

THE PLANNER

BETTER **PLANNING** LEADS TO **BETTER CHOICE**



The
Windows
of your
life...

CONCERTO
WINDOW.CA

WINDOWS

Windows are one of the most attractive qualities of any house. Windows improve the look of a house, whether admired from the exterior, or the interior. Windows allow light to enter a residence, while conserving heat during our notably extreme Canadian winters. The selection of a window's **shape** and **characteristics** – while keeping **energy** and **aesthetics** in mind – is very important and remains an uncontested plus in the value of your house.

WINDOW TYPES

**Casement and Awning \ Single and double sliding \ Single and double hung
Tilt and turn \ Fix \ Panoramic \ Hybrid \ Commercial**



CASEMENT WINDOWS

Advantages:

- High air tightness and water resistance
- Relatively efficient use of space
- Open fully

Notes :

- Building exterior must provide clearance
- Airflow limited when raining
- Limit device required



AWNING WINDOWS

Advantages:

- No exterior clearance required
- Excellent ventilation
- High air tightness
- Large opening area possible
- Cleaning effected from interior

Notes :

- More expensive hardware
- Interior opening can become cumbersome



SLIDING WINDOWS

Advantages:

- Indirect ventilation
- Relatively efficient use of space
- Less costly

Notes :

- Less effective air tightness and water resistance



HUNG WINDOWS

Advantages:

- Indirect ventilation
- Relatively efficient use of space

Notes :

- Traditional look
- More expensive than sliding windows



TILT AND TURN WINDOWS

Advantages:

- No exterior clearance required
- Excellent ventilation
- High air tightness
- Large opening area possible
- Cleaning effected from interior

Notes :

- More expensive hardware
- Interior opening can become cumbersome



FIX WINDOWS

Advantages:

- High air tightness and water resistance
- No hardware
- Low cost
- Excellent visibility

Notes :

- No ventilation possible
- Exterior cleaning is more laborious

WINDOW TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

- ① – ALUMINUM EXTERIOR FRAME (HYBRID WINDOW)
- ② – WINDOW FRAME
- ③ – SASH
- ④ – MULLION
- ⑤ – SASH FRAME
- ⑥ – GLASS PANE SEALED UNIT
- ⑦ – GLAZING BEAD



MATERIALS



PVC

In the past 20 years PVC use has increased from 5 to 60% of the market.



PVC AND ALUMINIUM

The durability of aluminum allied with the recognized energy efficiency of PVC.



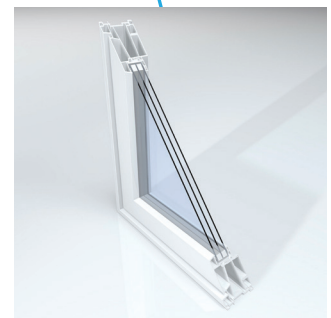
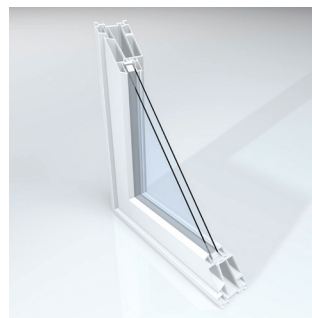
HARDWARE

Handles, anchors, frame reinforcements, crossbars and other components.

GLAZING

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE GLAZING

The main advantage of multiple glass layers is a Low-E (Argon gas) film layer can be inserted in the space between the panes. In Canada, all houses are required to have double glazing at minimum. In certain regions, triple glazing can prove more advantageous to further reduce heat loss, condensation and noise.



This information bulletin can help you choose the right windows for your renovation or construction project.

PROFIT FROM
EXPERT ADVICE

RIGHT FROM THE START OF YOUR PROJECT!

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

All windows sold in Canada must be rated for three key performance standards: **air tightness**, **water tightness** and **wind-load resistance**.

Standards for **windows**, **doors** and **skylights**.

AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-F08	NAFS
A – Air tightness (levels A1 to A3); B – Water resistance (levels B1 to B7); C – Wind resistance (levels C1 to C5).	A – Air tightness (levels A1 to A3); B – Water resistance (levels B1 to B7); C – Wind resistance (levels C1 to C5).

AAMA \ American Architectural Manufacturer Association

Window and Door Manufacturer Association. CSA is a non-profit membership association serving industry, government, consumers. (Canadian Standards Association)

NAFS \ North American Fenestration Standard

The North American Fenestration Standard (NAFS) has issued bulletin 14-01 on the Equivalency of NAFS versions. The 2010 National Building Code (NBC), currently in effect, refers to NAFS-08 standards. The soon to be released 2015 National Building Code will refer to NAFS-11 only.

ENERGY STAR® CERTIFICATION

The climate zones are based on an average annual temperature indicator called a heating-degree day (HDD). The heating degree day values used for ENERGY STAR are from the Canadian Model National Building Code (2010).

- ZONE 3** ≥ 6000 HDDs
- ZONE 2** ≥ 3500 à < 6000 HDDs
- ZONE 1** < 3500 HDDs

