

Glossary

Anodizing: Technique used to coat the surface of a metal with an oxide layer. Anodizing takes the natural oxidation process that aluminum goes through when exposed to the atmosphere and helps it along by adding electricity and chemicals to produce a hard, transparent surface that is integral with the base aluminum.

Casing: Exposed molding or framing around a window, on either the inside or outside, to cover the space between the window frame and the wall.

Double-hung window: A window with two vertically moving sash, each closing a different part of the window.

Glazing: Installation of glass in a window opening.

Horizontal sliding window: Windows which slide horizontally.

Lintel: Horizontal member (wood, steel, or stone) over a window opening to support the weight of the wall above.

Mullion: Vertical member between window units.

Muntin (also sash bar; window bar; glazing bar): A secondary framing member (horizontal, vertical, slanted) to hold the window panes in the sash. Often confused with "mullion".

Oriel window: Hung window with unequal sash. Smaller sash on bottom.

Reverse Oriel window: Smaller sash on top.

Operable window: Window which can be opened for ventilation.

Paint: Thin layer of plastic film that is applied to the surface to provide protection against oxidation and improve the esthetic appearance of the frame.

Panning: Decorative flashing.

Sash: Framework of stiles and rails in which the panes of a window are set.

Sash and frame: A window and its cased framing.

Single-hung window: Window similar to double-hung window, except the top sash is stationary.

Transom (also transom bar): Horizontal member separating a door from a window panel above the door, or separating one window above another.