

Window Speak

Laminated Glass: Two or more panels of glass permanently bonded together with one or more interlayer(s) of PVB (polyvinyl butyral). If broken, the resulting fragments typically remain intact, firmly adhered to the interlayer. Laminated glass qualifies as a Grade 'A' safety glass suitable for glazing entry doors and accompanying side lights, bathroom windows and shower screens.

Louvre Window: A window in which a series of horizontal overlapping 'blades' (comprising glass, aluminium and / or timber) are retained within a gallery of moulded clips. The blades pivot via the operation of a handle(s) which allows the blade angle to be adjusted.

Low Light: Any window configuration coupled or fixed below a larger sized window.

Motif: A visual design either adhered onto or etched into a glass panel used to draw attention to, and minimise collisions with a closed door.

Mullion: The vertical member(s) of a window or door used to create divisions and support the glass within the perimeter frame, and can constitute either a fixed or movable part of the unit. The combined strength of any mullion configuration is critical in satisfying the design wind load for a particular site.

Obscure Glass: A type of patterned glass extensively use for light control, bathrooms and decorative glazing applications.

Powder Coating: A durable and decorative surface finish applied to the aluminium.

Rail: The horizontal components of a sash.

Reveal: A timber surround used for fixing a window or door into the wall framing. A reveal is attached to the window or door frame through a 'fixing fin'. The depth of the reveal is dependent on the construction type. Typical examples are as follows:

- (1) Brick Veneer Reveal Width (mm) = (Internal Sheet Thickness + Stud Width + Cavity Width) less 15mm.
- (2) Clad Sheet Reveal Width (mm) = (Internal Sheet Thickness + Stud Width) less 3 to 5mm.

Sash: The assemblies which carry the glass within a window frame and may be fixed or operate by sliding or pivoting actions.

Safety Glass: See *Laminated or Toughened Glass*.

Side Light: A window configuration coupled or fixed to the side(s) of a window or door.

Sill: The bottom horizontal frame member of a window or door frame.

Sill Inlay: A rigid PVC strip inserted in the sill of windows to close-off the recess in the sill (making cleaning easier) and act as a baffle in the event of extreme water penetration.

Sliding Door/Window: A door/window with panels that move (slide) horizontally along a track.

Solar Heat Gain: Directly transmitted and absorbed solar energy that enters a buildings interior through glazed areas.

Stacker Door: Describes a door operation where the panels, when fully opened, gather or 'stack' at the side (or sides) to maximise the openable area.

Standard Size: Sizes deemed to cover a large proportion of the window and door openings used throughout the building industry.

Stile: The vertical components of a sash.

Stud Opening: The opening created in timber wall frames to accommodate the window or door with reveals fitted.

Tinted Glass: Glass used to reduce solar transmission to the interior by absorbing solar energy, the majority of which is subsequently dissipated to the outside by re-radiation and convection.

Toughened Glass: Glass that has been heat treated to induce a high surface and/or edge compression. If broken toughened glass will fracture into many small pieces minimising the extent of injury. Toughened glass qualifies as a Grade 'A' safety glass suitable for glazing entry doors and accompanying side lights, bathroom windows and showerscreens.

Transom: The horizontal member(s) of a window or door used to create divisions within the perimeter frame, and can constitute either a fixed and/or movable part of the unit. The combined strength of any transom configuration is critical in satisfying the design wind load for a particular site.

Window Energy Rating Scheme (WERS): See page (iv).

Wind Load: The forces a building or glazed area is subject to due to wind pressure.

Window Ventlock: A keyed device fitted to the bottom of a sliding window sash which allows the sash to be securely locked in a 'venting' position (ie. open at a maximum 100mm) while also providing a secondary method of locking when closed.

Window Wall: A combination unit incorporating a series of sliding windows or sliding and fixed windows which are coupled or fixed together to form a 'wall'.