROOM	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 2100-02
SUNSPACE	A sunroom.	2100-02
SUPPLIER	The source of the thermal break material to the framing manufacturer. (Some suppliers may also pour and debridge stock lengths of framing for the window manufacturer.)	TIR-A8-04

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
SURFACE BARRIER WALL SYSTEMS	Systems in which the outermost surface of the wall or roof is the sole barrier to intrusion of liquid water.	200-09
SURFACE BOLT	A rod or bolt mounted on the face of a door to lock it to the frame and/or sill. It is operated manually.	SFM-1-87
SURFACE COATING	The deposition of a thin-film coating on a surface.	IGMA Glossary
SURFACE COEFFICIENT (H)	The ratio of steady-state heat exchange between the surface and its external surroundings to the temperature difference between the surface and its surroundings. It is expressed in terms of time rate of heat flow per unit area of a particular surface by the combined effects of radiation, conduction and convection for a unit temperature difference between the surface and the air. Subscripts I and II are used to denote indoor and outdoor air spaces, respectively.	1503-09
SURPLUS PLASTIC	Excess vinyl interlayer extending beyond the glass edges of the laminate. Interlayer should be trimmed flush when required depth of silicone joint exceeds design thickness of outboard ply.	TSGG-04
SUSPENDED FILM	Polymer-based, optically clear glazing layer mounted between glass layers in a multiple-glazed system.	IGMA Glossary
SUSPENDED FILM INSULATING GLASS UNIT	I.G. unit manufactured with a light and energy controlling film suspended within the air space.	IGMA Glossary
SUSPENDED GLAZING	Glazing system suspended from above. This innovation, first achieved in projects of the 1960s, made possible continuous glass facades, without mullions.	IGMA Glossary
SWEEP STRIP OR DOOR SWEEP	A weatherstrip mounted at the top or bottom edge of a swing door.	SFM-1-87
SWING	The direction of opening of a swing door. (Same as Hand of Door).	SFM-1-87
SWING OF WINGS	The arc of travel of the wings of a revolving door beyond the enclosure walls.	SFM-1-87
SWITCHABLE GLAZINGS	Glazings with optical properties that can be reversibly switched from clear to dark or reflective with the application of an external stimulus, e.g.: heat, light, electric signal, etc. Also known as <i>dynamic glazing</i> . See also Electrochromic glazing, Photochromic glazing, and Gasochromic glazing.	IGMA Glossary
SYMPATHETIC RESONANCE	The phenomenon whereby materials of similar characteristics (mass, stiffness, etc.) respond to incident sound frequencies in a similar manner thereby aiding in the transmission of the sound. The use of dissimilar materials can reduce the transmission of sound.	TIR-A1-04
SYSTEM	The parts, components, hardware, and/or accessories that yield a complete, fully functional assembly.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
TAPE SEALANT	A sealant having a pre-formed shape, and intended to be used in a joint under compression.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
TEMPERATE NORTHERN CLIMATE	In weather testing, a North American metropolitan area testing site located within 73 to 100°W longitude and 37 to 50°N latitude.	310-04
TEMPERED GLASS	See Fully Tempered Glass	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & GDSG-1-87
TEMPLATE (FOR HARDWARE)	A master pattern or scaled drawing showing all dimensions and hole spacing for hardware application.	SFM-1-87
TENSILE STRENGTH	The greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear before rupturing.	850-91 & TIR-A8-04
TEST PRESSURE DIFFERENCE	Difference between the external pressure and the internal pressure across a closed and locked test specimen expressed as Pascals (lbf/ft ²). It is called positive pressure when the external pressure of windows and doors is higher than the internal pressure and is called negative pressure when the external pressure is lower than the internal pressure.	509-09
TEST SPECIMEN	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, shimming and anchoring).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
TEST WEIGHT	The amount of weight that is attached to the guide block when performing test procedure from Sections 8.2 and 8.3. Test weight equals the balance's rated capacity without regard to built-in friction of the window unit. Test weight will equal Balance(s) Lowest Rated Capacity (BLRC) when performing the test procedure from Section 8.2. Test weight will equal Balance(s) Highest Rated Capacity (BHRC) when performing the test procedure from Section 8.3.	902-07 & 908-02
THERMAL BARRIER	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
THERMAL BREAK	See Thermal Barrier	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, SFM-1-87, TIR-A8-04 & TSGG-04
THERMAL CONDUCTANCE (C)	The time rate of heat flow through a body per unit area from one of its bounding surfaces to the other for a unit temperature difference between the two surfaces, under steady-state conditions.	1503-09
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY	The time rate of heat flow per unit area under steady-state conditions from the air on the warm side of a body to the air on the cold side, per unit temperature difference between the warm and cold air.	1503-09 & TIR-A8-04
THERMAL CYCLING	The repeated heating and cooling of a specimen from a stated low temperature to a stated high temperature and back again.	TIR-A8-04
THERMAL DIFFUSIVITY	Thermal conductivity per unit of heat capacity.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL EMISSIVITY	Similar to thermal emittance, except that the suffix "-ivity" refers to a property of general material, while "-ance" refers to a specific material with a certain thickness, surface finish, etc.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL EMITTANCE	The ability of a surface to emit long-wave radiation relative to that of a perfect black body. Also known as the <i>long-wave infrared emittance</i> . A perfect black body has an emittance equal to 1.0, while a perfect reflector has an emittance equal to zero.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL EXPANSION	An increase in the dimensions of a material in direct proportion to the rise in its temperature and conversely a dimensional shrinking as a result of a drop in temperature.	TIR-A8-04
THERMAL ISOLATION	A separation of conditioned spaces between a sunroom and a dwelling unit consisting of existing or new wall(s), door(s) and/or window(s).	2100-02
THERMAL MASS	The mass in a building (furnishings or structure) that is used to absorb solar gain during the day and release the heat as the space cools in the evening.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL MOVEMENT	Thermal movement is the expansion or contraction of the curtain wall elements due to the rise and fall of their temperature.	CWG-1-89
THERMAL RADIATION	The heat transfer by radiation from surfaces at or near the room temperature (i.e.: wavelengths in the range 2.5–50 microns). It is often referred to as far IR radiation or long-wave IR radiation.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL RESISTANCE	A property of a substance or construction which retards the flow of heat; one measure of this property is R-value.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL SHORT CIRCUIT	The by-passing of the low conductivity of the thermal break material by a highly conductive material such as aluminum or a steel fastener. If the aluminum bridge were not removed or debridged from the cavity it would become a thermal short circuit.	TIR-A8-04
THERMAL STRESS	Stress in glass caused by temperature differences either between the central area of the glass and the edges or between the surfaces and the thickness center; the latter is often referred to as "thermal shock."	GDSG-1-87
THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE (U-FACTOR) A.K.A. U-VALUE	The measurement of thermal heat flow allowed by a Residential Translucent Sloped Glazing System. Thermal Transmittance is expressed as "U" Factor.	507-07, 1503-09, 2100-07 & TIR-A8-04
THIN STILE	See Stile.	SFM-1-87
THRESHOLD	The lower horizontal member of a door frame, which is set on the floor and extends from jamb to jamb.	SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE - CEILING (TLV-C) - (3)	The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.	TIR-A8-04
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (1)	Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA) The time weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect.	TIR-A8-04
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (2)	Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL) - The concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from 1) irritation, 2) chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or 3) narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency, and provided that the TLV-TWA is not exceeded. It is not a separate independent exposure limit, rather it supplements the time-weighted average (TWA) limit where there are recognized acute effects from a substance whose toxic effects are primarily of a chronic nature.	TIR-A8-04
THROW	The distance which a lock bolt or latch bolt projects when in locked position.	SFM-1-87
THUMBTURN	A permanently attached small lever which, when turned, operates the bolt on a lock in the same manner as a key.	SFM-1-87
TILT WINDOW	A hung window whose operable sash can be tilted into the room for interior washability.	101/I.S.2-97
TINTED GLASS	Body colored glass of specific batch ingredient formulation to produce light reducing and / or heat absorbing glass products.	IGMA Glossary
TOE BEAD	Sealant applied at the base of the channel, prior to setting the lite or panel, to prevent leakage.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
TOOLING	The operation of pressing in and striking a sealant in a joint, to press the sealant against the sides of a joint and secure good adhesion; the finishing off of the surface of a sealant in a joint so that it is flush with the surface.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
TOP-HINGED WINDOW	A window consisting of sash hinged at the head which swings inward or outward using a continuous top hinge or individual hinges, primarily for cleaning or emergency escape and rescue purposes and not for ventilation.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
TORSION	The twist induced in a product by the application of a static load to an extreme free corner of that product and normal to its plane.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
TORSIONAL STRENGTH	The ability of the thermal break material to resist twisting or rotation as a result of a torsional load such as that resulting from thermal stresses, handling, fabrication or uneven glazing pressure.	TIR-A8-04
TOTAL AREA	This area is the area of the entire fenestration system being considered, vision area or spandrel area plus frame area.	507-03
TOTAL DESIGN DISPLACEMENT	The design earthquake lateral displacement, including additional displacement due to actual and accidental torsion.	501.4-00 (of 501.4-00 & 501.6-01)
TOTAL HEAT GAIN – SUMMER/DAYTIME	(BTU per hour, per square foot) The sum of the radiant energy and the conductive energy transmitted into the building. (Shading coefficient times ASHRAE solar heat gain factors + summer U-value times the indoor / outdoor temperature differences.)	IGMA Glossary
TOTAL HEAT GAIN – SUMMER/NIGHTTIME	(BTU per hour, per square foot) The conductive energy transmitted into the building. (Summer U-value times the indoor / outdoor temperature difference.)	IGMA Glossary
TOTAL HEAT LOSS – WINTER/DAYTIME	(BTU per hour, per square foot) The resultant of the radiant energy transmitted into the building and the conductive energy transmitted out of the building. (Shading coefficient times ASHRAE solar heat gain factors + the winter U-value times the outdoor / indoor temperature difference.)	IGMA Glossary
TOTAL HEAT LOSS – WINTER/NIGHTTIME	(BTU per hour, per square foot) The conductive energy transmitted to the outdoors. (Winter U-value times the outdoor / indoor temperature difference.)	IGMA Glossary
TOTAL MAXIMUM DISPLACEMENT	The maximum considered earthquake lateral displacement, including additional displacement due to actual and accidental torsion.	501.6-01 (of 501.4-00 & 501.6-01)
TRANSLUCENT	A material that permits the passage of light.	2100-02
TRANSMISSION LOSS (TL)	See Sound Transmission Loss	TIR-A1-04
TRANSMITTANCE	The fraction of radiant energy that passes through a given material.	IGMA Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
TRANSOM	An operable or non-operable product that is designed to be a companion product installed above a fenestration product. Transoms often have their own separate frame or are contained within the frame of a composite unit.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 1702.2-02 & SFM-1-87
TRANSOM BAR	The horizontal frame member which separates the door opening from the transom.	SFM-1-87
TRANSOM BRACKET	A bracket used to support an all-glass transom over an all-glass door when the latter has no metal top rail and no transom bar is used.	SFM-1-87
TRANSPARENT	A material that permits the passage of light with minimal distortion or scattering, so that the bodies lying on the opposite side from the viewer may be clearly seen.	2100-02
TROPICAL WINDOW	See Jal-awning window, Jalousie window, and Tropical awning window.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
T-RATING	See Insulation Rating.	FSCOM-1-02
TRIBUTARY WIDTH	The width of wind-bearing area contributing to the load on a mullion or divider.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
TRIM	Decorative covering framing the interior of the fenestration product after it's installed.	812-04
TRIM HARDWARE	Decorative finish hardware used to operate functional hardware or the door itself.	SFM-1-87
TRIPLE HUNG WINDOW	Triple hung windows are vertically operating windows in which the sash weight is offset by a counterbalancing mechanism mounted in the window. One or more locking devices are furnished to secure the sash in the closed position. Three sash in a triple hung window are operable.	101/I.S.2-97
TROPICAL AWNING WINDOW	A window consisting of one or more top-hinged or pivoted sash which swings outward at the bottom edge, operated by one control device securely closing them at both jambs without the use of any additional manually controlled locking devices.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
TRUE MUNTINS	A profile member used horizontally or vertically to divide a vision area into individual smaller lites of glass.	101/I.S.2-97
TUBULAR DAYLIGHTING DEVICE (TDD)	A non-operable fenestration unit primarily designed to transmit daylight from a roof surface to an interior 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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
TURN-TILT WINDOW UNIT	See Dual-Action Window	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
TWO-PART (MULTI-COMPONENT) SEALANT	A product comprised of a base and curing agent or accelerator, necessarily packaged in two separate containers which are uniformly mixed just prior to use.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
TYPE 1 FRICTION BASED SASH BALANCE	A mechanical device comprised of a lifting force source and an attached friction shoe/clutch, which, when mounted in a window unit, contributes to proper sash operation and maintaining sash position at any point along the full range of travel.	908-02
TYPE 2 FRICTION BASED SASH BALANCE	A mechanical devise comprised of a lifting force source and a friction mechanism integral to the balance. The balance, when mounted in a window unit, contributes to proper sash operation and maintaining sash position at any point along the full range of travel.	908-02
TYPE A PRODUCTS	Products that pass this specification without use of a primer. (See Annex 3 in AAMA 711) CAUTION: <i>Type A products may require a primer under certain field conditions. The type classification only relates to passing this specification. Consult the flashing manufacturer for installation conditions and details.</i>	711-07
TYPE B PRODUCTS	Products that require a primer to pass any part of this specification. (See Annex 3 in AAMA 711)	711-07
ULTRAVIOLET	The invisible rays of the light spectrum which are below the visible range consisting of radiation below 400 nanometers.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
ULTRAVIOLET EXPOSURE	The exposure of the thermal break material to light in the ultraviolet range of the spectrum primarily from direct or reflected sunlight.	TIR-A8-04
UNCONDITIONED	Interior or exterior space with no temperature control system.	2100-02
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES, INC. (UL)	An independent materials and systems testing company. UL provides testing, evaluation and listing services for products with regard to specific fire and safety-related characteristics.	FSCOM-1-02
UNIFORM BEAD	Sealant applied to a joint, with uniform width and appearance.	850-91

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
UNIT SKYLIGHT	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).	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
UNITED INCHES	The sum of one length and one width of a lite of glass.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
URETHANE	Elastomeric material formed by the reaction of a polyol and organic isocyanate. Also called polyurethane.	850-91
URETHANE SEALANT	See polyurethane sealant.	GAG-1-97
USGS	United States Geological Survey, which studies and defines earthquake hazards from seismological and geological perspectives, and which produces extensive seismic hazard maps for the United States.	501.4-00 & 501.6-01
UV RADIATION	Radiation in the invisible spectrum at shorter wave lengths than visible light; generally reference is to the UV portion of the sun's radiation.	GDSG-1-87
U-FACTOR	The heat transfer per time per area and per degree of temperature difference. The U-Factor multiplied by the interior-exterior temperature difference and by the projected fenestration product area yields the total heat transfer through the fenestration product due to conduction, convection, and long wave infra-red radiation.	NFRC Glossary
U-VALUE	The overall coefficient of heat transfer; a measure of the heat transfer through material or construction due to the difference in air temperature on the two sides.	GDSG-1-87
VEHICULAR-ACCESS DOOR	A door that is used for vehicular traffic at entrances of buildings such as garages, loading docks, parking lots, factories, and industrial plants, and that is not generally used for pedestrian traffic.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
VENTILATION	Ventilation is the process of supplying and removing air by natural or mechanical means to and from any space. Such air may or may not be conditioned. Proper ventilation improves indoor air quality by allowing air changes within the indoor environment.	2100-02 & TIR-A12-00
VENTILATORS, INTEGRATED	Integrated fenestration ventilators are devices independent from, but installed into a fenestration product for the purpose of providing supplemental air ventilation through the fenestration product. Various configurations are available; commonly these systems consist of an exterior (canopy) component covering an opening fabricated through the fenestration product, coupled with an interior component that may adjust to vary the amount of air that flows through the device.	1701.2-02
VENTING	Providing circulation of air or ventilation between two walls or partitions by the use of tubes, breather vents or openings.	850-91 & GAG-1-97
VERTICAL FENESTRATION	Fenestration products that are installed at an angle less than 15 degrees from vertical.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
VERTICAL SLIDING WINDOW	A hung or non-hung window consisting or at least one manually operated sash that slides vertically within a common frame.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S. 2-97
VERTICALLY PIVOTED WINDOW	See Pivoted Window	101/I.S. 2/A440-08 & 101/I.S.2-97
VINYL	Derived from ethylene (hydrocarbon gas), the compounds of which are polymerized to form high molecular weight plastics and resins, such as vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, styrene, etc. It is a base material for plastisols and organosols, and is also widely used in emulsion form as polyvinyl acetate (See PVC.)	850-91 & GAG-1-97
VINYL CHLORIDE COPOLYMER	A compound based on a polymer prepared by the co-polymerization of vinyl chloride and other monomers: the vinyl chloride content being at least 80% mass.	309-04
VINYL GLAZING	A system for holding glass in place with extruded vinyl channel or roll-in shapes.	850-91
VISCOSITY	Resistance of a fluid to uniformly continuous flow with out turbulence, inertia, or other forces. The degree to which the thermal break material resists fluid flow under a given applied load and at a given temperature.	TIR-A8-04
VISCOELASTIC	The property of material that possesses both viscous and elastic behavior. For acoustical applications, a viscoelastic system will dissipate some of acoustical energy in the form of heat.	1801-08

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
VISIBLE TRANSMITTANCE (VT) A.K.A. VISIBLE LIGHT TRANSMITTANCE (VLT)	The visible transmittance is a measure of the fraction of visible light that a fenestration system allows into the building. The default and most commonly used reference is the normal incidence VT. The VT is dimensionless and is expressed as a decimal less than 1.0. The lower the value for VT the less visible light is transmitted into the building.	507-03
VISION AREA	The area of the vision infill between the primary sash or frame members.	507-03
VOLUNTARY STANDARD	A standard established by a private sector association, organization or technical society, and available for public use.	Informational
WALKING BEAM PIVOT	A form of retractable to center-hung pivot.	SFM-1-87
WALL POST	The end components of the enclosure walls of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87
WARM EDGE	Term used to describe technology that uses insulating spacers to achieve better thermal performance of an insulating glass unit, particularly evident in the increase of edge surface temperatures on the indoor side in the winter.	IGMA Glossary
WATER DAMMING	Water retained by an upright surface.	509-09
WATER PENETRATION	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
WATER PENETRATION RESISTANCE	A measurement of the resistance of a fenestration product to the passage of water.	2100-02
WATER PENETRATION RESISTANCE TEST PRESSURE	The pressure differential applied across a test specimen to determine the water penetration resistance rating.	450-06 & 1701.2-02
WATER-RESISTIVE BARRIER (WRB)	The surface(s) of a wall system which complies with ICC AC 38 and is responsible for preventing water infiltration to the building interior. A membrane, which can be a house wrap or building paper, whose primary function is to act as a drainage plane for liquid water, which has a permeance low enough to keep liquid water from penetrating through the surface.	100-07
WATER SPRAY VOLUME	Amount of water sprayed onto the test specimen. Water shall be applied to the outdoor face of the specimen at the rate of 3.4 L/min (5 gal/h) on each square meter (square foot) of specimen area, measured at the face of the specimen, in such a way as to completely and continuously cover the exterior surface.	520-09
WAVELENGTH	The distance between two consecutive points of maximum pressure in a sound pulse. Represented as "l" or "lambda".	TIR-A1-04
WDMA	Window and Door Manufacturers Association. A national trade association that establishes voluntary standards for the wood window and door industry.	101/I.S.2-97
WEATHER RESISTANT BARRIER (WRB)	The surface or surfaces of a wall responsible for preventing air and water infiltration to the building interior.	504-05, 2400-02 & 2410-03
WEATHERABILITY	The retention of color and impact resistance for varying climatic regions in North America. The criteria discriminate between weatherable and non-weatherable materials.	303-07, 304-07, 306-04, 308-05 & 701/702-04
WEATHERSTRIP	A flexible component used to reduce air leakage, water penetration, or both between sash, leaf, panel, and/or frame.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97 & SFM-1-87
WEEP SCREED	A permanent member with gaps designed to allow liquid water to exit from the membrane drainage plane to the exterior of a building; located at the bottom of wall claddings between the membrane drainage plane and the cladding.	100-07
WEEPHOLE (WEEP)	An opening that allows water to drain.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 850-91, GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87

TERM	DEFINITION	LOCATION(S)
WEEPING	Failure of a sealant to support its own weight in a horizontal joint, but less pronounced than sagging; the elimination of water or moisture through weepholes in a wall or sash.	850-91
WEIGHT TOLERANCE	The allowable weight deviation of a finished profile from the specified nominal profile design weight.	303-07, 304-07 & 306-04
WEIGHTING	The manipulation of a source sound level profile to better represent the sensitivity of the human ear to sound at specific frequencies. "A" weighting is used for standard evaluation of sound sources but "B" and "C" weightings are also available.	TIR-A1-04
WELDED	When materials are fused by heat to become one when cooled.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08
WET GLAZING	The sealing of glass or other panel material in a frame by use of a glazing compound or sealant.	GDSG-1-87 & SFM-1-87
WET SEAL	A method of sealing, utilizing either gunnable sealant or preformed tape as the primary seal.	850-91
WHITE PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 83$ to 100 , $a_H = -4$ to 0 , and $b_H = -5.5$ to 5.5 .	310-04
WIDE STILE	See Stile.	SFM-1-87
WIND LOAD	Load on a structure and its components due to the effects of the wind.	2200-01 & GDSG-1-87
WIND SPEED PROFILE	A profile of mean wind speeds in the boundary layer from ground level to gradient level. The profile is dependent on roughness caused by trees, structures and other obstacles on the surface which cause resistance to the passage of the wind. It is the wind speed profile up-wind of the model building that is simulated in the BLWT.	CW-11-85
WINDOW	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97 & 507-03
WINDOW UNIT	The total window system, as produced by the window manufacturer, consisting of the main frame, sash, jamb liners, sash balances, weatherstripping, and its other elements. NOTE: The window manufacturer shall install balances according to the balance manufacturer's specifications and recommendations. The window manufacturer bears the responsibility of correctly selecting, installing and adjusting balances to assure proper operation of the hung window with allowances for inherent friction characteristics of all other components.	902-07 & 908-02
WINDOW WALL	A type of metal curtain wall installed between floors or between floor and roof. Also referred to as strip windows.	507-07 & CW-DG-1-96
WING	One of the rotating leaves of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87
WINTER MODE	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.	101/I.S. 2/A440-08, 101/I.S. 2-97, 1701.2-02 & 1702.2-02
WIRED GLASS	Monolithic glass which has had a wire mesh imbedded in roughly the thickness center during manufacture.	GDSG-1-87
WORK LIFE	See pot life.	850-91
ZONE OF INFLUENCE	The atrium and the surrounding space that is affected by the daylighting and thermal energy flows from the atrium.	DDGA-89
Δ FALLOUT	The drift that causes glass fallout from the curtain wall or storefront wall being considered.	501.4-00 (of 501.4-00 & 501.6-01)

Acronyms

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



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