



National Fenestration Rating Council Incorporated

NFRC Glossary and Terminology

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FOREWORD

The National Fenestration Rating Council has developed a uniform national rating system for fenestration products energy performance characteristics.

The rating system is reinforced by a product certification program under which ratings determined by NFRC accredited laboratories are reviewed and authorized by NFRC licensed independent certification and inspection agencies (IA's) as conforming to NFRC requirements. Under the certification program, fenestration manufacturers may label products using an NFRC certification mark to indicate these ratings.

This document is a uniform glossary and terminology of key terms used in NFRC documents.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The National Fenestration Rating Council has developed a uniform national rating system for energy performance characteristics of fenestration products.

The rating system is reinforced by a product certification program where ratings are determined by NFRC accredited laboratories, and then reviewed and authorized by NFRC licensed independent certification and inspection agencies (IA's) as conforming to NFRC requirements.

This document is a uniform glossary and terminology of key terms used in NFRC documents.

The values stated in metric (SI) units shall be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound (IP) units shown in parenthesis shall be for reference only.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document includes all of the terms that appear in various NFRC documents (standards, certification, etc.). In the event of a conflict between a definition in this document and a definition in another NFRC document, the definition in this document shall prevail.

3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Absorptance, α : The ratio of the absorbed radiant energy to the total incident radiant energy.

Accreditation: Official authorization, approval, or recognition accorded by NFRC to an individual or organization based upon specific NFRC qualifications.

Accreditation Examination: A written or oral test conducted by NFRC to determine whether laboratory staff is competent to perform NFRC tests or simulations.

Accreditation Inspection: A technical assessment of an NFRC-accredited laboratory, either by submitting required documentation, or an on-site inspection of the facility, or both, that is conducted by an NFRC Inspector(s).

Administrator-in-responsible-charge: The individual responsible for assuring that the quality of services offered and provided by an NFRC-Licensed Independent Certification and Inspection Agency (IA) that provides NFRC certification services in connection with the NFRC Product Certification Program (PCP) complies with the requirements of the Certification Agency Program (CAP) and other applicable NFRC requirements.

Affiliate: A person that directly, or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with another person or organization. The meaning of "affiliation" shall be derived from the definition of "affiliate."

Air Leakage, AL : The volume of air flowing per unit time per unit area through a fenestration system due to air pressure or temperature difference between the outdoor and indoor environment.

Areas, A :

Center-of-glazing Area, A_c : all glazing areas except those within 63.5 mm (2.5 in.) of any part of a primary sash and/or frame and/or divider; or any part of a primary door and/or frame and/or divider.

Divider Area, A_d : the projected area in the plane(s) parallel to the fenestration product's glazing of all interior or exterior applied non-removable dividers, true dividers, and simulated dividers or between glazing dividers.

Door Core Area, A_{dc} : the projected area of the door less the frame, edge-of-frame, lite glazing frame, edge-of-glazing, center-of-glazing, edge-of-divider, divider, edge-of-panel and panel areas.

Edge-of-divider Area, A_{de} : all glazed vision areas within 63.5 mm (2.5 in.) of any part of a divider area. The edge-of-divider area shall exclude any edge-of-glazing area.

Edge-of-glazing Area, A_{eg} : all glazed vision areas within 63.5 mm (2.5 in.) of any part of the frame and sash or of the door lite frame sight line, excluding any divider or edge of divider.

Edge-of-panel Area, A_{ep} : the projected area extending from the point 25 mm (1 in.) of uniform thickness on the panel, to the point which includes 25 mm (1 in.) of door core material from the interface of any decorative bead or from the interface of the panel cutout and the door core. *(See Figure A1 for clarification)*

End Stile Area, A_{es} : the projected area of the end stile in the plane(s) parallel to the garage door surface.

Frame Area, A_f : the projected area of frame and sash in the plane(s) parallel to the glazing surface, except for doors, which shall include the projected areas of the door jambs, header, threshold, door bottom sweep and the peripheral structural elements of the door leaf, in a plane parallel to the door core surface.

Lite Frame Area, A_{lf} : specific to doors, the projected area extending from the sight line of the lite frame into the surrounding homogeneous door core surface for a distance of 25 mm (1 in.) beyond the outer edge of the lite frame and parallel to the door core surface.

Panel Area, A_p : the projected area of all decorative panels of uniform thickness and extending from a point 25 mm (1 in.) of uniform thickness, in a plane parallel to the door core surface. *(See Figure A1 for clarification)*

Projected Fenestration Product Area, A_{pf} : the area of the rough opening in the wall, for the fenestration product, less installation clearance.

Total Fenestration Product Area, A : the area of the total fenestration product that includes all frame, divider, edge-of-glazing, edge-of-divider and center-of-glazing areas.

Air Mass, AM: The ratio of the mass of atmosphere along the actual observer-to-sun line to the mass that would exist if the observer was at sea level, at standard barometric pressure and if the sun was directly overhead (at the zenith).

Ambient Temperature: Temperature at a given set of environmental conditions.

Anchor: Any device used to secure the fenestration product to the building frame.

Angle of Incidence: The angle between the solar beam and the normal (perpendicular) to the plane on which it is incident. (The plane of incidence may be the aperture plane, the glazing plane or any other plane of interest)

Angular Selectivity: A glazed fenestration product whose optical properties vary with angle of incidence.

Application: The appropriate form, renewal, or combination thereof, to be submitted by a laboratory/IA in connection with first seeking, or for renewal of NFRC accreditation or licensing.

Assembler: Any person who completes the final assembly of a product authorized for certification from fabricated parts, components, and accessories as supplied by a manufacturer/responsible party in accordance with the product certification, and is authorized by that manufacturer/responsible party to attach the appropriate temporary labels when necessary. An assembler retains the right to become an NFRC-certified manufacturer/responsible party at a future date.

Attachment: See Fenestration Attachment.

Awning Window: A window with one or more sash that rotate about its top hinge and projects outward.

Azimuth: The angle subtended between two planes, one being the plane passing through the position of the sun and normal to the earth's surface and the other being the plane aligned to true north and normal to earth's surface.

Baffle: A shielding surface in a test apparatus located to separate the specimen from the heating or cooling equipment.

Baseline Product: Within a product line, the individual product selected for validation testing.

Base Profile: primary structural member of a fenestration product line, which forms the basis for comparison, such as groupings.

Bead: (1) A strip used around the periphery of the glazing to secure it in a frame or sash (also referred to as a "stop."); (2) A strip of sealant, such as caulking or glazing compound.

Blackbody: A perfect emitter and absorber of thermal radiation. A blackbody emits radiant energy at each wavelength at the maximum rate possible as a consequence of its temperature and absorbs all incident radiant flux.

Breather/Capillary Tube: A tube providing an intentional breach of the IG seals to allow for pressure equalization.

Calibration Transfer Standard, CTS: An insulation board that is faced with glazing, instrumented with temperature sensors between the glazing and the insulation board core, which is used to calibrate the surface heat transfer coefficients and the surround panel.

Caming: Material that divides and holds pieces of glazing together to form a single decorative glazing panel.

Casement Window: A window containing one or more sash hinged to open from the side, that project outward or inward from the plane of the window in a vertical plane. A conventional casement window has a sash that projects outward.

Center-of-Glazing: Referring to thermal or optical properties of a glazing system in that area of the system which is not influenced by the frame, glazing bars, mullions, or other opaque or conducting members of the fenestration product.

Certification Agency Program, CAP: Set of rules and procedures by which an independent certification and inspection agency becomes licensed and operates.

Certification: The affixing by a licensed Responsible Party of an NFRC label on a fenestration product, or on a box/packaging containing an attachment product, or the distribution of an NFRC Label Certificate, for which Certification Authorization has been granted.

Certification Examination: A written or oral test conducted to determine whether IA's are competent to evaluate NFRC tests and simulations and to be designated as Individual-in-responsible-charge.

Certified Product: A fenestration product for which product certification authorization has been granted by a licensed IA, and which is properly labeled in accordance with the requirements of the certification program.

Certified Products Database: A database of information for products for which certification authorization has been granted by a licensed IA, for each participant in the Certification Program.

Certified Products Directory: A directory of fenestration products in electronic form, listing fenestration products and their performance ratings, for which product certification authorization has been granted by a licensed IA, and can be searched by the public.

Certified Simulator: Any individual that has attended at least one NFRC-sanctioned Simulation Training Workshop, completed and satisfactorily passed all necessary examinations, participated in NFRC simulation round robins, and is approved by NFRC to use at least one NFRC-approved simulation software tool.

Chromogenic Glazing: A broad class of changeable glazings that have means to reversibly vary their optical properties, including active materials (e.g., electrochromic and Suspended Particle Device/SPD) and passive materials (e.g., photochromic thermochromic, etc.).

Cladding: An applied rigid or semi-rigid roll-formed or extruded covering that is placed over or is attached to and follows the contour of the interior or exterior framing member for the primary purpose of protection from environmental elements and/or aesthetics. Cladding adds no structural integrity to the framing member.

Combination Assembly: A window, door, or skylight assembly formed by a combination of two or more separate units whose frames are mullied together.

Compliance and Monitoring Program: A program that establishes activities that are prohibited by law and/or contract, and fines associated with such activities.

Condensation Resistance, CR : A relative indicator of a fenestration product's ability to resist the formation of condensation at a specific set of environmental conditions. The higher the Condensation Resistance value the greater the resistance to the formation of condensation.

Center-of-glazing Condensation Resistance, CR_c : The Condensation Resistance for the central portion of the glazing (i.e., portion of the glazing where 1-D heat transfer effects dominate). CR_c also includes divider and edge-of-divider portions of the product.

Edge-of-glazing Condensation Resistance, CR_e : The Condensation Resistance for the edge portion of the glazing (i.e., portion of the glazing where 2-D heat transfer effects dominate).

Frame Condensation Resistance, CR_f : The Condensation Resistance for the frame portion of the fenestration product.

Product Condensation Resistance, CR : The lower of CR_f , CR_c , and CR_e .

Conductance, Thermal, k : The time rate of steady state heat flow through a unit area of a material or construction induced by a unit temperature gradient in a direction perpendicular to that unit area.

Conduction Heat Transfer: Heat transfer through a solid material by contact of one molecule to the next.

Control Boundary: In a fenestration thermal test system, the system boundary, which comprises all thermodynamic systems. It is an imaginary surface which divides the system volume and the surroundings. For an example, a calorimeter system boundary consists of an imaginary surface defined by the exterior surfaces of the surround panel and calorimeter walls.

Convection Heat Transfer: A heat transfer process involving motion of a fluid (such as air) caused by either the difference in density of the fluid and the action of gravity (natural convection), or by mechanical forces such as blowers, fans, etc. (forced convection).

Convective Film Coefficient, h : The time rate of convection heat transfer from a unit area of a surface to its surroundings, induced by a unit temperature difference between the surface and the environment.

Curb: A wall or frame used to raise roof windows, skylights, or sloped glazing above the surface of the roof.

Curtain Wall, Curtain Wall System: An external non-load bearing wall that consists of any combination of framing materials, fixed glazing, opaque glazing, operable windows, or other in-fill materials. See Storefront, Window Wall.

Debridge: The process of cutting away the metal on the bottom of a thermal break cavity once the low conductivity polymer has fully cured thereby creating a thermally broken metal extrusion.

Decorative Panel: A decorative raised molding on a door leaf.

Dew Point Temperature, t_{dp} : The temperature at which water vapor in air will condense at a given state of humidity and pressure.

Diffuse (adj.): Referring to radiometric quantities: indicates that flux propagates in many directions, as opposed to a direct beam, which refers to quasi-collimated flux from the sun, whose angular diameter is approximately 0.5 degree. When referring to reflectance, it is the directional hemispherical reflectance less the specular reflectance. Diffuse has been used in the past to refer to hemispherical collection (including the specular component). This use is deprecated in favor of the more precise term hemispherical.

Diffuser: A translucent glazing layer or fenestration product accessory designed to transmit direct-beam radiation diffusely, i.e. many directions.

Divider: Any bar used to separate glazing into multiple lites or placed in the gap between sheets of glazing. Dividers may be external or internal, may be removable or non-removable and may be real (true) or simulated. Dividers may also be called grids, grilles or muntins.

Door, Exterior: Building component whose primary function is to allow human egress from/to the building.

Door Leaf, Slab: The pivoted or swinging portion of a door system. Sometimes referred to as a door slab.

Dual Action Window: A window that operates into two different ways. Typically, the window consists of a sash that tilts from the top and swings inward from the side.

Dynamic Glazing Product: Any fenestration product that has the fully reversible ability to change its performance properties, including U-factor, SHGC, or VT. This includes, but is not limited to, shading systems between the glazing layers and chromogenic glazing.

Emissivity, ϵ : The relative ability of a surface to reflect or emit heat by radiation. Emissivity ranges from 0.00 to 1.00.

Hemispherical Emissivity, ϵ_h : Emissivity of a surface averaged over all the radial directions of the overspreading hemisphere.

Normal Emissivity, ϵ_n : Emissivity of a surface into the direction normal to its surface.

Spectral Emissivity, $\epsilon_{n,\lambda}$, $\epsilon_{h,\lambda}$: Emissivity based on the radiant energy per unit wavelength band.

Emittance, ϵ : The ability of a body to emit radiation.

Fabricator: Any entity (may include a site-built manufacturer or glazing contractor) that receives reissued simulation and validation test reports that are authorized by a lineal supplier to be reissued for certification authorization.

Fenestration: Products that fill openings in a building envelope, such as windows, doors, skylights, curtain walls, etc., designed to permit the passage of air, light, vehicles, or people.

Fenestration Attachment: A device (such as shades, films, or blinds) designed to be physically attached to, incorporated with or covering a fenestration product.

Film: Fenestration attachment products which consist of a flexible adhesive-backed polymer film which may be applied to the interior or exterior surface of an existing glazing system. See Fenestration Attachment.

Financial Interest: Ownership, whether direct or indirect, of an equity or partnership interest in, a holding of debt or lease to or other similar relationship of a financial nature, but does not include ownership of less than five percent of the outstanding equity securities of a publicly traded corporation or partnership.

Finish: The final treatment or coating of a surface.

Fixed Window: A window designed to be non-operable.

Frame: The enclosing structure of a window, door or skylight which fits into the wall or roof opening and receives either, glazing, sash or vents.

Free Stream Condition: A location in an air stream where the effect of the wall is negligible.

Fritted Glass: Glass on which a pattern has been created by application of a ceramic material to the glass surface, which is subsequently fused at high temperature.

Fully CLOSED Position: The orientation or condition of a Dynamic Glazing Product, with an integral shading system that allows the minimum Visible Transmittance (VT) within the design limitations of the product.

Fully OFF Position: The orientation or condition of a Dynamic Glazing Product, such as chromogenic glazing, where the glazing is de-energized, de-activated, or otherwise “OFF.”

Fully ON Position: The orientation or condition of a Dynamic Glazing Product, such as chromogenic glazing, where the glazing is energized, activated, or otherwise “ON.”

Fully OPEN Position: The orientation or condition of a Dynamic Glazing Product, with an integral shading system that allows the maximum Visible Transmittance (VT) within the design limitations of the product.

Gap Width: The distance between two adjacent glazing surfaces.

Gas-fill: The process of adding a gas between glazing panes. Term typically used to indicate gases other than air, such as argon and krypton.

Gasket: Pre-formed shapes, such as strips, grommets, etc., of elastomeric composition, providing continuous sealing of the glazing or frame members.

Glass: An inorganic, amorphous substance, usually transparent, composed of silica (sand), soda (sodium carbonate) and lime (calcium carbonate) with small quantities of other materials.

Glazed wall: A general term for an assemblage of multiple units of glazing and/or opaque materials connected by a framing system, including curtain wall and window wall systems. See Curtain Wall, Window Wall.

Glazing: The act of installing the glazing system/glazing in-fill. *n*, The transparent or semi-transparent infill material in a glazing system.

Glazing Contractor: An entity that performs and completes the final assembly of a component system authorized for certification from fabricated parts, components, glazing, and accessories as supplied by a manufacturer, lineal supplier or fabricator in accordance with approved assembly instructions.

Glazing system/Glazing In-fill: A generic term used to describe an infill material, such as glass, plastic or other transparent or translucent material, or assembly of glazing material, spacer and desiccant, used to enclose openings in a building created by a specific framing system.

Greenhouse/Garden Window: A window unit that consists of a three-dimensional, five-sided structure generally protruding from the wall in which it is installed. Operating sash may or may not be included.

Grouping: The process of reducing the number of individual options by selecting the worst performing option, as representative.

Group Leader: The single option defined as representing all other options in that group for purposes of grouping.

Head: The horizontal member forming the top of the fenestration product frame.

Heat Flux, q : The density of heat flow through a surface of unit area perpendicular to the direction of heat flow.

Hinged Escape Window, Rescue Window: Any primary window that is mounted into a stationary perimeter frame and is permanently hinged at one jamb.

Holographic Glazing: Glazing with a thin-film microstructure or coating which diffracts incident light.

Homogeneous Material: A material in which relevant properties are not a function of the position within the material.

Horizontal Sliding Window: A window that contains one or more manually operated sash that slide horizontally within a common frame.

Hung Window: Vertically sliding window with one or more balanced sashes.

Independent Certification and Inspection Agency, IA: An organization or person authorized by license to conduct specified services for the Certification Program.

Independence Criteria: The requirements set forth in the certification program to ensure independence of participating entities.

Individual-in-responsible-charge: The individual who is responsible for ensuring that the quality of services offered and provided in connection with the Certification Program comply with the listed requirements.

Individual Product: Any one specific fenestration product within a product line, specific to weather seals, glazing method, hardware, opening/non-opening configurations, ventilators, weep systems, and sills.

Inset Mount: An installation type where a skylight is mounted directly into the roof deck (as opposed to a curb mount.)

Inspector: One or more individuals authorized to act on behalf of NFRC in connection with certain activities, including but not limited to, conducting laboratory inspections, IA inspections, or other inspections.

Insulating Glass, IG: Two or more glazing panes separated to reduce heat flow.

Insulating Glass Unit, Sealed Insulating Glass Unit, IGU: A combination of two or more glazing panes separated by a spacer with a sealed gap.

Integrating Sphere: An optical device used to either collect flux reflected or transmitted from a sample into a hemispherical solid angle or to provide isotropic irradiation of a sample from a complete hemispherical solid angle. It consists of a cavity that is approximately spherical in shape with apertures for admitting and detecting flux and usually having additional apertures over which the sample and reference specimens are placed.

Interlayer: A layer of material acting as an adhesive between layers of glazing.

Irradiance: A radiometric term for the radiant flux in any or all directions in a hemispherical solid angle that is incident upon, passing through, or leaving a surface.

Jal-Awning Window: A window consisting of a multiplicity of top-hinged sashes arranged in a vertical series within a common frame, each operated by its own control device that swings the bottom edges of the sash outward.

Jamb: The vertical members of a fenestration product frame.

Knocked Down Product, KD : A fenestration product supplied by a licensed manufacturer/responsible party in an unassembled or partially assembled state, which requires further assembly at the jobsite.

Label: permanent and/or temporary marker or device applied to a fenestration product, listing rating information and indicating compliance with certification requirements.

Laboratory Accreditation Program, LAP: Set of rules and procedures by which a laboratory becomes accredited and operates.

Laboratory Quality Control Manual: A document, internal to a testing or simulation laboratory, that clearly describes and mandates rules and procedures of a laboratory seeking to become or remain an Accredited Laboratory to ensure that services performed or to be performed are accurate, repeatable and generally of a high quality.

Laminated Glass: Two or more sheets of glass bonded together with one or more interlayers of transparent plastic to which the glass adheres if broken, conforming to ASTM C1172.

License Agreement: A written agreement entered into between licensing parties where they agree to comply with all applicable program requirements (e.g., CAP, LAP, and PCP).

Lineal Supplier: A company/responsible party that manufactures lineals (i.e., frame/sash profile components made from vinyl, aluminum, wood, fiberglass, or other materials), and supplies those lineals to a fabricator.

Lite: Another term for glazing used in a fenestration product. Frequently spelled “lite” in industry literature to avoid confusion with “light,” as in “visible light.”

Low-E Coating: Microscopically thin metal, metal oxide or multilayer coating, deposited on a glazing surface to reduce its thermal infrared emittance.

Manufacturer: Any entity that manufactures fenestration components, whole fenestration products, or fenestration attachments. A manufacturer may be a single plant/fabricator or a single company with multiple plants/fabricators or a combination thereof.

Monolithic (adj.): Glazing consisting of a single pane of transparent material (glass or plastic).

Mullion: A structural member connecting two or more products. Mullions may be of the following types:

Integral Mullion: A member bounded at both ends by crossing frame members.

Combination Mullion: A member formed by joining two or more individual fenestration products together with or without an additional reinforcing member (mullion stiffener).

Nail Flange, Nailing Fin: An extension of a fenestration product frame that generally laps over the conventional stud construction and through which fasteners are used to secure the frame in place.

Near-normal/Hemispherical (adj.): Indicates nearly normal irradiance impinging upon the specimen surface and leaving the surface into an entire hemispherical solid angle.

Normal (adj.): Referring to the direction perpendicular to a surface.

Obscure Glazing: Glazing having an image, pattern, or texture that distorts the vision through the glazing.

Opaque (adj.): Not allowing visible light to pass through.

Opaque In-fill Systems: Fenestration systems that include opaque elements. See Spandrel.

Operating Policies: The policies and procedures by which NFRC conducts its operations as set forth in the Operating Policies Manual.

Operator Type, Product Type : a designation used to distinguish among fenestration products based on mode of operation, and the intended use of the installed product as defined by the manufacturer.

Outdoor Air Ventilator Assembly, OAVA: An apparatus independent from, but installed into a fenestration product, for the purpose of controlling the transfer of air through the product.

Patterned Glazing: Glazing in which a design has been incorporated onto one or both surfaces.

Permeance: A measure of the transmission of a fluid through a material.

Pivoted Window: A window consisting of a sash which pivots about an axis within the frame.

Polarization: The condition of electromagnetic waves in which the transverse motion or field of the wave is confined to a plane or ellipse.

Prismatic Glazing: A daylighting device; a light-redirecting glazing with a fine-structure saw tooth cross-section, designed to refract incident sunlight and skylight in a preferential direction.

Product Line: A series of individual fenestration products of the same operator type, manufactured from the same profiles. Individual variations such as glazing, spacer, or small variations in frame profiles are considered individual products within product lines.

Profile: Referring to the cross-sectional geometry or property of a frame, sash, or its component.

Profile angle: The angular difference between a horizontal plane and a plane tilted about a horizontal axis in the plane of the fenestration product until it intersects the sun.

Projecting Products: A non-planar fenestration product where the glazing projects outward past its frame (i.e., skylights, tubular daylighting devices, garden windows).

Pyranometer: a device used to measure the total solar radiant energy incident upon a surface per unit time per unit area.

Pyrheliometer: A radiometer used to measure the direct or beam solar irradiance incident on a surface normal to the sun's rays.

Quality Control Manual: An internal document that clearly describes and mandates quality control rules and procedures a manufacturer shall follow in order to obtain product certification authorization.

Quality Control Auditor: A manufacturer's representative(s) who is (are) responsible for implementing and maintaining all provisions of the Quality Control Manual.

Radiant Flux: The time rate of flow of energy in the form of electromagnetic waves or photons.

Radiation: The transfer of heat in the form of electromagnetic waves or photons from one body to another.

Radiometer: Instrument for measuring irradiance in energy or power units.

Rail: A horizontal member of a fenestration product sash or panel.

Rating: Performance values obtained using NFRC-approved procedures used for comparative purposes only (i.e., *U*-factor, *SHGC*, *VT*, etc.).

Rating Procedure: An NFRC approved document describing all the necessary steps to obtain a rating (i.e., NFRC 100, NFRC 200, etc).

Reference Fenestration Product: The fenestration product that an attachment is combined with for the purposes of rating. A reference fenestration product comprises a reference glazing system and a reference frame with a specified construction.

Reference Frame: The frame of the reference fenestration product. This may or may not correspond to an actual frame type available commercially.

Reference Glazing System: The glazing system in the reference fenestration product.

Reflectance: The ratio of the reflected radiant flux to the incident radiant flux.

Registered Mark: The distinctive NFRC logo, which has been registered with the United States Trademark Office and is intended to appear as a component of the label to indicate that the fenestration product to which the label is affixed, has met the requirements of the NFRC Product Certification Program.

Reissued Report: A simulation or test report originally issued to an NFRC-licensed Lineal Supplier that is reissued by an NFRC-accredited simulation or testing laboratory to a Fabricator identified on the Lineal Supplier's Schedule III.

Relative Humidity, *RH*: the ratio of the amount of water vapor in the air compared to the maximum amount of water vapor that the air could hold at a particular temperature and pressure.

Representative Size: The actual size of a specimen used for validation testing.

Resistance, Thermal, *R*: A property of a substance or construction which retards the flow of heat.

Responsible Party: The entity (manufacturer, fabricator, lineal supplier, building owner, architect, door distributor, or other party) that signs an NFRC License Agreement. The responsible party agrees to comply with all applicable program requirements.

Roof Window: See Skylight/Roof Window.

Rough Opening: The framed opening in a wall or roof where a fenestration product is to be installed.

Sash: The portion of a fenestration assembly that is installed in a frame and includes the glazing, stiles and rails. A sash may be operable or fixed.

Sealant: A flexible material placed between two or more parts of a structure, with adhesion to the joining surfaces, to prevent the passage of certain elements such as air, moisture, water, dust and other matter.

Sidelite: A fenestration product that is used as a companion product installed on one or both sides of a door. Sidelites may consist of a glazed frame or a non-operable sash within a frame.

Sight Line: The perimeter of the daylight opening where the opaque member (frame, sash or divider) intersects the glazing.

Sill: The bottom horizontal member in a fenestration product frame.

Simulation: The process by which the performance of a fenestration product or product line, consisting of a matrix of options, such as glazing and spacer, is determined utilizing approved computer software and product specifications and drawings, in accordance with the requirements of the Rating System.

Simulation Program: Any computer software program for the simulation of the energy performance of fenestration products, approved for obtaining authorized ratings.

Site-Built Products: Fenestration products that are designed to be field glazed or field assembled and are comprised of specified framing and glazing components.

Skylight/Roof Window: A window designed for sloped or horizontal application, the primary purpose of which is to provide daylighting and/or ventilation. Typically, the term roof window is not used for horizontal applications.

Slab: Part of a hinged door system, glazed or unglazed, surrounded by a frame. Slabs may be fixed or operable.

Sliding Door: A door that contains one or more manually operated panels that slide horizontally within a common frame.

Sloped Glazing: A glazed system that is mounted at a slope greater than 15° from the vertical plane.

Solar (adj): (1) Referring to radiometric quantities, indicating that the radiant flux involved has the sun as its source or has the relative spectral distribution of solar flux; (2) referring to an optical property, having as its weighting function a standard solar spectral irradiance distribution.

Solar-Air Heat Transfer Coefficient Meter: An insulated flat black plate in the same plane and solar exposure as the test specimen, used to measure the instantaneous exterior surface heat transfer coefficient.

Solar Calorimeter: An insulated enclosure with an aperture into which a fenestration system is inserted for measuring solar heat gain.

Solar Heat Gain, SHG: The quantity of incident solar energy passing through a fenestration system. Included are both directly transmitted solar radiation as well as solar energy absorbed by the fenestration system and re-transmitted into the inside space.

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient, SHGC: The ratio of the solar heat gain entering the space through the fenestration product to the incident solar radiation. NFRC rates SHGC at normal incidence.

Solar Irradiance, *I*: The quantity of radiant flux incident upon a surface from all directions and over all wavelengths per unit area.

Solar Irradiance, Average: The time average of solar irradiance.

Solar Irradiance, Global: The solar irradiance incident upon an upward-facing horizontal surface, including direct beam and diffuse sky radiation.

Solar Radiation: Electromagnetic radiation covering the spectral range from 300 to 4000 nm coming from either natural direct beam solar radiation or from an artificial radiation source having a similar spectral distribution.

Spacer: The component that separates and maintains the space between the glazing surfaces of insulating glass.

Spandrel: Opaque glazing material most often used to conceal building elements between floors of a building so that they cannot be seen from the exterior.

Spectral (adj): Indicating that the property or quantity was evaluated at a specific wavelength, λ , within a small wavelength interval, $\Delta\lambda$ about λ .

Specular (adj): Indicating that the flux leaves a surface or medium at an angle numerically equal to the angle of incidence.

Steady-state Conditions: Conditions that do not change appreciably over time.

Storefront: A single-span, non-residential system of doors, frames and glazing, mullled as a composite structure.

Sunroom/Solarium: A multi sided structure comprised of a high percentage of glazed area vs. framing area, usually attached to the exterior of a building.

Surface Heat Transfer Coefficient, Surface Conductance, Film Coefficient, h):: The time rate of heat flow between a surface and its surroundings per unit area, and per unit temperature difference.

Surround Panel, Mask, Mask Wall, Homogeneous Wall: A homogeneous material of known low conductivity that supports the test specimen.

Swinging Door With Frame: A door system having, at a minimum, a hinge attachment of any type between a leaf and jamb, mullion, or edge of another leaf or having a single, fixed vertical axis about which the leaf rotates between open and closed positions.

Thermal Break, Thermal Barrier: A component made of material of relatively low thermal conductivity, which is inserted between two components having high thermal conductivity, in order to reduce heat transfer.

Thermal Conductivity, k : Heat transfer property of materials expressed in units of energy per time per length per degree temperature difference.

Thermal Transmittance, U-Factor, U : See U-factor.

Thermally Broken Members, TB: System members with a minimum of 5.30 mm (0.210 in.) separation provided by a thermal break.

Thermally Improved Members, TI: System members with a separation ≥ 1.60 mm (0.062 in.) separation provided by either a thermal break or open air space that may be interrupted by short thermal bridges between the interior and exterior surfaces.

Thermal Bridge: A path of high thermal conductance from the exterior to interior surfaces of a system which has lower thermal conductance in all other areas. An example would be metal fasteners penetrating an insulating wall or thermally broken frame.

Threshold: See Sill.

Tilt Angle: The angle from horizontal at which the fenestration is positioned.

Time Constant: The time required to come to within $1/e$ (37%) of the final value of the applicable parameter following a step disturbance of the measurement system.

Tinted Glazing: Glazing colored by incorporation of additives or surface coatings.

Translucent (adj.): Permitting light to pass through but with differing degrees of obscuration and diffusion.

Transom: A non-operable fenestration product that is used as a companion product installed above another fenestration product. Transoms may consist of a glazed frame or a non-operable sash within a frame. For purposes of complying with NFRC procedures, transoms

shall not exceed 800 mm (30 in.) in height. [Note: Products that exceed 800 mm (30 in.) in height are rated as fixed windows.]

Transmittance: the ratio of the transmitted radiant flux to the incident radiant flux.

Transparent (adj.): Permitting light to pass through with clear vision.

Tropical Awning: A window consisting of one or more top hinged or pivoted sash, operated by one control device, which swings the bottom edge of the sash outward. A single control or operating device operates all sash, securely closing them at both jambs without the use of any additional manually controlled locking devices.

Tubular Daylighting Device, TDD: A non-operable device primarily designed to transmit daylight from a roof surface to an interior ceiling surface via a tubular conduit. The device consists of an exterior glazed weathering surface, a light transmitting tube with a reflective inside surface and an interior sealing device, such as a translucent ceiling panel.

U-Factor, Thermal Transmittance, U: The heat transfer per time per area and per degree of temperature difference. The U-Factor multiplied by the interior-exterior temperature difference and by the projected fenestration product area yields the total heat transfer through the fenestration product due to conduction, convection, and long wave infra-red radiation.

Validation Matrix: Two or more product lines whose U-Factor can be validated by a single test.

Vehicular Access Door, Garage Door: A door that is used for vehicular traffic at entrances of buildings, such as garages, loading docks, parking lots, factories and industrial plants, that is not generally used for pedestrian traffic, which includes vertical jamb tracks, all divider, edge-of-divider, edge-of-glazing, center-of-glazing, door panel core, edge-of-panel and stile (end cap) areas.

Vertical Sliding Window: A window that contains at least one manually operated sash that slides vertically within a common frame.

Visible Transmittance, VT: The ratio of visible radiation entering the space through the fenestration product to the incident visible radiation, determined as the spectral transmittance of the total fenestration system, weighted by the photopic response of the eye and integrated into a single unitless value.

Weather-strip: A flexible component used to reduce air leakage or water penetration or both between the sash or panels and/or sash or panels and frame.

Wetted Area, Wetting Surface: The entire exposed surface area.

Window: An assembled unit consisting of a frame/sash component holding one or more pieces of glazing functioning to admit light and/or air to an enclosure.

Window Wall: A type of wall or window system installed between floors or between floor and roof. Also referred to as a strip window or horizontal ribbon window system. See Curtain Wall, Storefront.

Referenced Documents

1. **NFRC 100-2004:** Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product U-factors.
2. **NFRC 101-2004:** Procedure for Determining Thermo-Physical Properties of Materials for Use in NFRC-Approved Software Programs.
3. **NFRC 102-2004:** Procedure for Measuring the Steady-State Thermal Transmittance of Fenestration Systems.
4. **NFRC 200-2004:** Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product Solar Heat Gain Coefficient and Visible Transmittance at Normal Incidence.
5. **NFRC 201-2004:** Procedure for Interim Standard Test Method for Measuring the Solar Heat Gain Coefficient of Fenestration Systems Using Calorimetry Hot Box Methods.
6. **NFRC 300-2004:** Test Method for Determining Solar Optical Properties of Glazing Materials and Systems.
7. **NFRC 301-2004:** Standard Test Method for Emittance of Specular Surfaces Using Spectrometric Measurements.
8. **NFRC 400-2004:** Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product Air Leakage.
9. **NFRC 500-2004:** Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product Condensation Resistance Values.
10. **NFRC 500UG-2004:** User Guide to NFRC 500: Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product Condensation Resistance Rating Values.
11. **NFRC CAP-2005:** Certification Agency Program
12. **NFRC LAP-2005:** Laboratory Accreditation Program.
13. **NFRC PCP-2005:** Product Certification Program.
14. **Umass. 2004.** Fenestration Glossary and Terminology

APPENDIX A. - Figures

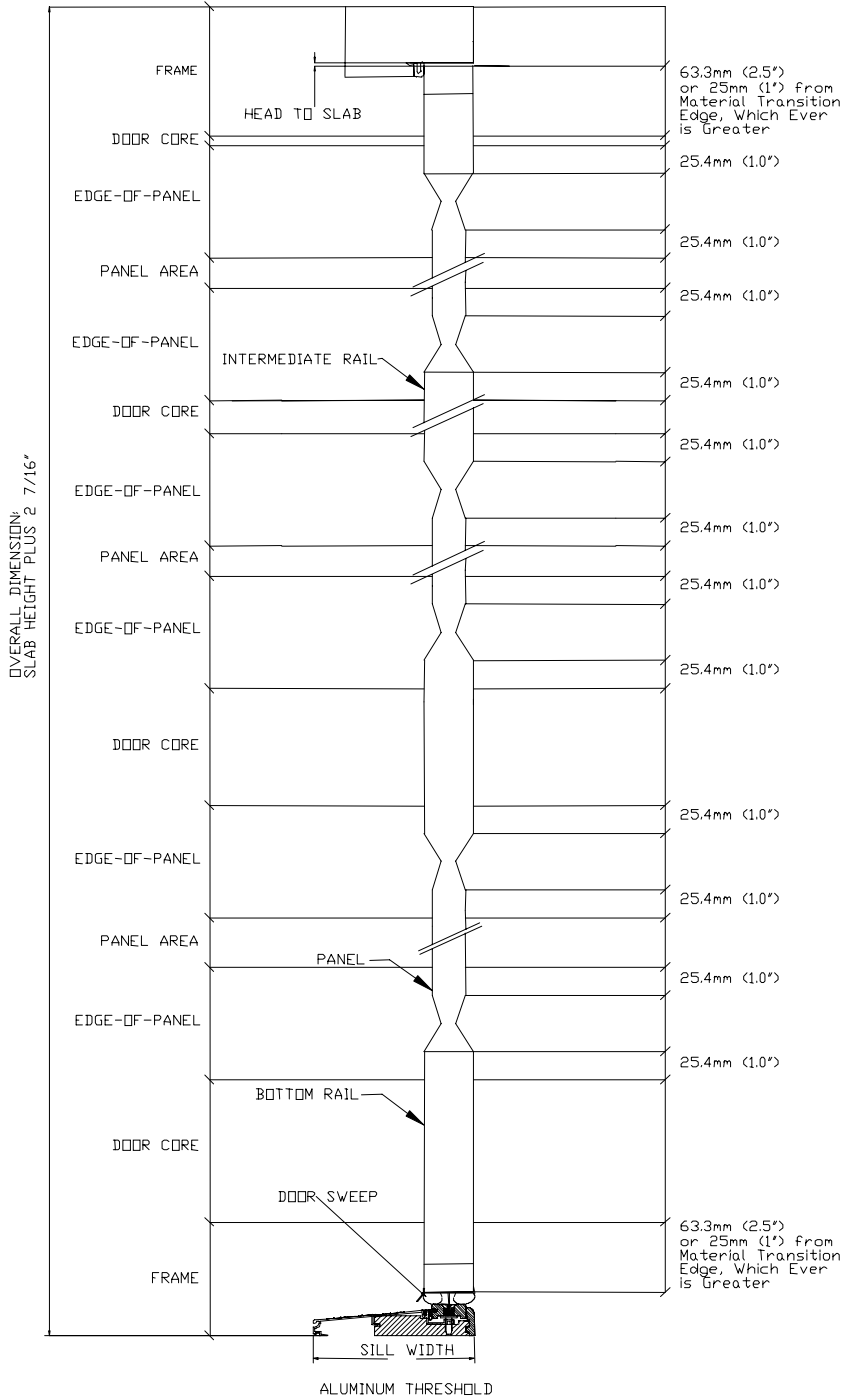


Figure A1. Exterior Steel/Composite Door System-Vertical Elevation in Wood Frame