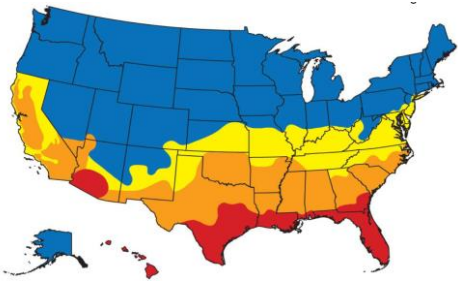
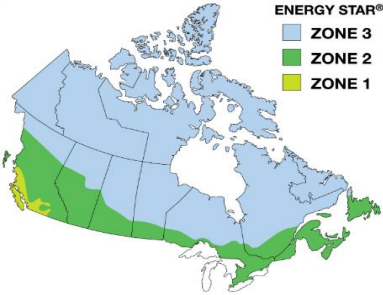


Thermal Performance Data

Contemporary Flush Frame Push Out Awning Windows (8220)

WEATHER SHIELD.
WINDOWS & DOORS

US Qualification Criteria	Climate Zone	U-Value	SHGC	
 <p>As of January 2016</p>	Northern	<=0.27	Any	Prescriptive
		=0.28	>=0.32	Equivalent Energy Performance
		=0.29	>=0.37	
	North-Central	=0.30	>=0.42	
		<=0.30	<=0.40	
	South-Central	<=0.30	<=0.25	
Southern	<=0.40	<=0.25		

Canadian Qualification Criteria	Climate Zone	U-Value	or	Energy Rating
 <p>As of February 2015</p>	Zone 1	<=1.60		>=25
	Zone 2	<=1.40		>=29
	Zone 3	<=1.20		>=34
	Air Leakage <= 0.3 cfm/ft2			

U-Value

A measurement of how much energy a material conducts. The lower the U-Value, the greater the insulating effect.

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)

Measures how well a window or door prevents heat from passing through it. The lower a window or door's SHGC, the less heat it allows to pass through it.

Visible Light Transmittance

The amount of light in the visible portion of the spectrum that passes through a glazing material.

Condensation Resistance Rating

Measures how well a window resists the formation of condensation on the inside surface. The higher the number the better resistance to condensation.

Energy Rating

A value demonstrating the balance between U-Value, SHGC and air leakage. The higher the number, the more efficient the product.

R-Value

A measurement of how much a material resists heat transfer.

A higher R-Value means a greater insulating effect and a lower rate of heat flow out of the home.

While **R-value** measures resistance to heat transfer, **U-value** measures the rate of heat transfer.

In simple terms, **U-value** is the mathematical reciprocal of **R-value**; that is, **U = 1/R and R = 1/U**.

^a Total Unit calculations are derived from computer simulations that are then verified by 3rd party testing in accordance with NFRC 100, NFRC 200, and NFRC 500.

^b Published values reflect 3mm/3mm glass lite thicknesses.

