

Glossary - The following is a listing of commonly used terms in the glass repair business:

ANNEALED GLASS:

Standard float (plate) glass.

ARGON GAS:

An inert, nontoxic gas used to fill insulating units, thus improving thermal performance.

BAY WINDOW:

An arrangement of three or more individual window units, attached in such a way as to project from the building at various angles. In a three unit bay, the center section is normally fixed with the end panels operable as single hung or casements.

BENT GLASS:

Bent glass is a normal glass, which is curved with a special process.

BEVELING:

The process by which an edge of glass is finished to a bevel angle.

BLOCK:

A piece of neoprene, silicone, or other suitable material used to position the glass in the frame.

BOW WINDOW:

A bow window can be arranged with three or more equal width units. They can be fixed or operable or mixed in any combination. They are usually mulled together with a small angle such as 13 degrees.

BULLET-PROOF GLASS:

Designed and produced to resist penetration by bullets.

BUTYL:

A synthetic rubber prepared by co-polymerization of isobutylene with a small amount of isoprene (both ingredients are gaseous hydrocarbons). It can be used as a sealant and architectural glazing tape.

CASEMENT WINDOW:

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

CAULKING:

The blocking of exterior air or moisture leaks by filling cracks around doors, windows, or anywhere else where two surfaces meet and have minimum movement with a "putty" compound. Large cracks can be stuffed with mineral wood and weather sealed with caulking

CONDENSATION:

When water vapor, which is present in all but the driest air, comes in contact with a surface that is below what is called the "dew point temperature," the vapor becomes liquid and is called condensation. An example is as follows: condensation forms on a glass of ice water since the surface of the glass is down to the dew point temperature of the inside air.

CURTAIN WALL:

An exterior building wall which carries no roof or floor loads and consists entirely or principally of metal, or a combination of metal, glass and other surfacing materials supported by a metal framework. There are two basic

DOUBLE GLAZING:

Two panes of glass enclosing a hermetically-sealed air space.

DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW:

A window consisting of two sashes of glass operating in a rectangular frame, both the upper and lower halves can be slid up and down and usually use a counter balance mechanism to hold the sash in place.

DRY GLAZING:

A method of securing glass in a frame by use of a dry, preformed resilient gasket, without the use of a compound.

ETCHING:

Patterns or designs cut into glass either by acid etching or needle etching techniques.

FIXED WINDOW:

1. A window which is stationary, also known as a picture window. 2. The part of a sliding window or door which is non-moveable, also known as inactive.

FLOAT GLASS:

Glass which has its bottom surfaces formed by floating on molten metal, the top surface being gravity formed, producing a high optical quality of glass with parallel surfaces and, without polishing and grinding, the fire-finished brilliance of the finest sheet glass. Float is replacing plate glass.

FLUSH GLAZING:

A method of glazing wherein the surfaces of the glass retaining members (stops or beads) are in the same plane normal to the glass as the side faces of the frame members; often achieved by providing pockets in these faces

FOGGING:

A deposit of contamination left on the inside surface of the sealed insulating glass unit due to extremes of temperatures.

GASKETS:

Pre-formed glazing materials used for bedding or securing glass and for separating glass from the frame.

GLAZIER:

Buys glass and installs it on a "contractor" basis. Examples: Installing the Window system in large office buildings, shopping center malls, etc.

GLAZING:

The work of installing glass in a frame.

GLAZING COMPOUND:

A soft dough-like material used for filling and sealing the space between a pane of glass and its surrounding frame

HEAT-STRENGTHENED GLASS:

Glass which is reheated, after forming, just below melting point and then cooled. A compressed surface is formed which increases its strength. Used for spandrel glass.

HERMETICALLY SEALED UNIT:

An insulating glass unit made up of two lites of glass, separated by a roll formed aluminum spacer tube (at the full perimeter) which is filled with a moisture absorbing material. The unit is then completely sealed, creating a moisture-free, clean dead air space

INNER PANE:

The pane of a double-glazed unit which faces the interior of a building.

INSULATING GLASS:

Insulating glass refers to two pieces of glass spaced apart and hermetically sealed to form a single-glazed unit with an air space between. Heat transmission through this type of glass may be as low as half that without such an air space. It is also called Double Glazing.

INTERIOR GLAZED:

Glass set from the interior of the building.

JALOUSIE:

The jalousie window is made up of horizontally mounted louvered glass that abut each other tightly when closed and extended outward when cranked open.

LAMINATED GLASS:

Two or more sheets with an inner layer of transparent plastic to which the glass adheres if broken. Used for overhead, safety glazing, and sound reduction..

LITE:

Another term for a pane of glass used in a window. Frequently spelled "light" in the industry, but spelled "lite" in this text to avoid confusion with light as in "visible light".

LOW-E GLASS:

Low E coatings are generally neutral in appearance and designed to reduce heat loss through the glass from inside the building. The coating reflects long-wave energy and subsequently reduces the u-value of the glass. Low e coatings may also be incorporated into solar control coatings to provide both benefits of retaining heat in the building and reflecting heat from the sun providing improved energy control

Mullion:An intermediate-connecting member used as a means to "join" two or more window products together in a single rough opening.

MUNTIN BAR:

A small bar that divides window or door glass.

OBSCURE GLASS:

Any type of glass with uneven surfaces which offers light diffusion and privacy.

OUTER PANE:

The pane of double-glazed unit which faces the exterior of a building.

PANE:

A lite/sheet of glass

PATTERNED GLASS:

Patterned glass presents uneven surfaces with different impressed patterns.

PICTURE WINDOW:

The picture window is stationary and framed so that it is usually, but not always, longer horizontally than vertically to provide a panoramic view.

PLATE GLASS:

Polished plate glass is a rolled, ground and polished product with true flat parallel plane surfaces affording excellent vision. It has less surface polish than sheet glass and is available in thickness varying from 1/4" to 1-1/4". Now replaced by float glass.

RETROFITTING:

Adding or replacing items to existing buildings. Typical retrofit products are replacement doors and windows, insulation, storm windows, caulking, weatherstripping, vents landscaping

SANDBLASTING:

Creating designs on the surface of glass by using high-pressure air mixed with sand applied to the surface of glass to carve texture.

SASH:

The portion of a window which includes the glass and the framing sections which are directly attached to the glass. Not to be confused with the master frame into which the sash sections are fitted.

SIDELIGHTS:

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

SINGLE GLAZING:

The use of single thickness of glass in a window or door (as opposed to sealed insulating glass which offers far superior insulating characteristics).

SINGLE-STRENGTH GLASS:

A term used to describe glass with a defined thickness (2.16-2.57 mm).

SINGLE GLAZING:

Window or door with a single glass pane.

SAFETY GLASS:

Glass which must have passed an impact test and either must not break or must break safely.

SANDBLASTING:

A special glass treatment in which sand is sprayed at high velocities over the surface of the glass.

SILICONE:

A polymeric organic compound offering excellent resistance to cold, heat and water.

SLIDER WINDOW:

A slider window may have one or two movable panes of glass. Whatever the type, the windows slide horizontally in the frame.

SPANDREL GLASS:

Spandrel glass is the area of glass panels that conceal structural building components such as columns, floor slabs, heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, electrical wiring, plumbing, etc. often contained within false ceilings on each floor of a building, spandrel glass is typically located between vision glasses on each floor.

TEMPERED GLASS:

Tempered (toughened) glass is two or more times stronger than annealed glass. When broken, it shatters into many small fragments, thus preventing major injuries.

TRIPLE GLAZING:

Three panes of glass enclosing two hermetically-sealed air spaces.

TRANSOM WINDOW:

A window located directly above a door opening

VINYL GLAZING:

Holding glass in place with extruded vinyl channels or roll-in type.

WIND LOAD:

The pressure acting on an external surface of a building caused by the direct action of the wind.

WINDOW WALL:

A metal curtain wall of the commercial type, in which windows are the most prominent element. Also refers to smallest fixed lites used with wall systems.

WIRE GLASS:

Polished or clear glass, 1/4" thick. Wire mesh is embedded within the glass such that the glass will not shatter when broken. The wire pattern is available in many types. It is frequently used in skylights, overhead glazing, and locations where a fire-retardant glass is required.