

Module 15

Product Knowledge Training Dealer's Guide



Milgard Product Knowledge Glossary

Milgard Manufacturing, Inc.
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This Glossary includes the definitions of terms related to Milgard Manufacturing and the window manufacturing business.

A

AAMA

American Architectural Manufacturer's Association – a voluntary association of manufacturers which sets quality standards for windows and other architectural products. Milgard meets or exceeds all AAMA Standards. As a member, Milgard tests all of its products to AAMA standards for four mandatory performance requirements:

- 1) resistance to air infiltration
- 2) resistance to water leakage
- 3) structural adequacy to withstand wind loads
- 4) forced entry

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A communication by a vendor to advise a purchaser that a purchase order has been received and it usually implies acceptance of the order by the supplier.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT NUMBER

Same as the Sales Order Number. This is the number assigned by the system to any orders that get entered and are turned into actual orders.

ACRYLIC

Thermoplastic glazing material; often used in acrylic block in place of glass.

ACTUAL SHIP DATE

This is the date when the products are actually delivered to the customers. This date may not necessarily be the same as the Scheduled Ship date.

ADAPTER BAR

Also called “stacking bar,” this is an aluminum extrusion used to stack a fixed picture window above or below a sliding window. This is only used for Thermal Break Aluminum or Thermally Improved Extrusions (TIE) and its use is location-specific.

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AEROGEL

A micro-porous, transparent silicate foam currently under development for potential use as a glazing cavity fill material, offering very high thermal performance.

AIR BAR (Rectangular Box Spacer)

Also called “aluminum spacer,” this is an aluminum tube used to separate lites of glass in the glass insulation process. Used mostly in gable cut and radius windows. Spacers come in 3/16”, 1/4”, 5/16”, 3/8”, 7/16”, 1/2”, 9/16” and 5/8”. Milgard has replaced the aluminum spacer with the warm edge spacer in the majority of its window products.

AIR INFILTRATION

The amount of air that passes through a window vent and perimeter frame, or a door panel and perimeter frame. Standards are set by AAMA for the amount of air infiltration allowed in a window or door.

AIR SPACE

The distance between two panes of glass in an insulated unit.

ALUMINUM

Extruded material used to manufacture windows and doors.

ALUMINUM-CLAD WINDOW

A window with wood construction covered with aluminum sheet having a factory-applied finish (to provide longer maintenance-free life).

ANNEALED GLASS

The basic glass type produced in the float process of making glass. Annealed glass, when compared with the same thickness and type of tempered glass, is weaker.

ANODIZE

An electro-chemical process used to coat aluminum with a naturally durable protective coating. The material is electronically charged to “toast” the metal.

ANSI

American National Standards Institute – a nationally recognized organization which develops tests and quality standards for aluminum windows. Works closely with AAMA.

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ANTI-LIFT

Punches or clips in the head of the perimeter frame of a sliding window (above the sliding section) which prevents removal of the vent from outside. An anti-theft measure typically found in horizontal sliding windows.

ANTI-RATTLE CLIP

Also called a “vent guide” or “housing.” A clip which is either mechanically fastened or snap fit to the frame or vent to prevent the vent from rattling during operation, and also to aid in weather-strip compression. Also called a Vent (Sash) Guide or Housing.

ARCH TOP

Windows typically presented with a rounded frame whose radius is less than half the width and has straight jambs or legs. Available in vinyl and aluminum.

ARCHITECT'S GUIDES

Vinyl and Fiberglass Architect's Guides are available through local marketing representatives.

ARGON

An inert, harmless gas injected into the insulated glass airspace to help reduce heat loss.

ASHARAE

American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc.

ASTM

American Society for Testing and Materials. An organization that writes national testing standards for manufactured goods and materials.

ASTRAGAL

An interior molding attached to one of a pair of doors or side-hinged windows in order to prevent swing through; also used with sliding doors to insure a tighter fit where the sliding doors meet – often found on older casements or swinging screens.

AWNING WINDOW

A tilt-out window which operates on hinges; hinged on the head and tilts outward from the bottom.

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BACKBEDDING

Material or compound used to seal the glass to a window sash.

BACK ORDER

An unfilled customer order or commitment. An immediate or past-due demand against an item whose inventory is insufficient to satisfy the demand.

BALANCE(R)

A spring loaded mechanical device used in single-hung and double-hung (vertical slider) windows as a means of counterbalancing the weight of the sash during opening and closing.

BAR CODE

Product identification labels used by Quality Control and Warehouse teams to facilitate tracking of finished goods.

BAR SET

The distance from the perimeter frame to the center of a horizontal bar used to divide a window into sections. This is required information and is measured from the outer portion of the perimeter frame to the center of the bar. Standard bar sets are 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33 and 36. SH's, HVB's, DVB's, bottom awnings, bottom casements, etc., are all measured from the bottom (sill section) up to the center of the bar. HVA's, DVA's, top awnings, top casements, etc., are all measured from the top (head section) down to the center of the bar.

BAY WINDOW

A combination of window units that projects away from the frame structure of a dwelling. Bay windows are constructed of three segments using 45 degree mullions. A BOX BAY uses 90 degree mullions.

BEAD PUNCH (Bead Cutter)

Cuts the glazing bead to a designated size.

BELLY BAND

A strap, banded around the center of the unit that will squeeze the jambs together enough to hold them tightly to the sash.

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BILL OF MATERIAL (BOM)

A bill of material consists of all of the parts or components which are required to build the product including the quantity of each required to make an assembly. The BOM lists materials to be cut, required screws, balancers, glass, metal, etc.

BILLET ALUMINUM

A cylinder shaped block of aluminum which, when forced through a die, forms an extrusion.

BLOCK FRAME

Refers to a window or door nail-on frame whose fins (flanges) have been removed.

BLOW BACK

The effects of water seeping through a window to the interior window track due to a wind and rain.

BONE YARD

A term used to address window and door products that are manufactured incorrectly or are a canceled customer order. Otherwise known as scrap or waste.

BOOT

(See Glazing Vinyl.)

BOTTOM RAIL

The bottom horizontal member of a window sash or door panel.

BOW WINDOW (Compass Window, Radial Bay Window)

A window unit that projects from the wall in the shape of an arc; commonly consisting of three, four or five flat, equal-sized windows in a radial or bow formation using 13 degree mullions. In fiberglass, the mullions are 15 degrees.

BOX SPACER

See Air Bar.

BRACE

Term used by the Production and Shipping teams indicating a wooden reinforcement to windows and doors that are oversized. This reduces the incidence of damage to the product during transport. Also describes the support required on projection windows.

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BREATHER TUBES

Small tubes, approximately 1/32” in diameter, which allow equalization of pressure in a glass unit. Note: must be crimped after equalization. The tube is placed through the airspace and the seal of the insulated glass which allows the unit to accommodate changes in pressure between time and location of manufacture and time and location of installation, where it is sealed. Usually used to accommodate changes in altitude between the plant and jobsite.

BRICK MOLDING

A standard milled wood trim piece to cover the gap between the window or door frame and masonry, or as a decorative trim with other siding types.

BRONZE ANODIZED

Aluminum extrusions which are bronze anodized in color. Milgard uses “residential bronze” which is very dark – almost black, in color.

BRONZE GLASS

A solar tinted glass used in the exterior lite of an insulating unit in order to cut glare and ultraviolet damage to the interior, while increasing the unit's shading coefficient.

BULB SEAL

A round, soft PVC weather-strip used where a compression type seal is required (casements, awnings, etc.)

BUTYL

A hot melted compound that seals our insulated units. Also known as hot melt; insulating glass sealant.

BUTYL TAPE

Two-sided adhesive tape used to glaze glass or Insulated Glass Units (IGU) into aluminum or vinyl frames.

BTU

An abbreviation for British Thermal Unit, commonly shown as “Btu”; the heat required to increase the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit, about the amount of heat generated from burning one wood match.

BUYOUT

Milgard products that one manufacturing facility buys from a different Milgard location or vendor.

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CABO

Council of American Building Officials.

CALL-OUT SIZE

The same as the rough opening (RO) into which the window fits. Sometimes called the nominal size. For example; a 6°4° window has the RO or call-out size of 72” by 48”.

CAM HANDLE (Cam Lock)

A mechanism for opening, closing and latching push-out awning or casement vents.

CAPACITY

The amount of resources available to produce products. Resources may be defined in terms of hours, or at Milgard, often in the number of windows which can be built during a given shift, day or week. Simply stated, this is the capacity of the plant to produce product.

CAPILLARY TUBE

Small tubes, similar to breather tubes, which also allow equalization of pressure in window units. These do not have to be crimped and cannot pass a water molecule. Milgard uses Capillary Tubes.

CASEMENT

A window with a sash that is hinged on the jamb. When ordering a casement, it’s necessary to indicate the hinge side, or handing of the window, which is always determined from the exterior of the building looking into the dwelling. In-swinging casements are of French origin, while out-swinging casements are from England.

CASEMENT GUIDE (Vent Lift)

A PVC clip which lifts a casement into its correct position when closed. This compensates for the sag a casement vent can get when open.

CASING

Exposed molding or profile around a window or door, either on the inside or outside, to cover the space between the window frame or jamb and the wall.

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CAT EYE

A flaw created in the manufacturing of glass which resembles a cat's eye.

CAULKING

A compound for filling joints and sealing cracks to prevent air and water leakage.

CELLULOSIC COMPOSITE

Generally, a material combining an organic material, such as wood or fiber, extruded with a plastic.

CENTER LITE

The fixed section in the middle of a three-panel window.

CHANGE FORMS

Document used to initiate a change on the product, ship date, or handling of an order.

CHARGEABLE SERVICE

Work performed for a customer who has agreed to pay for the appropriate goods or services.

CHECK RAIL (Meeting Rail, Lock Rail)

The bottom rail on the upper sash and the upper rail of the lower sash of a double-hung window unit, where the lock is mounted.

C.I.A.

Abbreviation used to denote: Cash In Advance. Funds must be received prior to production.

CLADDING

A material fastened on the exterior face of a window to provide ease of maintenance, and a durable, low maintenance exterior surface. (e.g. vinyl; extruded or roll-formed aluminum).

CLEAR ANODIZED (CA)

An anodized finish which protects aluminum without changing the color. Resembles a satin finish. Also know as "satin anodized."

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CLEAR FLEMISH

Glass which has one side smooth and one side with a rough pattern, usually a white, frosted looking, obscure glass which can be tempered. Also known as “shower lite.”

CLEAR GLASS

Also known as “clear annealed.” This glass allows: natural colors to show without distortion, maximum light transmission into structure, and optimized solar heating for maximum heat gain. It can be tempered for use where safety glass is required and it is available in single strength - 2.5mm, double strength - 3mm (1/8”), 4mm (3/16”), and 1/4”.

CLERESTORY

A window in the upper part of a high-ceiling room that admits light to the room.

C.O.D.

Abbreviation for Cash On Delivery. A finance term for a delivery that requires payment as soon as the finished goods are delivered and received by the customer.

COLONIAL STYLE WINDOWS

Windows with small rectangular panes or divided lites, designated as 12-lite, or 16-lite, etc.

COMBINATION DOOR or WINDOW

A screen or storm door used in combination with a primary door. Storm windows are also referred to as “combination windows.”

COMP (COMPENSATION) CHANNEL

Product offered for aluminum thermal break windows. It's a frame that attaches to the rough opening directly, then the H-channel frame is installed into the comp channel. Cannot be mullied. It is more common in commercial/storefront construction.

COMPOSITE

A term for window and or components which consist of two or more materials, such as wood and plastic.

COMPRESSION STRIP/PLUG

A PVC strip or plug which compresses a vent against its weather-strip when closed to form a tighter seal.

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CONDENSATION

Water vapor from the air deposited on any cold surface which has a temperature below the dew point. In glass units, it appears between two lites of glass when there is a seal failure. See CRF.

CONDUCTION

The transfer of heat through matter of consistent density, whether it is solid, liquid or gas.

CONFIGURATION

Term used to indicate the placement of fixed and vent panels to complete a single main frame for a window or door. The specification of options for a model for a specific customer quote or sales order – a non-standard custom window.

CONFIGURATOR

The configurator is a software application program which creates the sales order line information from model part numbers into manufacturing work orders.

CONVECTION

A heat transfer process resulting from the circulation or movement of fluids or gas, such as air.

CORNER CLEANER

Machine that removes the bead of excess material found in welding vinyl window corners.

CORNER KEYS

(See Spacer Keys.)

CORNER SEALANT

A product used to seal joints and frame corners of a window or door to prevent air and water infiltration. Also known as joint sealant, sealant, seam sealant, frame sealant or goop.

CORNER (PICTURE) WINDOW

Two windows joined in the center at a 90-degree angle to create an “L” shape window for a corner application. Also known as a mitered window.

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COUNTER FLASHING

Flashing provided by the installer, which works in conjunction with the window flange or flashing to prevent air and water infiltration.

COVE MOLDING

Trim molding with a concave face used on the interior of buildings.

CRAFTSMAN GRIDS

Creates the look of individual panes of glass on the interior of fiberglass windows, leaving the exterior easier to clean. This is one option for Simulated Divided Lites (SDL).

CRANK

A handle attached to the roto-mechanism on the sill of a casement window, which when turned, opens the sash portion of the vent.

CREDIT MEMO

A document sent to the customer to acknowledge an adjustment made to their account (e.g., for goods returned).

CRF – CONDENSATION RESISTANCE FACTOR

A rating of a window's ability to resist condensation. The higher the CRF, the less likely condensation will occur. A measure of condensation forming on a window at a 50 degree F difference from inside to outside.

CSI

Construction Specification Institute.

CURB

A raised wood opening mounted on a roof for skylight installation and attachment.

CURTAIN KNOB

A special type of handle for windows and doors which is designed to minimize obstruction for curtains and blinds.

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CUSTOMER INVOICE

A document requesting payment. It is sent to the customer upon shipment of goods, stating the conditions of the confirmed sales order and it includes an itemized listing of goods and services, discount calculations (On Factors), tax totals, and total invoice amount.

CUSTOMER STATEMENTS

The Statement shows a detailed listing of activity and any open items with a post date earlier than, or the same as the statement date. Usually the statement is created and mailed to the customer at the close of an accounting period, but it can be printed at any time to help in the collection of cash due on customer accounts.

CUSTOMER TAX EXEMPTION

The customer can be defined as exempt from paying a particular tax to a specific tax authority. For example, our customers in Alaska and Hawaii do not pay Washington State Sales Tax. The customer must have a Tax Exempt Card on file.

CUT SHEETS

Cross sections or cut-aways of window drawings.

CUTTING BRIDGE

An automated glass cutting table. The bridge is the portion of the machine that contains the glass cutter heads that do the actual glass cutting.

D

DADE COUNTY

A county in Florida that includes Miami, which has set numerous standards and requirements for Hurricane impact-resistant windows and doors.

DAYLIGHT OPENING (DLO)

This term refers to the area of a window or an insulated unit that allows the most amount of unobstructed daylight to pass or see through. For example, glass that is 1/8" clear over 1/8" clear has a transmission rate of 82%.

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DEGLAZE

Production and Service term referring to the removal of a previously installed insulated glass unit from a frame.

DELIVERY DATE

A Shipping and Sales term referring to the date when the customer expects products to be received.

DESIGN PRESSURE (DP)

A measure of the structural performance of a window or door. Usually measured by 'pounds per square foot' of wind and weather conditions.

DESSICANT

A material used to absorb moisture from within the sealed airspace of an insulation glass unit.

DIAGRAMS

A drawing or visual representation of an order that the Scheduling and Manufacturing team can refer to. These are most helpful for special grid patterns or special configuration frame types.

DIES

Steel tools used to form extruded or pultruded aluminum, vinyl or fiberglass parts.

DIVIDED LITES

See Simulated Divided Lites (SDL) and True Divided Lites (TDL).

DLO

Abbreviation for Daylight Opening.

DOE

Department of Energy.

DOOR BUMPER

A formed rubber bumper that protects the vent panel of a patio door from contacting the frame jamb. Also called a grommet by some vendors.

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DOOR HAND

A designation (OX, XO, O/XO, OX/O, OXXO) used to tell Production which way a customer wishes the patio door or window to slide. This is always determined as viewed from the exterior of the building. O = fixed panel, and X = sliding or operable panel.

DORMER

An area which protrudes from the roof of a house, generally featuring one or more windows.

DOUBLE GLAZING

The use of two panes of glass in a window to increase energy efficiency and provide other performance benefits. May or may not refer to an insulating glass unit.

DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW

A vertical sliding window featuring two operable sashes where the top sash slides down and the bottom sash slides up.

DOUBLE-STRENGTH GLASS (DS)

Sheet glass between 0.115 and 0.133 inches thick (3 to 3.38mm). 1/8" or "B" grade glass.

DRIP CAP

Horizontal molding placed on top of the header brick-molding or casing of a window frame to divert water so that the water drips beyond the outside of the frame.

DROP GLAZE (Direct Glaze)

To apply glass or a TG (IG) unit to either the vent or frame with glazing tape on one side and glazing bead on the other.

DRY GLAZING

A form of glazing in which the glass is secured in the frame with a dry gasket, wood stops or metal stops instead of a glazing compound.

DS

Short for Double Strength. A measure of glass thickness equivalent to approximately 1/8", considered B Grade, or glazing quality.

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DUAL GLAZED (UNIT)

Equivalent to twin-glazed insulating glass. Also known as double-glazed, insulated glass, thermal pane, thermal glazed, etc.

DV (Double Vent)

A window with a horizontally sliding vent at each end of a fixed section.

DVA (Double Vent Above)

A window with a horizontally sliding vent at each end of a fixed section, located above a fixed window.

DVB (Double Vent Below)

A window with a horizontally sliding vent at each end of a fixed section, located below a fixed window.

E

EDGE DELETE

A process applied to the perimeter of the Low-E glass that clears the edges of the glass of any Low-E metallic coating material that may lead to corrosion.

EDGE EFFECT

Heat transfer at the edge of an insulated glass unit due to the thermal properties of spacers and sealant.

EGRESS

The act of leaving an enclosed space. In the building industry, all bedrooms must have an Egress window or door that meets code.

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EGRESS CODE

The standards set by the Uniform Building Code (UBC) which delineate the openings in sleeping areas in order to provide an emergency exit. Section 1204 of the 1991 UBC requires the following minimums for windows in residential sleeping areas unless the room has an exterior door. For example:

Minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet.

Minimum net height opening of 24 inches.

Minimum net width opening of 20 inches.

Maximum finished sill height from the floor of 44 inches.

In order to be designated an egress window, all of the above criteria must be met.

NOTE: Local code may supersede these code requirements.

EGRESS HINGE

A casement hinge that maximizes the net clear opening in a casement window to meet the UBC standards for exit.

E-GUARD

A type of hardware coating or finish that provides protection from the weather. E-Guard does not protect as well as stainless steel.

ELECTROCHROIC GLAZING

Glass or other glazing material that can be switched from clear to opaque electronically.

EMISSIVITY

A measure of an object's ability to emit radiant heat energy.

ENERGY STAR®

A program sponsored by the U. S. Department of Energy which establishes minimum performance standards for windows to be recognized as energy efficient. There are four different sets of standards of U-value and solar heat gain for the four climate zones in the U. S.

EQUAL LEG (H-BAR)

A window frame which has two equal exterior legs instead of a nail-on fin. The equal leg frame is used by remodeling contractors and is generally installed with wood stops.

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EXTENSION JAMB (Jamb Lining, Jamb Extender)

A trim component which extends from the interior of the window frame to the interior wall. A board used to increase the depth of the jambs of a frame to fit a wall of any given thickness.

EXTRUDED BEAD

A type of metal bead that is manufactured using the extrusion process. These types of beads are typically stronger than the roll-form type.

EXTRUSION

The process, in which a heated material is forced through a die, used to produce aluminum, vinyl (PVC) and other profiles or components used in the production of windows and doors. The term extrusion is also used to refer to the profiles or lineals manufactured by this process and used to make windows and doors.

F

FAILED UNIT

An IG unit that no longer meets the minimum performance standards, typically from moisture build-up or as a result of seal failure.

FANLIGHT

A half circle window over a door or window with radiating bars.

FENESTRATION

Originally, an architectural term for the arrangement of windows, doors and other glazed areas in a wall. This term has evolved to become a standard industry term for windows, doors, skylights, and other glazed building openings. From the Latin word, “fenestra,” meaning window.

FIELD GLAZING

The process of installing glass into a frame after the frame has been shipped to the job site. Usually, windows over 40 square feet require field glazing due to the weight of the unit, however, this is location-specific.

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FIN (Nailing Fin, Flange)

A 1-inch strip of aluminum or vinyl surrounding the perimeter frame of a window or patio door. Fasteners are driven through the fin to hold the window in place.

FINISH

Finish refers to the frame color of a window. Milgard offers a variety of frame finishes depending on the material being used.

FIXED LITE (FL)

A window which does not open – non-venting or non-operable. This is the “O” panel on a planning diagram. Also called a fixed panel.

FIXED PANEL

A non-operable door usually combined with an operable door unit.

FLANKERS

A term that refers to the outer panels or windows in a Bay or Bow window configuration.

FLASHING

A thin strip of metal or other material that diverts water away from a window, door or skylight.

FLAT GRIDS

Type of grid that has a flat hollow rectangular shape.

FLOAT GLASS

A fabrication process used to make flat glass by forming it in the molten stage on a bath of molten metal, usually tin. The vast majority of flat glass is now produced using this method. The term “plate” glass and “sheet” glass refer to older manufacturing methods still in limited use.

FLOW VENT

An air ventilator installed in the frame allowing air circulation from outside the building to the inside. Only available on vinyl products and is location-specific.

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FOGGING (Fogged Unit, Failed Unit)

A deposit or film left on an interior surface of a sealed insulating glass unit due to extreme conditions or failed seals.

FRAME

The structural perimeter components of a door or window. Commonly referred to as the head (top), jambs (sides) and sill (bottom).

FRAME ONLY

A frame that does not have a IG unit or units.

FRENCH DOOR

Generally refers to a pair of hinged doors which typically open from the middle. They also incorporate wider stile and rail components around the glass than typical glazed doors.

FRENCH SLIDING DOOR

A type of Vinyl Classic sliding glass door also known as the Wide-Stile Door.

FUSION WELD

A term used for a type of corner construction, used with vinyl, in which a small amount of material on the ends of the two pieces are melted or softened, then pushed together to form a single piece. This is also referred to as simply a welded corner.

G

GABLE

A window that has an angular shape usually matching the angle of the roof. Also known as a rake window or angle window. Gables are always measured from the outside of the building looking inside and the measurements are always read base (or bottom), left side, right side.

GANA

Glass Association of North America.

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GARDEN WINDOW

A box shaped window which projects away from a structure. It usually has two operable windows (single-hung) on the sides of the unit and either one single or two horizontally divided front lites. The Milgard Garden Window comes with a glass shelf and a PVC-covered deck.

GAS FILLED UNIT

Insulated glass units with gas in the airspace to decrease the unit's thermal conductivity. Milgard uses only argon gas. By choosing a gas with lower conductivity than air, a reduction in heat transfer (U Value) of from 8% - 20% may be realized.

GLASS

A transparent material composed of silica (sand), soda (sodium carbonate), and lime (calcium carbonate) with small quantities of aluminum, boric or magnesium oxides.

GLASS BLOCKS

An architectural product that is assembled to provide a glass wall effect. This is an example of a product that is a buy-out.

GLASS CLIP

A PVC or metal part that snaps into the frame of a window to assist in keeping the glass in place. Also called glass stops or hurricane clips.

GLAZE

To install a lite of glass or a IG unit into a frame or opening.

GLAZING BEAD (Glazing Stop, Glass Stop, Wood Stop, Sill Bead, Snap Bead, Vinyl Bead)

A removable trim that helps hold the glass in place. A plastic, aluminum or fiberglass trim strip surrounding the edge of the glass in a window or door; used to help hold the lite in place, and to protect the butyl sealant around the unit.

GLAZING TAPE

A two-sided adhesive tape used to adhere glass units into window or door frames. Also known as foam tape, closed cell or butyl tape.

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GLAZING VINYL (Glazing Boot)

A protective PVC channel used to surround the glass before assembling the aluminum window vent or door panels. Also known as soft vinyl, glazing channel or glazing boot.

GLIDER (Horizontal Slider)

A window with a moveable sash that slides horizontally.

GLUE CHIP

A decorative, obscured pattern glass that is rough on one side and smooth on the other. A type of obscure glass that resembles a fern leaf.

GRAYLITE

A dark, almost black, tinted glass often used in commercial buildings.

GRIDS (Grilles, Muntins, Grid Bars)

A term referring to window pane dividers or bars inside of an insulated unit to give a certain look such as colonial. The term Grid comes from the fact that they create equal sized boxes. The grid is notched into the spacer. Grids are often 12" square, but can be adjusted to fit many custom patterns. Milgard's standard grid is a 5/8" wide flat bar and the sculptured grid is 1-1/16" wide. Interior wood grids are also available in 7/8" width.

GRID ALIGNMENT

An aesthetic requirement that allows proper sight lines and alignment of grids. To ensure that grids line up when matching with other window frame types or configurations, the narrative on the order must clearly state which windows need to align.

GRID CLIP (Muntin Pin, Muntin Joiner, Joiner)

A metal or plastic clip used to join the grids and spacer together.

GRILLE

A term referring to window pane dividers or muntins. It may be a type of assembly fitted to the interior of the window or door unit which can be detached for cleaning. When fitted inside a sealed insulating glass unit it is referred to as a grid. May also be plastic or wood enhancements applied to the exterior of the glass to simulate divided lites.

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H-BAR (Equal Leg)

A window frame which has two equal exterior legs instead of a nail-on fin. The equal leg frame is used by remodeling contractors and is generally installed with wood stops. The H-bar frame can also be used in new construction in conjunction with compensation channel. Also known as Equal Leg frame which is specific to aluminum casements, awnings and fixed panels.

HACKOUT

The act of re-glazing or repairing lites of glass.

HALF ROUND

A frame with this shape has a radius that is half of its width. Compared to a round top, a half round does not have a straight edge before that frame curves to form a rise.

HALF VENT (HV)

A window where only one half of the window slides. See Horizontal Slider.

HANDING

Production term used to refer to the direction of how the vent(s) of a window or door opens. Handings are referenced as left and/or right when viewed from the outside of the building.

HARD-COAT GLASS

A glass product that is coated during the manufacturing process at the molten glass stage. Also known as pyrolytic coating, this type of coating offers a surface that is generally as durable as an ordinary glass surface, and therefore requires no special handling; nor does it need to be used in an insulating glass unit. However, it can exhibit higher haze than typical clear glass. The other type of glass coating is called sputter-coat, which is applied in a secondary process. This is sometimes referred to as a soft-coat. These types of coatings generally require some additional care in handling and fabrication and must be used within an insulating glass unit.

HEAD

The top horizontal frame member of a window or door frame.

HEAD EXPANDER

An accessory component that attaches to the window head to compensate for differences in opening height.

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H

HEADBOARD AND SEATBOARD

Wooden platforms fastened to the frame of a bay or bow window. If an order does not require a headboard and seatboard, it must be clearly stated in the narrative of the order.

HEADER

Horizontal framing member placed over the rough opening of a door or window to prevent the weight of the wall or roof from resting on the frame. Also known as a lintel.

HEAT GAIN

The transfer of heat from outside to inside by means of conduction, convection and radiation.

HEAT LOSS

The transfer of heat from inside to outside by means of conduction, convection and radiation.

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT (U-Value)

A value indicating the rate of heat flow through a building construction, expressed in units of Btuh per square foot of surface per degree Fahrenheit difference between indoor and outdoor air temperature.

HEEL DIMENSION

Measure used to indicate the actual dimension of a window. This is also known as the net size of a window, vent, or door.

HFA

The Milgard manufacturing and finance management information system used across the corporation.

HINGE

A moveable joint enabling a window or door to swing open.

HOLLOW-CORE DOOR

Flush door constructed with two skins or door faces separated by stiles and rails at the perimeter. Generally a honeycomb type of support is used inside the door between the two faces.

HOLLOW SILL

An engineered feature of a window weeping system which allows drainage. Openings are off set to reduce drafts as well as the potential for blow-back or wind-driven rain from entering the structure.

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H

HOPPER (Hopper Lite, Hopper Vent, Hopper Ventilator)

A window with an inward opening sash, hinged at the bottom, which swings inward from the top. Milgard does not manufacture hoppers.

HORIZONTAL MEETING RAIL (HMR)

The key structural component of a vertical slider, the HMR serves as the interlock with the sliding section to make the window more resistant to forced entry, and which divides the window horizontally.

HORIZONTAL SET (HS)

This is a measurement for the vent or fixed panel that allows for distinguishing between the parts of a configuration. A horizontal set is referenced from either the top or the bottom of a frame.

HORIZONTAL SLIDER (Rolling window, Glider)

A horizontally sliding window where one half of the window slides. Standard horizontal sliders slide from left to right (XO) as viewed from the outside, however configurations are available as options (OX, XO, etc).

HOTMELT

Material that has to be melted prior to application.

I

IBC

International Building Code; published by the International Code Council. The IBC primarily covers nonresidential construction.

ICC

International Code Council.

IECC

International Energy Conservation Code. Published by the International Code Council, the IECC sets forth compliance methods for energy efficient construction of both residential and nonresidential construction.

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I

IGMA

Insulating Glass Manufacturer's Alliance.

IMAGE FINDER

An on-line resource for sale reps and dealers where they can find Milgard-related photos and other images.

INFILTRATION HEAT LOSS

The heat loss expressed in units of Btu per hour (Btuh), resulting from leakage of outside air into a structure and the escape of inside air. The loss depends upon the indoor and outdoor temperatures, the crack perimeter, and the rate of leakage per foot of crack.

INSIDE CASING (Interior Casing, Interior Finish, Interior Trim)

The inside visible molding surrounding the interior of the window frame.

INSULATING GLASS (IG, IGU)

Sometimes called TGs or IGs. An IG unit consists of two pieces of glass that are separated by a spacer, usually a metal piece filled with desiccant, then permanently sealed. Milgard's IG units come standard with SunCoat Low-E glass. Also known as twin glazed, dual glazed, double pane, insulated unit and thermal pane.

INTERIOR GLAZING

Glazing installed from the inside of the building.

INTERIOR MULLION CASING

The inside trim between adjacent windows.

INTERLOCK

An extrusion detail that acts as the mullion where a vent locks into when used in sliders. This is also used for door frames.

INTERMEDIATE MEETING RAIL (IMR)

The area where two vents meet on a window. For example, on a DH window the IMR is where the top of the bottom vent and the bottom of the top vent meet in the center of the window.

IRC

International Residential Code. Published by the International Code Council, the IRC primarily covers low-rise residential construction.

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J

JALOUSIE

A single glazed window with multiple slats of glass or wood that are opened or closed using one lever or arm. A window made up of horizontally-mounted glass louvers or slats that overlap each other tightly when closed and rotate outward when cranked open.

JAMB

The vertical side members of a window or door frame.

JAMB DEPTH

Measurement of the window frame from inside to outside.

JAMB EXTENDER

Wood, metal or plastic materials added to window jambs, head, and sill to finish the interior wall depth from the inside edge of the window to the interior wall plane.

JAMB LINER

The track installed inside the jambs of a double-hung window on which the window sash slides.

K

KEEPER

The fixed portion of a lock assembly that the latch hooks into.

KEYED ALIKE/DIFFERENT

Either the same or a different cylinder lock is used on more than one patio door and uses either the same or all different keys.

KNOCKED DOWN (KD)

Unassembled window or door.

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L

LAMINATED (Safety) GLASS

Two or more sheets of glass with an inner layer of transparent plastic to which the glass adheres if broken. Used for increased safety and security, as well as sound reduction. Laminated glass is available in 7/32” thicknesses. Laminated glass virtually blocks UV light to 99% effectiveness.

LATCH (Catch, Lock)

A device which holds a window shut, such as the latch at the meeting rail of a double-hung window or one mounted on the stile of casement windows. Most often, this is referred to as a Lock.

LEAD TIME

The total amount of time required from when the customer places an order until it is shipped is usually considered the lead time for a product at Milgard.

LEG

The term used for the jambs or sides of radius or gable frame windows. There is a minimum height that needs to be used depending on the frame material being manufactured.

LEGACY GRIDS

Creates the look of individual panes of glass on the exterior of the window, leaving the interior easier to clean.

LIFT RAIL

An integral lift handle integral to the frame rails of a vertically sliding window.

LINEAL

A standard length profile or shape which is cut and processed to make window and door components.

LINTEL

A horizontal structural component or beam above a window or door opening that supports the wall above. Also referred to as a Header.

LITE

A single pane of glass. In windows and doors, a lite refers to separately framed panes of glass.

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L

LOCK RAIL (Meeting rail)

The interlock rail on a vent or half vent which contains the lock and locks into the horizontal meeting rail (HMR) or the vertical meeting rail (VMR).

LOW EMISSIVITY GLASS (Low-E)

A coated glass product which reflects heat. The glass is covered with a thin, almost colorless metallic coating which reflects radiant heat energy, rather than allowing that energy to radiate through the glass surface. The lower the emissivity of the glass, the lower the heat transfer coefficient. It may be tempered where safety glass is required. Low-E is available in single strength 1/8", 3/16" and 1/4" thicknesses.

LOWER LITE (LL)

The bottom portion of a window which has been divided into two or more sections by one or more horizontal bars. When the window requires a different type of glass in one of its sections, this notation is used to clearly indicate the lower lite portion of the frame.

M

MARINE GLAZED

The process of assembling the fixed or vent panel of a window by using a glazing boot. The frame sections are "pounded" onto the IG unit. Marine glazing is typical for aluminum patio doors, 920 casements, and the vent panel for aluminum half vents and single-hung windows.

MATRIX

Hot metal matrix is a product that combines hot melt adhesive with desiccant powder and is used in warm edge IG units to dehydrate the units.

MAX CAPACITY

The maximum number of products which can be built in a given production area. This information is tracked by product family codes.

MECHANICALLY FASTENED WINDOW

A term for a product, usually aluminum or fiberglass, in which the corners are assembled using sealant and screws or other fastening mechanisms, as opposed to a welded corner construction.

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M

MEDIA BUILDER

An on-line resource for Dealers to assist them with the creation of advertisements and other marketing collateral.

MEETING RAIL (Check Rail)

See Lock Rail.

MEMBER

Any structural part of a window, such as a rail, or stile.

MILGARD LABEL

An advertising and instruction label affixed to all Milgard products. NFRC window performance information can be found here. Also known as the red logo label.

MILL FINISH

Aluminum extrusions without any finish treatment - the 'raw' aluminum extrusion.

MILLWORK

Window sash and other finish wood products made in a woodworking plant.

MISTLITE

A smooth, whitish-colored obscure glass.

MITER JOINT

Two members joined at an angle, most commonly at 45 degrees each to form a 90 degree joint. Mitered corners are joined by combining two angle cuts.

MOISTURE BARRIER (Vapor Barrier)

A material which retards the passage of water vapor from one space to another. Polyethylene sheet is commonly used.

MOLDING (Moulding)

A relatively narrow strip of material, often wood, used to conceal a joint or to emphasize ornamentation of a structure. The British spelling is "mould."

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M

MRB - MARKETING RESOURCE BINDER

A collection of information and collateral to assist the Milgard sales professional.

MULLION (Mull Bar, Stacking Bar, Mull Strip)

A component used to structurally join two window or door units. A dividing bar used to make multi-window configurations. The horizontal or vertical member between two window units.

MUNTIN (Sash Bar, Window Bar, Glazing Bar, TDL)

A secondary framing member (horizontal, vertical or slanted) to hold the window panes in the sash. Profile or molding used to separate glass in a sash into multiple lites. Generally refers to components used to construct divided lite grids or grilles simulating a divided lite look.

MUNTIN GRILLES

Wood, plastic, or metal grilles designed for a single lite sash to give the appearance of muntins in a multi-lite sash, but are removable for ease in cleaning the window.

N

NAHB

National Association of Home Builders.

NAIL FIN

An accessory component or integral extension of a window or patio door frame which generally laps over the conventional stud construction and through which fasteners are driven to secure the frame in place.

NARI

National Association of the Remodeling Industry.

NET FRAME SIZE (NFS)

The actual frame size of a Milgard window or door excluding the nail fin. The net size is 1/2" less than the rough opening (nominal size) in width and height, yielding a 1/4" clearance between the frame and the rough opening. For example: a 6°4° rough window has a net size of 71-1/2" x 47-1/2".

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N

NFRC

National Fenestration Rating Council: A body which has established methods for rating and certifying the energy performance of windows, patio doors and skylights.

NOMINAL SIZE (Call Out, CO, Rough Opening, RO)

The size of the framed opening for a window or door.

O

OBSCURE GLASS (Privacy Glass, OBS)

Any textured glass (frosted, etched, fluted, ground, etc.) used for privacy, light diffusion or decorative effects. The textured patterns provide a translucent or semi-opaque effect. Most may be tempered for use where safety glass is required and is available in 5/32" tinted or color, or 1/8", 5/32" and 3/16" clear. The standard obscure glass for Milgard is P516.

OCD

Outside curb dimension is the measurement of the outer dimensions of the curb over which a skylight is installed. It is 1-1/2" over the Call Out so the inside curb is 1-1/2" under Call Out.

OFF-SET GLAZING

Using two different thicknesses of glass in an IGU to decrease sound transmission.

OITC

Outside/Inside Transmission Class: this is the measurement of sound transmission.

OPERATOR

Crank-operated device for opening and closing casement, awning or jalousie windows.

OPTION

A choice or feature offered to customers for customizing the end product.

OUTSIDE CASING (Outside Facing, Outside Trim, Exterior Casing)

The window trimming which is exposed to the outdoors. Also may be referred to as J-mould, Brick Mold, or Siding Mold.

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O

OUTSIDE GLAZING

Glazing which is applied from the exterior side of the window or door.

OVER-ALL (OA)

The total thickness of the insulated unit. For example: Two lites of 1/8" glass with a 3/4" spacer bar would be 1" OA.

P

P-516

The brand name for Guardian obscure glass. This is Milgard's standard obscure glass.

PALLADIAN

A large, arch-top window, flanked by smaller windows on each side.

PANE

A sheet of glass for glazing a window. A pane can also be referred to as a lite or window lite.

PANEL

A component made up of the stile and rail members of a door or window.

PANEL GLAZING

Another term for Drop or Direct Glazing. See Marine Glazing.

PARTING BEAD (Parting Strip, Parting Stop)

A vertical strip on each jamb that separates the sashes of a double-hung window.

PATTERNED GLASS

Glass where one or both sides have a rolled design. Usually used for privacy and light diffusion.

PICTURE WINDOW

A fixed windows with no operable vents. Usually longer than it is wide to provide panoramic views.

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P

PLAIN JAMB

The vertical bar at the jamb side of the vent panel which does not lock.

PLASTICS

Artificial substances made of polymers that can be extruded or molded into various shapes, some of which have been adapted to windows. The material is commonly stiffer than rubber.

PLATE GLASS

Flat glass, usually 1/4" thick, produced by grinding and polishing to create parallel plane surfaces affording excellent vision. Although the term is still commonly used, most window glass is now made using the float process.

PLAYBOOK

An on-line resource to assist Milgard Sales professionals with both marketing and engineering information.

PO NUMBER

Purchase order number. A unique number assigned to a given order by the purchaser.

POLYCARBONATE

A plastic material used for glazing.

POLYVINYL BUTYRAL (PVB)

Plastic material used as the interlayer in the construction of some types of laminated glass.

POLYVINYLCHLORIDE (PVC)

An extruded or molded plastic material used for window framing.

POUND A VENT

To assemble a vent or moving panel. The person who performs this job is called a vent pounder. For Pounded Vents, see Marine Glazed.

PRIME SASH

The balanced or moving part of a window unit.

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P

PRIME WINDOW

A window with single or multiple glazing to which a storm sash may be installed.

PROFILE

Extruded aluminum or vinyl parts for making windows and doors.

PROJECTED WINDOW

A window in which the sash opens on hinges or pivots (i.e., casements, awnings and hoppers), where the window 'projects' off the plane of the exterior wall.

RADIATION

The transfer of heat in the form of electromagnetic waves from one separate surface to another. Low-E glass is designed to reduce this heat transfer by reflecting electromagnetic waves.

RAIL (Top Rail, Bottom Rail, Meeting Rail)

Horizontal or vertical member of the framework of a window sash or door.

PULL

The handle for a patio door, sliding sash, etc used to help open or close a vent.

PULTRUSION

The process used to produce fiberglass composite profile or components used for the production of windows and doors. This term is also used generally to refer to the composite profiles or lineals cut and processed to make window and door components.

PYROLYTIC GLASS

Glass product that is coated, usually to provide low-emissivity or solar control benefits, during the manufacturing process at the molten glass stage. Often referred to as a hard coat, this type of coating offers a surface that is generally as durable as an ordinary glass surface, and so requires no special handling and does not need to be used in an insulating glass unit. The other type of glass coating is a sputter-coat, which is applied in a secondary process. Sometimes referred to as soft-coat, these types of coatings generally require some additional care in handling and fabrication. Sputter-coated glass must also be used within an insulating glass unit.

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Q

QUADREX

A type of screw that can accommodate both a square head and Phillips head drive bit.

QUOTATION (QUOTE)

A statement of price, terms of sale, and description of goods or services offered to a prospective customer. NOTE: This is not yet an order.

R

R VALUE (Thermal Resistance)

A measurement of resistance to heat loss in building materials. R Value is the reciprocal of U Value (1 divided by U-Value = R-Value). Resistance to thermal transfer or heat flow. Higher R-Value numbers indicate greater insulating value. R-Value is frequently used in the insulation industry and is the reciprocal of U-Value, which is more commonly used in the window industry.

RAINBOW

The effect which occurs when two lites in a twin glazed unit touch each other in the center, causing a rainbow appearance. Also known as "Touching".

RE-BAR (Reinforcement Bar)

An aluminum or other metal extrusion which is used to add strength to window and door members. For example; re-bar is used inside the HMR extrusion on a vinyl single-hung window.

REFLECTIVE GLASS

Window glass coated to reflect visible light and solar radiation striking the surface of the glass.

RELATIVE HEAT GAIN

An attribute which describes the total performance of the glazing with regard to thermal heat transfer (U-Value), as well as solar gain (shading coefficient). The relative heat gain predicts how much total energy will be gained through each square foot of glazing. The total heat gain through the glass for a specific set of conditions. The value is represented in BTU/hr x ft squared.

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R

RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Weight of water vapor in the air divided by the weight of water vapor in completely saturated air at the same temperature, expressed as a percentage.

RELEASED ORDERS

Orders which are authorized for production to begin building or which are in production and not on an engineering hold.

REQ DATE (Required Date)

The date that purchaser requests the product to be delivered.

RETAINER CLIP

A clip which secures the plain stile of a sliding glass door's fixed panel to the frame jamb.

REVEAL

The total window frame margin visible between the edge of the interior frame face and the surrounding structure.

ROUGH OPENING - RO (Call Out Size)

Refers to the size of the opening into which the contractor is going to install the window or door. The rough framing into which the window fits. With Milgard windows, the rough opening is the call out size for the window or door.

ROUND-TOP (Radius Top)

One of several terms used for a variety of window units with one or more curved frame members, often used over another window or door opening. Also referred to as arch-tops, circle-tops, and circle-heads.

RUSH

To expedite an order. To produce a product in less than the normal lead time, with possible disruption of manufacturing flow and a potential increase of cost to the customer.

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S

SAFETY GLASS

A term used to describe tempered, wired, or laminated glass. When broken, tempered glass disintegrates into small pieces. Laminated glass breaks, but does not fall apart.

SALES ORDER NUMBER

The unique number assigned by the computer for a specific customer's order. Several different products can be required on one order. Also known as the Acknowledgement Number.

SASH

Framework of stiles and rails (vertical and horizontal members) made into a frame for holding glass. The operable or inoperable portion of a window. Also called vent or fixed. The moveable portion is denoted as "X", and the fixed portion as "O".

SASH CAM

A piece of hardware on the vent (sash) that engages the balancer.

SASH LIFT (Pull)

Protruding or recessed handle on the inside rail of the lower sash on a DH or SH unit.

SASH STOP

A component that prevents the sash from traveling too far. It is located in the jamb at the head of a sliding window.

SCREEN

A close-mesh woven screening material of metal, plastic, or fiberglass for a window screen to block the entry of insects, but permit light, air and vision through the screen. Milgard uses a fiberglass mesh and rolled-form aluminum cambered frames.

SCREEN CASEMENT CLIPS

A plastic clip that holds the screen frame of a Milgard aluminum casement or awning. Also known as wind clips or casement clips.

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S

SCREEN CLIPS

Clips used to hold screens in the screen track of the window. Milgard sliding windows do not require screen clips due to the integral tension spring on our screen frames which hold the screen in place.

SCREEN TABS (Finger Lifts)

A metal or plastic part attached to the screen that assists in installation and removal of the screen. Also known as Pull Tabs or Finger Lifts.

SCREEN SPLINE

A soft PVC strip used to hold the screen mesh in the screen frame.

SEALANT

Formulated elastomeric compounds of specific application and vapor transmission properties as well as controlled adhesion, conversion and resiliency properties. Adhesive compounds commonly used to seal any opening or junction of two parts.

SEAMED EDGES

A smooth rounded edge on a piece of glass or mirror. This is achieved by lightly sanding the raw edge of the glass. Also known as “easing the edge”.

SELF-CLEANING GLASS

Glass treated with a special coating. Current commercially available products feature a coating that uses the sun’s UV rays to break down organic dirt through what is called a photocatalytic effect. The coating also provides a hydrophilic effect, which reduces the surface tension of water to cause it to sheet down the surface more easily and wash away dirt.

SETTING BLOCK

A PVC support which is placed between the glass and the frame of a window to prevent the glass from “slipping” into the frame so as to keep the glass positioned properly in the opening. The support holds the IG up off of the bottom rail. Also known as neoprene setting blocks.

SHADING COEFFICIENT (SC)

A measure of a window’s ability to transmit solar heat, relative to that ability for 1/8” clear glass. The lower a unit’s SC, the less solar heat it transmits, and the greater its shading ability. It is being phased out in favor of the solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC). $SC \div .87 = SHGC$.

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S

SHEARING

When the edges of a TG unit do not line up properly. Also known as a Slipped Unit.

SHIP OPEN

Glass units supplied separately from frames. See Field Glazing.

SHOT IN

A TG unit that has the butyl shot too far past the spacer so that the butyl enters into the interior of the unit.

SIDE LIGHT

A window or lite of glass which is next to a door.

SIGMA

Sealed Insulating Glass Manufacturing Association. This was the association which set standards of manufacturing and glazing for its members. SIMA and IGMA (Insulating Glass Manufacturers Association) have now merged into IGMA, the Insulating Glass Manufacturers Alliance. They are a trade association which represents U.S. and Canadian insulating glass fabricators.

SILICONE

An organic compound used to increase the water resistance of various materials. Silicone acts as a sealant.

SILL (Sill Plate)

The bottom horizontal member of a window or door frame.

SIMULATED DIVIDED LITES (SDLs)

A type of grille or grid design that creates the appearance of a number of smaller panes of glass separated by muntins, but actually uses larger lites of glass with the muntins placed between and/or on the surfaces of the glass layers.

SINGLE GLAZED (SG)

A window or door with only one sheet or lite of glass, and is therefore not an insulated unit.

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S

SINGLE HUNG WINDOW

A window that is similar to a double-hung window except that the top sash is stationary. Also referred to as a Vertical Slider.

SINGLE STRENGTH GLASS (SS)

Also known as 3/32" glass. Used in units or lites up to 12 square feet. Also known as "B" Grade or SS3/32".

SKYLIGHT

A stationary or operable window installed on a sloped roof curb allowing daylight to enter.

SKYWALL

An assembly of units consisting of one or more glass panels. Overhead glazing is joined to one or more vertical panels creating a glass wall and ceiling system. Sometimes referred to as a Sunroom or Atrium.

SLIDING PANEL

Also called a vent panel, this is the sliding section of a window or patio door. This is the "X" panel on a planning diagram or blueprint.

SLIDING SASH (Sliding Windows)

A window which moves horizontally in grooves or tracks.

SLOPE SILL ADAPTER

An "L" shaped extrusion used to compensate for and level a sill when it is sloped.

SOLAR BRONZE (SB)

Tinted glass, bronze in color. Also known as Bronze Glass.

SOLAR CONTROL GLASS

Glass produced with a coating or tint that absorbs or reflects solar energy, thereby reducing solar gain.

SOLAR GRAY

Tinted glass, gray-blue in color. Also known as Gray Glass.

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S

SOLAR HEAT GAIN

Heat from solar radiation that enters a building.

SOLAR HEAT GAIN COEFFICIENT (SHGC)

A rating, which is now generally replacing shading coefficient, measuring a window's ability to transmit solar heat. It measures both the solar radiation which is directly transmitted, as well as the solar radiation absorbed by the glass and subsequently transmitted. The lower a unit's solar heat gain coefficient, the less solar heat it transmits, and the greater its shading ability.

SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS (STC)

A rating measuring a window's acoustic properties or its ability to reduce sound transmission. An STC rating is determined by measuring the sound transmission over a selected range of sound frequencies. The higher the STC number, the less sound is transmitted.

SOURCE BOOK

A resource guide for Dealers focused on lead generation and sales tactics.

SPACER (BOX SPACER)

Also called "aluminum spacer," this is an aluminum tube used to separate lites of glass in the glass insulation process. Used mostly in gable cut and radius windows. Spacers come in 3/16", 1/4", 5/16", 3/8", 7/16", 1/2", 9/16" and 5/8". Milgard has replaced the aluminum spacer with the intercept spacer in the majority of its window products.

SPACER – INTERCEPT

Three sided (U-shaped) nickel spacer used for separating lites of glass in the insulating glass process. This spacer is one piece that is folded into a rectangular shape. The last corner is riveted together.

SPACER KEYS

Interlocking keys used to join cut lengths of spacer material into spacer frames. Can include soldering or welding. Also known as Corner Keys.

SPI

The Society of the Plastics Industry. An organization that represents vinyl window manufacturers by writing voluntary testing procedures.

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S

SPLIT SILL

The divided sill of a window with weep holes hidden between the two edges of the sill to improve both appearance and resistance to blowback.

SPRING BOLT

A fastener for holding the sash in a fixed location by means of a spring-loaded bolt in the stile entering a hole in the jamb.

SPUTTER – COATING (Soft-Coat)

A secondary manufacturing process in which a thin layer of materials, usually designed to offer low-emissivity or solar control benefits, is applied to glass. Sputter-coatings are commonly referred to as Soft-Coats, as they generally require some additional care in handling and fabrication and must be used within an insulating glass unit.

STACKED WINDOW

Two or more windows joined together by a stacking bar, adapter bar or mulling bar.

STATIONARY SASH

A fixed sash. Also referred to as a Picture, Studio, Vista, or View Sash.

STILE

Vertical bar at the jamb side of a sash panel. Not to be confused with frame jambs. The vertical edge members of a window sash or door.

STOCE

Large bundled lites of glass, usually 96" x 130'. Stoce (pronounced STOSH) come with varying amounts of lites, depending on glass thickness. SS glass has about 55 pieces to a stoce and DS glass has about 40 lites.

STOOL

Interior trim piece sometimes used to extend a window sill and act as a narrow shelf. A shelf-like board of the interior part of the window sill, against which the bottom rail of the sash closes.

STOP

The molding on the inside of the window frame against which the window sash closes, or in the case of a double-hung window, the sash which slides against the stop.

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S

STRESS CRACK (Thermal Crack)

A crack in the glass of an IG unit caused by excessive heat or cold. Excessive heat can build up in the air space between the glass causing the air to expand and the glass to break.

STRIKE

The part of a window or door affixed to the unit receiving the lock. Also known as the Striker, or Strike Plate.

SWEEP LOCK

A sash fastener located at the meeting rails of a DH window which rotates and clamps the two rails closer together.

T

T-BULB

A weather seal or compression seal. Also known as Bulb Vinyl or Bulb Seal.

TAKE OUT CLIP

A small piece of hardware that is used to disengage the balancers when removing the vent from a single-hung window, located on the jambs.

TDL

See True Divided Lite.

TEMPERED GLASS (TG)

A safety glass strengthened through the process of heating, then rapidly cooling, creating a tensile strength that causes the glass to resist breakage, yet disintegrate into small pebble-sized particles, but not into slivers, if a break occurs. Tempered glass is a type of safety glass and is available in most glass types, colors and thicknesses.

TEMPERED “BUG”

A small symbol etched into the corner of tempered glass.

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T

TEMPLATE

A pattern used to cut glass or make a special window. May be furnished when a window is to be built out of square, or has unequal legs or a non-true radius.

THERM

In technical usage, the term is a convenient measure of heating value, such as '100,000 Btu'. One therm is roughly equivalent to the heating value of 100 cubic feet of natural (methane) gas.

THERMAL BREAK (Thermal Barrier)

Insulating the perimeter frame of an aluminum window by separating the center of the frame with a 'filler' material (polyurethane) which acts to cut the conduction of heat/cold from the outside of the frame to the inside of the frame. This thermal break is three times stronger than the aluminum it replaces, and reduces conductivity 170 times.

THERMAL CONDUCTION

Heat transfer through a material by contact of one molecule to the next. Heat flows from a high temperature area to one of lower temperature.

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

Heat transfer property of material expressed in units of "Btu per hour per inch of thickness per square foot of surface area per one degree F." Referred to by the letter 'K'.

THERMAL CRACK (Stress Crack)

A crack in the glass of an IG unit caused by heat or cold. Excessive heat can build up in the air space between the glass causing the air to expand and the glass to break.

THERMALLY IMPROVED

Insulating the perimeter frame of an aluminum window by separating the center of the frame with a 'filler' material (polyurethane) which acts to cut the conduction of heat/cold from the outside of the frame to the inside of the frame. This thermal break is three times stronger than the aluminum it replaces, and reduces conductivity 170 times.

THERMAL INSULATION

A material that resists heat flow. Material having a high R-value.

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THERMAL PANE

A term for insulated or twin-glazed glass.

THRESHOLD

The section under the door that one steps over to enter a room or building.

TIE

An acronym for Thermally Improved Extrusions.

TILT WINDOW

A single- or double-hung window whose operable sash can be tilted into a room to allow cleaning of the exterior surface on the inside.

TINTED GLASS

Softens glare to inside by combining trace amounts of metals with glass. There is a wide variety of tinted glasses available on the market, each having different attributes and applications. Some of the most common tinted glass are Solar Bronze and Solar Gray. Most are also available in a variety of thicknesses. The thicker the glass, the darker the color.

TOLERANCE

The variation of measurement allowed in the manufacture of windows and doors. In accordance with AAMA/ANSI, the tolerance for all dimensions 6 feet and under is (+/-) 1/16", and (+/-) 1/8" for those in excess of 6 feet. Milgard's self-imposed standard is (+/-) 1/16" in both cases. No tolerance is established for diagonal measurements.

T-RAIL

A frame member used to separate Classic vinyl casement, awning and fixed combination windows without mulling.

TRANSOM

A window used over the top of a door or window, primarily for increased light transmission and aesthetic value.

TRIM

Visible molding surrounding a window opening.

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TRIPLE GLAZED

An insulating unit using three lites of glass separated by two air spaces.

TRIPLE WINDOW

A term generally referring to any tripartite group of windows with square heads. These are frequently found on Colonial Revival houses; they suggest Palladian windows, but are less expensive to build.

TRUE DIVIDED LITE (TDL, T-Bar)

Multiple glass units in one perimeter frame. Not be confused with grids. Traditional window construction incorporating smaller panes of glass actually separated by muntins, rather than simulating such an appearance with grids.

U

U-VALUE (BTU/HR/FT²)

The overall heat transfer rate through a combination of materials, it is measured by BTU's (energy units) transferred per hour, per square foot, per degree of temperature difference. The lower the U-Value, the lower the heat transfer.

UBC

Uniform Building Code. A national building code used by most states to regulate the construction of buildings. NOTE: Local jurisdictions may supersede this code.

ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT (UV)

Invisible rays of solar radiation at the short-wavelength violet end of the spectrum. UV rays cause fading of paint finishes, carpets, and fabric, as well as discoloration of some materials.

UNRELEASED ORDERS

These are work orders which have never been released or given to Production to build. This includes planned and firmed planned orders only.

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V

VENT (Sash, Panel)

The operable section of a window. Also called the “X” section.

VENT SET (VS)

The width or height of the vent section of a window.

VERTICAL MEETING RAIL (VMR)

A bar dividing a window vertically that interlocks with the sliding section. A key structural component of a horizontal sliding window. The VMR helps prevent twisting and deflection of the frame and serves as an interlock. It is also where we apply the lock device.

VINTAGE GRIDS

Create the look of individual panes of glass by applying an exterior and interior grid to the glass surface and adding a box spacer within the airspace of fiberglass window IG units. This option provides the best simulated divided lite (SDL) look.

VINYL

Generic term for polyvinylchloride or PVC, an extruded material used for window and door frames.

W

WARM EDGE SPACER (Intercept Spacer)

Three sided (U-shaped) nickel spacer used for separating lites of glass in the insulating glass process. This spacer is fabricated from one continuous metal strip that is folded into a rectangular shape. The last corner is riveted together.

WATER INFILTRATION

Any water that enters a building through a window or door.

WDMA

Window and Door Manufacturers Association. Formerly the National Wood Window and Door Association, this trade organization has established many standards related to wood window and door products.

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WEATHERSTRIPPING

A product that serves to prevent water and air infiltration in a window or door product. A material or device used to seal the openings, gaps or cracks of venting window and door units. Various descriptions include: weather-stripping, mohair pile, window pile, window fiber, weather seal, Q-Lon, T-bulb and fin sill.

WEEP HOLE

Drainage holes provided on a window or door allowing water to drain from the frame to the outside.

WELD

A term used for a type of corner construction joinery used in vinyl windows. This is also commonly referred to as a fusion-weld.

WHEELS AND HOUSING

An assembly comprised of a nylon housing and wheel(s) to form what is also called a window roller. The housing is also used as an anti-rattle clip for sliding window vents.

WICKET SCREEN

A screen mounted on the inside of a push-out casement or awning window. The screen is made with a small door or wicket to allow access to the window handle. An alternative to the wicket screen is the full hinged screen. Available only in aluminum casement and awning windows.

WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

An area where buildings are bounded by wild or natural areas, which are a particular concern in regions where wildfires may occur. Some fire and code officials are looking at the establishment of fire-resistance requirements for exterior building products in these “interface” areas.

WILL CALL (CPU – Customer Pick Up)

When the customer has requested to pick up his order at the warehouse, rather than have it delivered on the truck.

WIND PRESSURE (Wind Load)

The force exerted on a surface by moving air.

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W

WINDOW MEASUREMENT

Windows are always measured from the outside of the building. The width is the first dimension written, and the height is the second – WIDTH X HEIGHT. For example; a 6°4° window (6 feet wide by 4 feet tall) is net size 71-1/2” X 47-1/2”.

WINDOW UNIT

A complete window with sash and frame.

WOOD BUCK

A wood liner that surrounds the perimeter frame of larger windows and doors, usually over 40 square feet, to provide added support in shipping.

XYZ

Z-BAR

A retro-fit window, typically used in stucco applications, with an exterior flush fin as a trim piece to cover the existing frame.

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