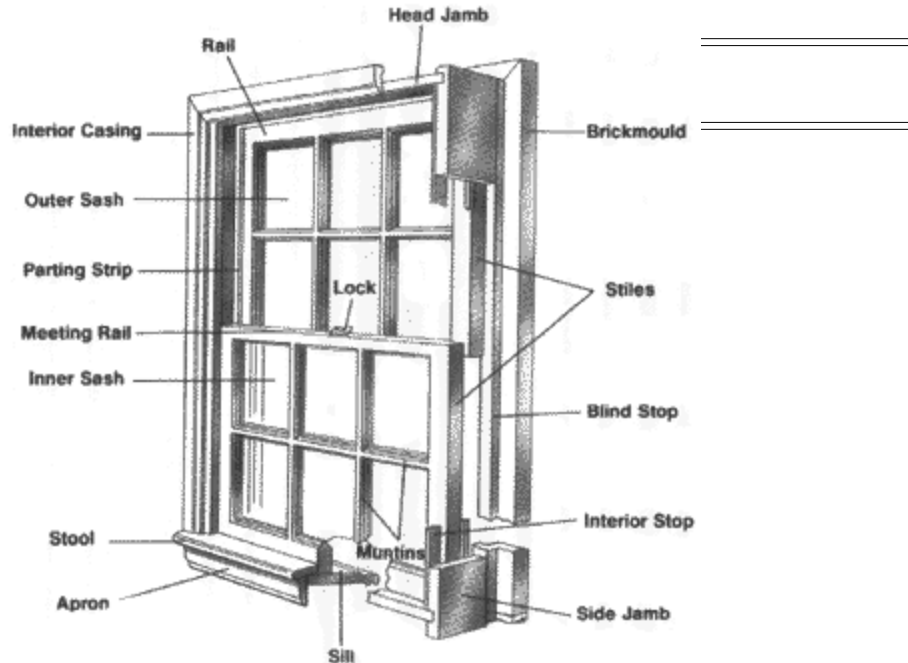


Anatomy of a Window

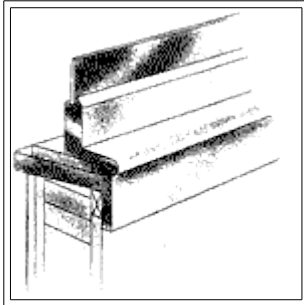


Aluminum-clad window:

Window with wood construction covered with aluminum sheet. Has a factory-applied finish to deter the elements.

Anchor strip:

Board around a window frame nailed to house framing. It also serves as windbreak. In newer windows, anchor strip may be plastic or metal.



Angle brace:

Wood member nailed across window frame at upper corners while frame is in a squared position in order to maintain squareness before installation.

Annealed:

Heating above the critical or re-crystallization temperature, then controlled cooling of metal, glass, or other materials to eliminate the effects of cold-working, relieve internal stresses, or improve strength, ductility, or other properties.

Apron:

Horizontal trim board under a window stool.

Apex:

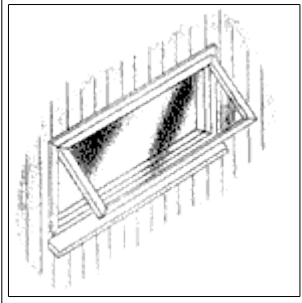
Denotes the highest point of the radius at the top of a flat-arch or true-arch door or window.

Astragal:

The center member of a double door, which is attached to the fixed or inactive door panel.

Awning window:

Top-hinged sash. See Jal-Awning window.



Backband (also Backbend):

Millwork around outside edge of the window casing, usually installed when the casing consists of flat boards.

Balance spring:

Device for counterbalancing a sliding sash, usually associated with a double-hung window, so sash may be held open at any given position.

Barn sash:

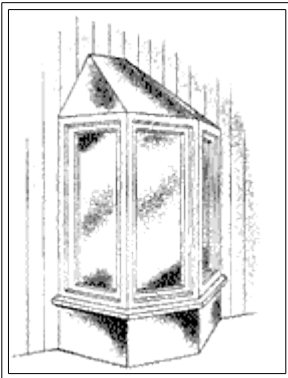
Plain sash for farm or cottage, used as a fixed, sliding, or casement window; generally installed in a rough frame for utility or temporary structures.

Basement window (also sash, cellar sash):

Wood or metal in-swinging sash that is hinged at either the top or bottom.

Bay window:

Windows that project out from the wall and extend to the ground. An "angle bay window" refers to the angle of departure from the plane of the wall.



Bead (also bead stop; stop):

Wood strip against which a swinging sash closes, as in a casement window. Also, a finishing trim at the sides and top of the frame to hold the sash, e.g., a fixed sash or a double-hung window sash.

Bedding:

Method of glazing in which a thin layer of putty or glazing compound is placed in the glass rabbet, the glass pressed into the bed, the glazier's points (metal tabs) driven, and the sash is face-puttied over the points.

Blank window:

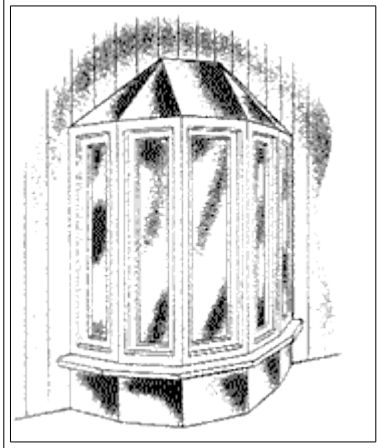
See false window.

Bottom rail:

Bottom horizontal member of a window sash.

Bow window (also compass, radial bay window):

Rounded bay window that projects from a wall in the shape of an arc. It consists usually of five sash.



Boxed mullion:

Hollow mullion between two double-hung windows to hold sash weights.

Box-head window:

Window made so the sash can slide vertically into the wall space above the header.

Brick molding:

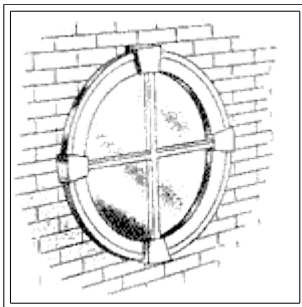
Standard milled wood trim piece to cover the gap between the window frame and masonry (or siding material).

Cabinet window:

Projecting window for the display of goods, as in a retail store.

Cameo window:

Fixed oval window, generally with surrounding moldings and ornaments, often found on Colonial Revival Houses.



Cames:

Lead strips which hold small pieces of glass in leaded windows.

Cap:

Decorative molded projection, or cornice, covering the lintel of a window.

Casement:

Window sash which swings open on side hinges; in-swinging are French in origin while out-swinging are from England.

Casement adjuster:

Device to hold a casement window in any open position.

Casement stay:

Bar for holding a casement window in any of several fixed open positions.

Casement window:

Window with one or more casements.

Casing:

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

Center-hung sash:

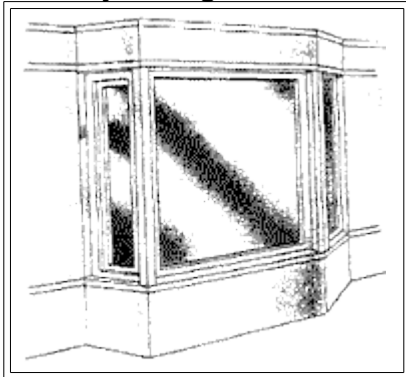
A sash that pivots on pins in the middle of the sash stiles and sides of the window frame to allow access for cleaning from the inside.

Check rail (also meeting and lock rail):

Horizontal members of a double-hung window which come together.

Chicago window:

A large fixed sash flanked by a narrow, often movable, sash on either side. First used by Chicago School architects in the late 19th and early 20th Century.



Circlehead:

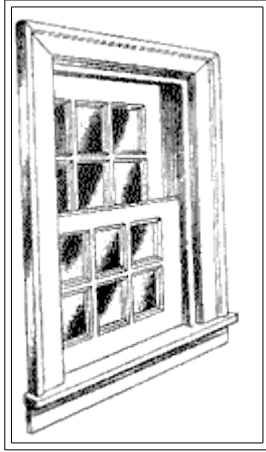
A generic term referring to any of a variety of window units with one or more curved frame members, often used over another window or door opening.

Clerestory (also clearstory; high-light window):

A window in the upper part of a lofty room that admits light to the center of a room.

Colonial windows:

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



Combination window unit (also combination storm sash and screen:

Window assembly containing a half screen and two glass storm panels; in summer the bottom storm panel is stored in the top frame, exposing the screen panels.

Corner window:

Two windows meeting at a corner of a structure.

Coupled window:

Two separate windows separated by a mullion. Also called a double window.

Curb:

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

Design Pressure:

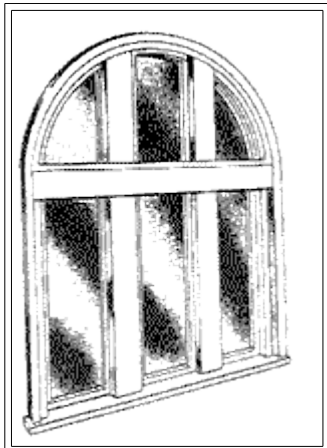
A numerical value that defines the structural wind loading requirements (in pounds per square foot) for a building and the components and cladding of a building.

Diffusing glass:

Glass with an irregular surface for scattering light; used for privacy or to reduce glare.

Diocletian window:

Semi-circular window divided by wide mullions into three lights (lites). This ancient Roman style was later used by Palladio in the 16th century. Also called a Therm. Used in Classical Revival buildings of the early 1900s.



Direct Set:

A window in which the glass is stopped directly to the frame, without utilizing a sash.

Dormer window:

Window in a wall that either projects from a sloping roof, or is recessed (inset dormer) into the roof, or a combination of both.

Double-hung window:

A window with two vertically moving sash, each closing a different part of the window.

Double windows (also double glazing):

Two windows, such as a regular window plus a storm sash; also an insulating window with air space between glass panes.

Drip cap:

Horizontal molding to divert water from the top casing so water drips beyond the outside of the frame.

Drop window:

Vertical window in which the sash can descend into a cavity in the wall below the sill.

Egress Hinge:

A hinge utilizing a scissor-type bar at the bottom, allowing the window to open wider than perpendicular to the frame and providing an avenue of escape in case of emergency.

Elliptical :

A door or window having a top rail with an egg-shaped radius, ending in a rounded point at its apex.

Extension blind stop:

Molded window frame member, usually the same thickness as the blind stop and united with it, thus increasing the width of the blind stop, in order to close the gap between the window frame and the rough opening in the house frame. Used to attach the window frame to the wood framing. Also known as blind stop extender or blind casing.

Extension casement hinge:

Hinge for a casement window which provides clearance for cleaning the two sides of the sash from the inside.

Extension jamb (also jamb lining and jamb extender):

A board used to increase the depth of the jambs of a window frame to fit a wall of any given thickness.

Eyebrow windows:

Low, inward-opening windows with a bottom-hinged sash. Usually attic windows built into the top molding of the house, the units sometimes are called "lie-on-your-stomach" windows or slave windows. Often found in Greek Revival and Italianate houses.

Face glazing:

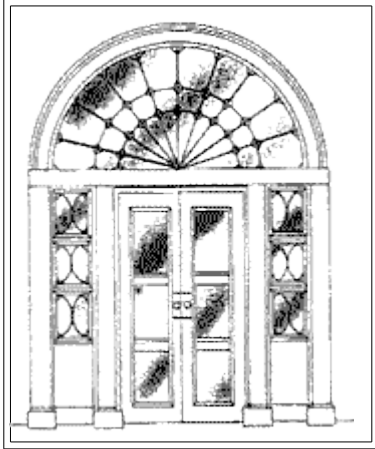
Common glazing set with putty in a rabbetted frame.

Fanlight (also sunburst light; fan window; circle-top transom):

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

Fenestration:

An architectural term referring to the arrangement of windows in a wall.



Fire window:

Window with fire-endurance rating specified for the location.

Fixed light (also fixed sash):

Window which is non-operative (doesn't open).

Finger-jointing:

A means of joining individual pieces of wood together to form longer lengths.

The ends of the pieces are machined to form a set of interlocking fingers, which are then coated with adhesive and meshed together under pressure.

Flashing:

A metal or plastic strip attached to the outside of the head or side jambs to provide a weather barrier, preventing leakage between the frame and the wall.

Flat-Arch:

A window or door whose top is curved in a radius equal to the width of the product; for example, a flat-arch window having a width of 3' would have a top rail outside radius of 36". To calculate the distance from the springline to the apex, multiply the product's width by .134. (Example: the distance from springline to apex of a 3' wide flat-arch window would be 4.824".)

Flat skylight:

Roof window opening that is almost flat

Foil:

Lobe on a leaf-shaped curve formed by the cusping of a circle or arch. The number of foils involved is indicated by a prefix, e.g., tre-foil (3); quatre-foil (4), etc. Foils are found in windows of Gothic Revival churches and houses.

Folding casement:

Casement windows hinged together so they may fold into a confined space.

French Casement Window:

Two casement sashes, each hinged on one stile and opening in the middle with no center mull but with a half lap connection. This allows a smaller rough opening to

make egress since there is a large unobstructed opening. French windows are of the out-swing (sashes swing toward the exterior of the structure) type.

French hinged door:

Hinged door(s) which have wider panel members around the glass.

French sliding door:

A sliding door which has wider panel members around the glass, giving the appearance of a French hinged door.

Friction Hinge:

A window hinge which remains open in any position by means of friction in the hinge.

Gasket:

A pliable, flexible continuous strip of material used to affect a watertight seal between sash and frame of roof windows much like the seal around a refrigerator door.

Georgian window:

A double-hung window.

Glazing:

Installation of glass in a window opening; also the fenestration or windows.

Glazing bead (also glass stop and wood stop and sill bead):

Removable trim that holds glass in place.

Glazing channel:

Groove cut into sash for acceptance of glass.

Glazing clip:

Metal clip for holding glass in a metal frame while putty is applied.

Glazing compound:

A pliable substance applied between the window sash and the lights of glass to seal against the elements and sometimes to adhere the glass to the sash.

Glazing gasket:

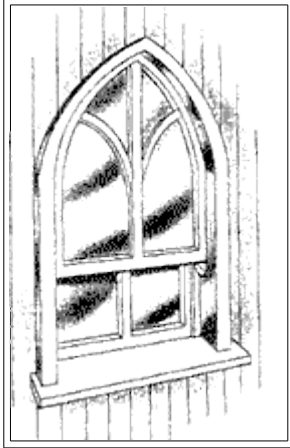
Special extruded plastic shape for attaching window glass to metal or masonry wall openings. It also serves as a cushion and insulator.

Glazing stop:

The part of the sash or door panel which holds the glass in place.

Gothic-head window:

Window topped with a pointed arch. It is not as tall and narrow as the pure Gothic Lancet window.



Guillotine window:

The first double-sash window, with only one movable sash and no counterweights or balancing system. A peg was inserted through a hole in the movable sash and into a corresponding hole in the frame. Its tendency to come slamming down led to the colorful name.

Hanging sash (also hung sash):

Sash hung on a cord connected to a counterweight.

Head:

The main horizontal member forming the top of the window or door frame of the frame.

Head board:

A flat board cut to fit the contour of a bow or bay window and installed between the head jambs and the flat wall surface to finish off that area which would normally be ceiling.

Header (also lintel; beam):

Supporting member or beam above window opening which transfers building weight above to the supporting wall structure on each side of the window. The term header is generally in reference to a wood beam, whereas "Lintel" often refers to a steel beam.

Head flashing:

Flashing installed in a wall over a window.

Head jamb (also head):

All of the horizontal members at the top of the window frame.

Hit-and-miss window:

Two-part window with the lower sash containing movable ventilation panels.

Hopper light (also hopper vent and hopper ventilator):

Inward-opening sash hinged at the bottom.

Horizontal sliding window (also horizontal slider):

Windows which slide horizontally.

Impact Resistant Glass:

Single or double pane construction made up of laminated glass containing a .090 interlayer.

Inset dormer (recessed, internal):

See dormer window.

Insulating glass:

Double- or triple-glazing with an enclosed, dehydrated, and hermetically sealed air space between the panes. The space runs from 3/16- to 3/4-ins.

Interior glazes:

Glazing installed from inside of the building structure.

Jack stud:

Framing members, generally 2" x 4"s, which form the inside of the window or door rough opening. They run from the sole plate to the header, which is supported by them.

Jal-awning window (also awning window):

Windows with several out-swinging, awning type units that pivot near the top of the glass and operate in unison.

Jalousie:

A shutter-type window with slats, which are either fixed or adjustable.

Jalousie windows (also louvered windows):

A window composed of overlapping narrow glass, metal, or wooden louvers, operated with a crank handle for adjusting the louver angles.

Jamb:

A vertical member at the side of the window frame. Can also refer to the horizontal member at the top of a window frame, as in Head Jamb and Window Jamb

Jamb depth:

Width of the window frame from inside to outside.

Jamb liner:

Metal or plastic covering the inside surface and head jambs of sliding windows.

Keeper:

The protruding, hook-shaped part of a casement window lock, which is mounted on the inside surface of the sash stile.

Knocked-down:

Not assembled. Parts for a window frame pre-manufactured for assembly later on a job site.

Label:

A projecting molding by the sides and over the top of an opening.

Label stop:

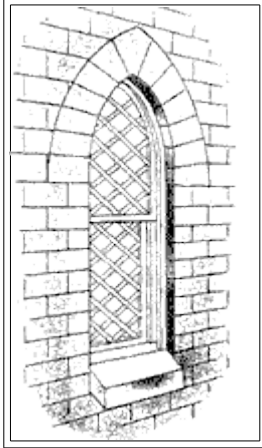
Ornamental projection on each end of a label, sill, or sill course. Often takes the shape of a gargoyle or other decorative carving.

Labeled window:

Windows bearing fire-rating labels of Underwriters' Laboratories (UL).

Lancet window:

Tall, narrow window with a pointed-arch top, often with leaded diamond shaped lights; characteristic of Gothic architecture.



Lattice window (also lozenge):

Window with glazing bars set diagonally.

Lead light (also lead glazing; stained glass):

Window with small panes of glass set in grooved rods of cast lead or came. The glass may be clear, colored, or stained.

Lift:

A handle or grip installed on the bottom rail of the lower sash of a double-hung window to make it easier to raise or lower the sash.

Light (also lite):

A window; a pane of glass within a window. Double-hung windows are designated by the number of lights in upper and lower sash, as in 6-over-6.

Light shaft:

An insulated shaft built to direct the light from a roof window or skylight through the attic to the room below.

Lite Breakup:

The configuration or layout of lites contained in a door or window.

Lintel:

Horizontal member (wood, steel, or stone) over a window opening to support the weight of the wall above. A header.

Loop window (also Balistraria):

A long and narrow vertical opening, usually widening inward, cut in a medieval wall, parapet, or fortification for use by archers. Modifications appear in Romanesque Revival architecture.

Low-E glass:

A common term used to refer to glass which has low emissivity due to a film or metallic coating on the glass or suspended between the two lights of glass to restrict the passage of radiant heat.

Masonry openings:

The opening in a masonry wall to accept a window or door unit, the same as a rough opening in a frame wall.

Meeting rail (also lock rail):

One of the two horizontal members of a double-hung sash which come together. A check rail.

Meeting stile:

The vertical member in a pair of stiles, as in abutting casement windows.

Mold stone (also jamb stone):

A stone that serves as a window jamb.

Mortise:

A slot or rectangular cavity cut into a piece of wood to receive another part.

Mortise-and-tenon:

A strong wood joint made by fitting together a mortise in one board and a matching projecting member (tenon) in the other.

Mullion:

Vertical member between window units.

Mullion casing:

An interior or exterior casing member to cover the mullion joint between single windows.

Muntin (also sash bar; window bar; glazing bar):

A secondary framing member (horizontal, vertical, slanted) to hold the window panes in the sash. Often confused with "mullion".

NFRC:

National Fenestration Rating Council® -a non-profit organization that provides fair, accurate and credible energy performance ratings for windows and doors.

North-light roof:

Sawtooth roof with north-facing clerestory windows.

Ogee curve (also ogee molding):

Reverse flex curve commonly found in window moldings and trim pieces.

Operable transom:

Panel usually glazed over a door which may be opened for ventilation.

Operable window:

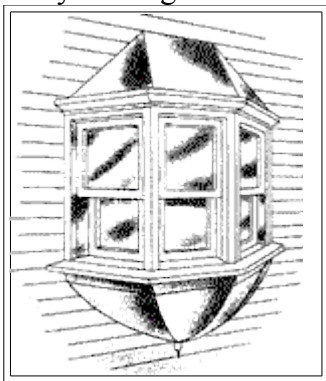
Window which can be opened for ventilation.

Operator:

A metal arm and gear which allows for easy operation or closing of projecting windows.

Oriel window:

A window projecting from the wall and carried on brackets, corbels, or a cantilever. Unlike a bay window, the projection of an oriel does not extend all the way to the ground.



Outer frame member:

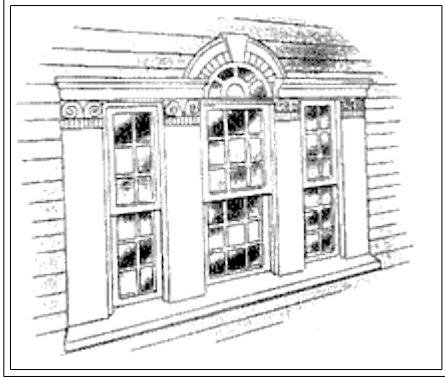
The exterior protruding portion of a window frame which has no exterior casing.

Panel window:

A form of picture window consisting of several sash or fixed glazings, separated by crossbars or mullions--or both.

Palladian window:

A large, arch-top window flanked by smaller windows on each side. Tripartite window by the 16th century Italian architect Andrea Palladio.



Parting bead (also parting strip and parting stop):

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

Parting slip:

A thin wood strip separating the sash weights in the weight box of each jamb of old double-hung windows.

Picture frame casing:

The use of casing on all four sides of the interior of a window, replacing the stool and apron at the sill. Also known as full-bound casing.

Picture window:

Large fixed windows.

Pitch:

The pitch of a roof is the degree of the inclination upward from horizontal or flat. It may be expressed in degrees or as the ratio of the number of inches it rises in each 12 inches of horizontal span: 4/12 means the roof rises four inches in every foot of horizontal span.

Pivot window units:

Window units in which the sash hardware is located near the midpoint of the stile or rail to permit sash rotation.

Prime sash:

Balanced or moving sash of a window unit.

Prime window:

Window with single or multiple glazing. A storm sash may be installed.

Projected window:

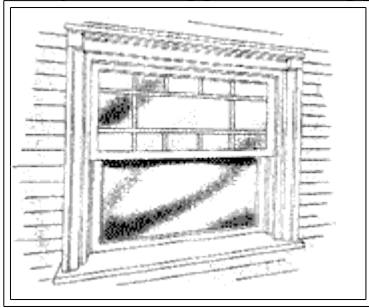
Awning type window that swings either inwards or outwards at the top or the bottom. The window usually may be cleaned from the inside.

Quarrel:

A diamond- or square-shaped glass piece set diagonally. A medieval term for small panes of glass set diagonally in Gothic windows.

Queen Anne window:

A window with small glass windows or lights arranged in various forms, usually only on the upper sash. Appeared 1870s.



Rail (also head, top, bottom, and meeting rail):

Horizontal member of a window sash.

Reglet:

Plastic or wood molding put in a concrete or masonry opening for a uniform groove for a spline-type gasket to hold window glass.

Reversible extension blind stop:

An extension blind stop that is rabbetted to receive 1/2 or 25/32-in. sheathing.

Rough opening:

The opening left in a frame wall to receive a window or door unit.

Rough sill:

The horizontal rough framing member, usually two inches by four inches, which forms the bottom of the rough opening. It is toe-nailed into the jack studs and is supported by cripples.

Saddle bar:

Light steel bar placed horizontally across a window to stiffen leaded glazing.

Saddle bead:

Glazing bead for securing two panes.

Sash (also window sash):

Framework of stiles and rails in which the lights of a window are set.

Sash and frame:

A window and its cased framing.

Sash balance:

A system of weights, cords and/or coiled springs which assist in raising double-hung sash and tend to keep the sash in any placed position by counterbalancing the weight of the sash.

Sash cord:

In double-hung windows, the rope or chain that attaches the sash to the counterbalance.

Sash lock:

Generally, a cam-action type lock applied to the check rails of a sliding window or at the open edges of a projecting window to pull the check rails tightly together or to seal the sash tightly to the frame, both for security and weathertightness.

Sealed double glass:

Two panes separated by a sealed space. Also insulating glass.

Seat board:

A flat board cut to fit the contour of a bow or bay window and installed between the sills and the flat wall surface, providing a seat or shelf space.

Shading coefficient:

Decimal value which is the solar gain of a window, divided by the solar gain for a clear single-glass window of the same size. The shading coefficient of clear, double-glazing is about 0.85 to 0.9.

Shims:

Wood wedges (often wood shingles) used to secure the window or door unit in the rough or masonry opening in a square, level and plumb position during and after installation.

Side light (also Margin light):

A fixed often narrow glass window next to a door opening or window opening.

Sill (also sill plate; inside sill; outside sill):

Horizontal member at the bottom of the window frame; a masonry sill or sub-sill can be below the sill of the window unit.

Sill course (soldier course):

The row of brick, cement blocks or stones laid across the bottom of a masonry opening which lie under the outside edge of the window sill.

Sill drip molding:

Sill member on a window frame serving as a screen stop; also the extension of the sill that contains the drip cut.

Simulated divided light:

A method of constructing windows in which muntins are affixed to the inside and outside of a panel of insulating glass to simulate the look of true divided light.

Single glazing:

Use of single panes of glass in a window. Not as energy-efficient as double glazing.

Single-hung window:

Window similar to double-hung window, except the top sash is stationary.

Slider:

Two or more sashes or doors that slide horizontally past each other. One or more of the sashes may be fixed or inoperative, or all the sashes may operate. In a closed position, the sashes come together to form a vertical meeting rail.

Slope glazing:

Any glazed opening in a sloped roof or wall, such as a stationary skylight or fully operable roof window.

Smartwindow:

Generic term that refers to windows with switchable coatings to control solar gain.

Solar gain:

The process of providing a net heat gain within a structure, over and above the normal heat loss, by passive collection of the sun's heat through windows and other glazed areas.

Sole plate:

The bottom horizontal member in a frame wall. Usually either single or double

2" x 4"s. It is nailed to the deck or rough floor and the studs are nailed into it.

Solid frame:

Window frame made from a single piece of lumber.

Sound-insulating glass (also sound-resistive glass):

Double glass fixed on resilient mountings and separated so as to reduce sound transmission.

Splayed window:

Window unit set at an angle in a wall.

Springline:

An imaginary horizontal line across a flat-arch or true-arch door or window, between the points where the top radius begins and ends.

Stacked windows:

Combined grouping of awning, hopper, casement, or non-operative windows to form a large glazed unit.

Stationary Sash:

A fixed or inoperative sash, often used in combination with other types of window and sash units. It's intended primarily for viewing purposes and for admitting light.

Stile:

The vertical side member of a window sash or door panel.

Stool:

Inside horizontal trim member of a window sash or door panel.

Stop:

A wood trim member nailed to the window frame to hold, position or separate window parts. The stop is often moulded into the jamb liners on sliding windows.

Storm clip:

Device attached to the muntin of a metal sash to stop the pane from moving outwards.

Stud:

Vertical wood framing members which form a frame wall.

Tempered glass:

Special heat-treated, high-strength safety glass which shatters into pebble-sized particles and not in slivers.

Top hung-in window:

An awning window pivoted at the top and with the bottom swinging-in.

Transom (also transom bar):

Horizontal member separating a door from a window panel above the door, or separating one window above another.

Transom light:

Window sash located above a door.

Triple glazing:

Three panes of glass with two air spaces between, commonly consisting of an insulating glass with a separate storm sash. available in an insulating window in a single frame.

Triple window:

Generally refers to any tripartite group of windows with square heads. Found on Colonial Revival houses. Units suggest Palladian windows but are less expensive to construct.

True divided light:

A term which refers to windows in which multiple individual panes of glass or lights are assembled in the sash using muntins.

U-Factor:

A measure of heat transmission through a wall or window. The lower the U-factor, the better the insulating value.

Vapor barrier:

A watertight material used to prevent the passage of moisture into or through floors, walls and ceilings.

Venetian window:

Same as Palladian window.

Venting unit:

A window or door unit that opens or operates.

Vertical sliding window:

One or more sash that move in a vertical direction.

View sash:

Picture window with the lights divided by muntins.

Wash cut:

Beveled cut in a stone sill to divert water.

Water drip:

Molding sometimes used on exterior surfaces of an in-swinging casement sash to prevent water from being driven over the sill.

Weather stripping:

A strip of resilient material for covering the joint between the window's sash and frame in order to reduce air leaks and prevent water from entering the structure.

Weep cut (also drip cut):

Groove in the underside of a horizontal board or masonry unit which projects beyond the wall service below to prevent water from moving back toward the wall surface

Windload:

Force exerted on a surface by moving air.

Window Frame:

A group of wood parts machined and assembled to form an enclosure and support for a window or sash.

Windowpane divider:

A short bar used to separate glass in a sash into multiple lights. Also called a muntin or a grille.

Window Unit:

A combination of the frame, window, weatherstripping, sash activation device, and screen, assembled as a complete operating unit.

Yoke:

Head window jamb in a box window frame.

Yorkshire light:

Window with one or more fixed sash and a horizontally moving sash.

Source: www.wdma.com, www.andersenwindows.com, www.milgard.com