

**Awning window** - A window unit in which the bottom of the sash swings outward.

**Bay window** - A composite of three windows, usually made up of a large center unit and two flanking units at 30 or 45 degree angles to the wall.

**Bow window** - A composite of four or more window units in a radial or bow formation.

**Brickmold** - A type of external casing which frames windows and doors.

**Casement window** - A window unit in which the single sash cranks outward, to the right or left.

**Casing** - Molding of various widths, thickness and shapes applied to the framework of window and door units.

**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.

**Cladding** - An aluminum material locked to the outside faces to provide a durable, low-maintenance exterior surface.

**Cottage double-hung** - A double-hung window in which the upper sash is shorter than the lower sash.

**Dormer** - A space which protrudes from the roof of a house, usually including one or more windows.

**Double-hung window** - A window unit that has two operable sashes which move vertically in the frame.

**Drip cap** - A molding placed on the top of the head brick mold or casing of a window frame.

**Dual durometer** - A material that has two or more levels of flexibility.

**Extrusion** - A form produced by forcing material through a die.

**Fenestration** - An architectural term referring to the arrangement of windows in a wall. From the Latin word, "fenestra," meaning window.

**Fixed** - Non-venting or non-operable.

**Flashing** - A thin strip of metal or synthetic material that diverts water away from a window or skylight.

**Foam Spacer** - Foam material placed in the airspace of the insulating glass to enhance the appearance and improve the performance of the window.

**Frame** - The enclosure in which window sash or door panels are mounted.

**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.

**Glazing** - Glass in a window or door; the act or process of fitting with glass.

**Glazing stop** - The part of the sash or door panel which holds the glass in place.

**Grille** - A term referring to windowpane dividers or muntins, usually a type of assembly which may be detached for cleaning.

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

**Header** - A horizontal framing member placed over the rough opening of a window to prevent the weight of wall or roof from resting on the window frame.

**Hopper** - A window unit in which the top of the sash swings inward.

**Insulating glass (IG)** - A combination of two or more panes of glass with a hermetically sealed air space between the panes of glass. This space may or may not be filled with an inert gas, such as argon.

**Integral Light Technology** - Patented technology in which foam spacers are inserted between the panes of insulating glass.

**Jamb** - The main vertical members forming the sides of a window or door frame.

**Jamb liner** - In a modern double-hung window, the track installed inside the jambs on which the window sashes slides.

**Knocked down (KD)** - Unassembled window or door unit.

**Masonry opening** - The space in a masonry wall left open for windows or door.

**Mullion** - A wood metal part used to structurally join two window or door units.

**Muntin** - Applies to any short light bar, either vertical or horizontal, used separate glass in a sash into multiple lights. Also called windowpane divider or a grille.

**Muntin Bar** - Any small bar that divides a window glass. Also called a grille or windowpane divider.

**Palladian window** - A large, arch-top window flanked by small windows on each side.

**Panel** - Usually refers to the separate panel or panels in a door frame.

**Parting stop** - In a double-hung window, a strip of wood applied to the jamb to separate the sash.

**Pleated shade** - A shade of folded fabric which can be installed like regular shades or between the panes of glass of a window.

**Rail** - The top and bottom horizontal members of the framework of a window sash.

**Rough opening** - The framed opening in a wall into which a window or door unit is to be installed.

**R-Value** - Resistance to thermal transfer or heat flow. Higher R-value numbers indicate greater insulating value.

**Pane** - A framed sheet of glass within a window.

**Sash** - A single assembly of stiles and rails made into a frame for holding glass.

**Sash cord** - In double-hung windows, the rope or chain which attaches the sash to the counter balance.

**Sash lift** - A protruding handle screwed to the inside bottom rail of the lower sash on a double-hung window.

**Sash weights** - In older double-hung windows, the concealed cast-iron weights which are used to counter-balance the sash.

**Sidelights** - Narrow fixed units mullied or joined to door units to give a more open appearance.

**Sill** - The main horizontal member forming in the bottom of the frame of a window or door.

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

**Single -hung** - A double-hung type of window in which the top sash is fixed or inoperable.

**Slimshade blinds** - A narrow-slat venetian blind positioned between the exterior glass and the interior double glazing panel.

**Stile** - The main vertical members of the framework of a sash.

**Stool** - An interior piece on a window which extends the sill and acts as a narrow shelf.

**Stop** - A molding used to hold, position or separate window parts.

**Tempered glass** - Glass manufactured to withstand greater than normal forces on its surface. When it breaks, it shatters into small pieces to reduce hazard.

**Tenon** - A rectangular projection cut out of a piece of wood for insertion into a mortise.

**Thermal break** - The addition of a thermal insulating material between two thermally conductive materials.

**Transom** - A small window that fits over the top of a door or window, primarily light and aesthetic value.

**U-value** - Rate of heat flow-value through the complete heat barrier, from room air to outside air. The lower the U-value, the better the insulating value.

**Unison lock** - A casement locking system which secures the window at two locking points by operation of one handle.

**Vent Unit** - A window or door unit that opens or operates.

**Vinyl** - A plastic material used by some window manufacturers for cladding or entire window units.

**Weather-stripping** - A material or device used to seal the openings, gaps or cracks of venting window and door to seal the openings, gaps or cracks of venting window and door

**Windload** - Force exerted on a surface by moving air.