Glossary of Terms

Curtain Wall
Air seal
The internal gasket and curtain walling grid must be sealed to stop air and therefore water passing through the system from the outside.

Curtain Walling
Aluminium grid incorporating glass and panels of various materials that overlaid the building structure and hangs like a curtain.

Deadload
The weight of aluminium and glass that the mullion has to support.

Design windload
The pressure of wind acting upon the façade given in Newtons/m². Can be positive or negative.

Module
The sums of half the width of each panel either side of a mullion, not mullion centres.

Mullion
Vertical bar that must withstand deadload and windload (does not support roost) which is transferred back to the structure via brackets.

Mullion drainage
Each panel within a curtain wall system is drained along the transom and down the mullion.

Face cap
Aesthetic cover cap that fits over the pressure plate.

Infiltration plug
Shaped EPDM plug that closes off the gap between mullions and transoms.

Pressure equalisation
The principle of making a curtain wall system or window weathertight.

Pressure plate
Plate that screws to the nose of the mullion and transom to retain the glass or panel.

Purlin
Horizontal glazing bars within a slope glazed system.

Rebar
Structural bar within a slope glazed system.

Rainscreen
Allows air into the glazing cavity whilst keeping out as much water as possible.

Simply supported
Mullion fixed at one end taking deadload and windload with a sliding fixing at the other taking windload only. Normally stoney height bars.

Splay
Length of a mullion or transom between fixing points.

Structural silicone glazing
Method of retaining glass by bonding the panel to an aluminium frame rather than using mechanical methods of retention i.e. pressure plates.

Tandem span
Mullion spanning two stories. Fixed at one end with a sliding fixing at the other and a sliding fixing at a point in between taking windload only.

Transom
Horizontal bar that must withstand deadload and windload (does not support roost) which is transferred back to the structure via connections to the mullions.

Zone drainage
Each panel within a curtain wall system is individually drained at the end of each transom.

Windows
Anodising
Controlled oxidation of the aluminium with the introduction of cobalt if bronze or black colours are required.

Bottom hung
Operates in at the head, hinged at the sill.

Brace
Flat channel inserted into the corners.

Cassette
Open out vent either top hung or side hung, fixed light or a combination.

Cleft
Aluminium angle inserted at mitred corners of windows.

Composite
Large outer frame divided into smaller panels with muntins. Can incorporate combinations of vents/fixed lights.

Coupling spline
Vertical bar joining two outer frames together.

Coupling transom
Horizontal bar joining two outer frames together.

Espresso bolt
Multi-point locking rod for top hung or side hung vents.

Fill and drainbridge
Resin thermal break poured into an extrusion, then part of the extrusion is removed leaving the internal and external aluminium separated by the resin.

Folding opener
Holds a top hung vent at the sill when hung on hinges.

Friction stays
Mechanism which holds the vent in the open position.

Horizontal & vertical sliders
Panels sliding within the outer frame.

Pressure plate
A aesthetic cover cap that fits over the glass or panel.

Single action swing door
Method of glazing side hung windows and doors by transferring the weight of glass back to the hinge side.

Tandem span
Frame either hung on hinges at the head of each panel and bottom to retain the ‘slave’ leaf.

Top hung
For use with doors with concealed closers. Stops fingers from being trapped between door leaf and frame.

Gasket
Typically made of neoprene or EPDM the gasket fits into beads and compresses against the glass.

Head rail
Top horizontal rail on a door leaf.

Meeting stile
Central vertical members of doors leaves on a pair of doors, one stile normally fitted with a lock, the other with flush bolts.

Midrail(s)
Divides the door leaf horizontally into smaller panel sizes.

Offset pivots
For use with exposed closer or single acting floor spring.

Overhead concealed closer
Door closing mechanism concealed in frame above door leaf (door transom). For use on double action doors or double action doors made simple action with a locally applied stop.

Single action swinging door
Opens inward or outwards, not both.

Stile
Outer vertical members of a door leaf.

Threshold bar
Aluminium plate fitted to floor beneath door leaf.

Tilt rail
Bars that are fitted to stiles and run through head and bottom rails to provide strength and stop the leaf from racking.

Thermal break
Separates internal and external aluminium improving the thermal performance.

Tilturn
Vent frame tilts at in the head for ventilation or swings in for cleaning (side hung).

Tie and heel
Method of glazing side hung windows and doors by transferring the weight of glass back to the hinge side.

Turn lock handle
Redirects a tiltturn window to tilt in for ventilation but locks out the side hung mode for safety cleaning.

Vertical pivot
Vent frame pivots about its vertical axis i.e. one side pushes out whilst the other comes into the building.

**I** Value
One of the strength properties of an extrusion.

Lugs
Fixing strips securing the outer frame to the structure.

Muntin
A bar that divides outer frames into smaller panel sizes.

Muntin clips
Bracket that fixes muntins to outer frame.

Polyamide thermal break
Glass reinforced nylon separating two aluminium extrusions.

Polyester powder
Applied to pre-treated aluminium in powder form and then fused to the aluminium in an oven. Over 130 standard colours available.

Side hung
Either top hung or side hung.

Side hung either top hung or side hung
Outer fixed frame or a combination.

Silicone thermal break
Method of connecting two components using screws into specially extruded grooves.

Shade block construction
Method of fabrication fixing shear blocks (brackets) to the mullion, then the transom to the shear blocks.

Shuttle glazing
Method of glazing by moving the glass one way and then the other into the glazing pockets.

Vift flashing
Aluminium extrusion onto which the framing sits.

Overhead concealed closer
Door closing mechanism concealed in frame above door leaf (door transom). For use on double action doors or double action doors made single action with a locally applied stop.

Single action swinging door
Opens inward or outwards, not both.

Stile
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Threshold bar
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Single action swinging door
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Stile
Outer vertical members of a door leaf.

Threshold bar
Aluminium plate fitted to floor beneath door leaf.

Tilt rail
Bars that are fitted to stiles and run through head and bottom rails to provide strength and stop the leaf from racking.
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Curtain Walling
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Deadload
The weight of aluminium and glass that the mullion has to support.

Design windload
The pressure of wind acting upon the façade given in Newtons/m². Can be positive or negative.

Module
The sum of half the width of each panel either side of a mullion, not mullion centres.

Mullion
Vertical bar that must withstand deadload and windload (does not support roofs) which is transferred back to the structure via brackets.

Mullion drainage
Each panel within a curtain wall system is drained along the transom and down the mullion.

Face cap
Aesthetic cover cap that fits over the pressure plate.

Infiltration plug
Shaped EPDM plug that closes off the gap between mullions and transoms.

Pressure equalisation
The principle of making a curtain wall system or window weathertight.

Pressure plate
Plate that screws to the nose of the mullion and transom to retain the glass or panel.

Purlin
Horizontal glazing bars within a sloping glazing system.

Refr
Structural bar within a sloping glazing system.

Rainscreen
Allows air into the glazing cavity whilst keeping out as much water as possible.

Simply supported
Mullion fixed at one end taking deadload and windload with a sliding fixing at the other taking windload only. Normally storey height bars.

Span
Length of a mullion or transom between fixing points.

Structural silicone glazing
Method of retaining glass by bonding the panel to an aluminium frame rather than using mechanical methods of retention i.e. pressure plates.

Tandem span
Mullion spanning two stories. Fixed at one end with a sliding fixing at the other and a sliding fixing at a point in between taking windload only.

Transom
Horizontal bar that must withstand deadload and windload (does not support roofs) which is transferred back to the structure via connections to the mullions.

Zone drainage
Each panel within a curtain wall system is individually drained at the end of each transom.

Windows
Anodising
Controlled oxidation of the aluminium with the introduction of cobalt if bronze or black colours are required.

Bottom hung
Opens in at the head, hinged at the sill.

Bruce
Flat channel inserted into the corners.

Cassett
Open out vent either top hung or side hung, fixed light or a combination.

Clean
Aluminium angle inserted at mitred corners of windows.

Composite
Large outer frame divided into smaller panels with muntins. Can incorporate combinations of vents/fixed lights.

Coupingle bar
Vertical bar joining two outer frames together.

Coupling transom
Horizontal bar joining two outer frames together.

Eggcrate bolt
Multi-point locking rod for top hung or side hung vents.

Fill and deadbridge
Resin thermal break poured into an extrusion, then part of the extrusion is removed leaving the internal and external aluminium separated by the resin.

Folding opener
Holds a top hung vent at the uphill when hung on hinges.

Fringing stays
Mechanism which holds the vent in the open position.

Horizontal & vertical sliders
Panels sliding within the outer frame.

Horizontal pivot
Vent frame pivots about its horizontal central axis i.e. the bottom pushes out whilst the other comes into the building.

S"I" Value
One of the strength properties of an extrusion.

Lugs
Fixing strips securing the outer frame to the structure.

Muntin
A bar that divides outer frames into smaller panels. Can be used horizontally or vertically.

Muntin clips
Brackets that fix muntins to outer frame.

Polyamide thermal break
Glass reinforced nylon separating two aluminium extrusions.

Polyester powder
Applied to pre-treated aluminium in powder form and then fused to the aluminium in an oven. Over 130 standard colours available.

Side hung
Either top or side hung.

Side hung either top-in or span-out
Outer fixed frame with additional opening frame either hung on hinges down each jamb - open in or out - or friction stays at head and sill - open out only.

Thermal break
Separates internal and external aluminium improving the thermal performance.

Tilturn
Vent frame tilts in at the head for ventilation or tilts in for cleaning (side hung).

Tow and heel
Method of glazing side hung windows and doors by transferring the weight of glass back to the hinge side.

Top hung
Outer fixed frame with additional opening frame either hung on hinges at the head of the window or friction stays down each jamb.

Turn lock handle
Allows a tiltturn window to tilt in for ventilation but looks like a side hung mode for safety cleaning.

Vertical pivot
Vent frame pivots about its vertical axis i.e. one side pushes out whilst the other comes into the building.

Doors
190/350 Doors
Kawneer fabricated, double or single acting doors for heavy and severe traffic use.

Back
Aluminium extrusion with a gasket inserted retaining the glass or panel.

Bottom rail
Bottom horizontal rail on a door leaf.

Bottom rail weathering
Neoprene wipping seal fitted along the bottom rail.

Butt hinges
Can be used with or without exposed closer (may be left as a free seating lever).

Concealed centre pivots
Used on free swinging doors.

Double action swing door
Opens both ways.

Double moment corner
Fully welded corners (4 welds per corner on 190 and 350 doors). Resists racking of door leaf.

Exposed closer
Door closing mechanism face applied to door and frame at head. Single action doors only.

Floor Spring
Door closing mechanism set into the floor. For use on single or double action doors.

Flush bolts
 Normally fitted to edge of stile at the top and bottom to retain the ‘slave’ leaf.

Finger guard
For use with doors with concealed closers. Stops fingers from being trapped between door leaf and frame.

Gasket
Typically made of neoprene or EPDM the gaskets fit into beads and compress against the glass.

Head rail
Top horizontal rail on a door leaf.

Meeting stile
Central vertical members of doors leaving on a pair of doors, one stile normally fitted with a lock, the other with flush bolts.

Medial(s)
Divides the door leaf horizontally into smaller panel sizes.

Offset pivots
For use with exposed closer or single acting floor spring.

Overhead concealed closer
Door closing mechanism concealed in frame above door leaf (door transom). For use on double action doors or double action doors made single action with a locally applied stop.

Single action swing door
Opens inward or outwards, not both.

Stile
Outer vertical members of a door leaf.

Threshold bar
Aluminium plate fitted to floor beneath door leaf.

Tie nails
Bars that are fitted to stiles and run through head and bottom rails to provide strength and stop the leaf from racking.

Framing
4519T Framing System
Simple extruded aluminium glazing system suitable for ground floor application.

Door jamb
Vertical framing member at the side of a door.

Door transom
Framing bar directly over a door.

End dam
Closes off ends of all flashing for weathering purposes.

Expansion Mullion
Male and female part mullion allowing horizontal movement.

Mullion
Vertical framing bar.

Screw spline construction
Method of connecting two components using screws into specially extruded grooves.

Shear block construction
Method of fabricating fixing shear blocks (brackets) to the mullion, then the transoms to the shear blocks.

Shuffle glazing
Method of glazing by moving the glass one way and then the other into the glazing pockets.

Cill flashing
Aluminium extrusion onto which the framing sits.

Transom
Horizontal framing bar.

Transom plate
Flat cover plate on underside of door transom enclosing concealed closer.