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Soft-Lite Training Session Testing and Associations













What Makes a Great Window?

- Energy Efficiency
- Durability
- Maintenance Free
- Easy to Operate
- Strong Warranty
- Reliable,
 Established Mfg
 and Installation















How To **MEASURE** QUANTIFY DEFINE What Makes a **Great Window?**



- 1. AAMA
- 2. NFRC
- 3. Energy Star















What is Energy Star?



- 1. Energy Star measures NOTHING!
- 2. It uses NFRC overall window thermal test results
- 3. It assigns U-Factor and SHGC "Zones"
- 4. To date, ignores AAMA Air, Water, and Structural results



.35 U-Factor Baseline (N. Zone)

53% of all Windows Meet Criteria

47% Fail (Rev. 100607)

- A. NFRC sets the thermal rules; test formula
- B. Independent labs apply for license to execute tests
- C. NFRC does not measure what AAMA measures
- D. AAMA does not measure what NFRC measures









Who Does What:





NFRC



Tests for:

Tests for:

NO TESTS

Air Leakage
Water Leakage
Structural

Overall Thermal:
U-Factor
SHGC
VT
CRF

Sets Codes Using NFRC









AAMA Gold Label Certified



Best of the Best

The AAMA Authorized Label

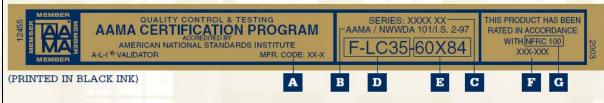
Our symbol of certification, your sign of performance.

When windows and glass doors carry these labels, it's a sign that they have met all the requirements of AAMA's Certification Program.

PRIME & REPLACEMENT LABEL (AWS ONLY)



PRIME & REPLACEMENT LABEL (AWS & THERMAL)



PRIME & REPLACEMENT LABEL (THERMAL ONLY)



KEY

- Manufacturer's Code Number.

 Code number is required, but
 manufacturer may also show
 company name.
- B Air, Water, Structural Specification Identification
- C Manufacturer's Series Number
- Product Type, Performance
 Class (design pressure), and
 Performance Grade
- E Maximum Size Tested
- F NFRC assigned manufacturer's code and product line number
- G Thermal Specification
 Identification











AAMA Gold Label Certified:



Best of the Best





SERIES: ELEMENTS DH20
AAMA / NWWDA 101/I.S. 2-97
H-LC40-44X77
H-LC60*-44X60

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN
RATED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH NFRC 100
438-027

(WE WILL RETURN TO THIS SLIDE FOR DETAILS LATER)

Only windows that are certified under both AAMA and NFRC can carry the AAMA Gold Certification label which requires that the manufacturer is **subject to surprise inspections** to ensure that windows are made in compliance with AAMA and NFRC certification programs.

*Look inside the head of the frame of the window

WARNING!

If the AAMA label is not affixed to the window it is <u>not</u> a Certified Window!

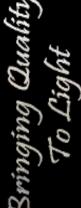
American Architectural Manufacturer's Association
National Fenestration Rating Council













AAMA Window Certification





- Three Tests Are Required:
 - Air Leakage
 - Water Resistance
 - Structural Strength ("DP")
- Air leakage is "pass" or "fail"
- To be certified a window must have an official AAMA certification label affixed to the window from the factory of origin.
- AAMA Gold Label is the highest possible certification.
- Results are currently ignored by the Energy Star Program. This is expected to change 2008-2010.

American Architectural Manufacturer's Association





Window Test Specimen

Sizes

Light Commercial:

Residential:







Laboratory
Window Testing



44"x60" Structural (DH) - AAMA 44"x77" Structural (DH) - AAMA 72"x54" Structural (XO) - AAMA

36"x60" Small Thermal - NFRC 48"x72" Large Thermal - NFRC

WARNING!

Ask for the size of the specimen tested.

Smaller windows test better.

Buyer Beware!



AAMA Air Leakage Test





- 25 mph (disregard 15mph test)
- Any window with an air infiltration number above 0.30 cfm fails this test
- The lower the number, the less drafts and air infiltration into your home
- Elements[™] Window at .01 is THIRTY TIMES BETTER than the minimum standard
- Windows with high air leakage ("AL") will waste more energy and cost you money

American Architectural Manufacturer's Association



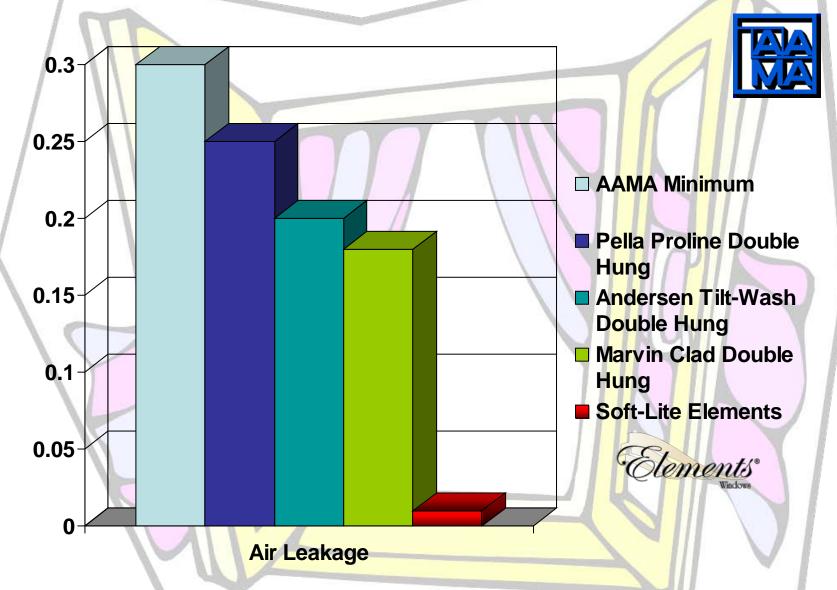






Air Leakage Results



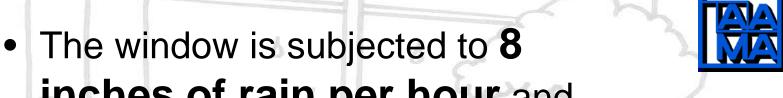






AAMA Water Leakage





- The window is subjected to be inches of rain per hour and increasing wind loads until water leaks through the window
- The minimum standard is 33 mph
- The *Elements*[™] withstands 59
 mph 70% BETTER than the minimum standard







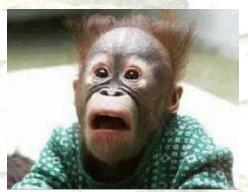
AAMA Uniform Load Structural Test





- Increasing wind is blown against the window until it breaks
- The minimum standard is that a window must withstand 94 mph winds before it breaks
- The *Elements*[™] withstands 203
 mph winds MORE THAN
 DOUBLE the minimum standard





"Wow! That's a durable window!





Overall AAMA Rating

Soft-Lite*
Windows
Bringing quality to light.

American Architectural Manufacturer's Association

Water Resistance Does not leak under equivalent of 8" of rain per hour pressured under a wind load of:	AAMA Residential Rating Set by the lower score of either water or DP test results:	Uniform Load "Design Pressure" (DP) Wind load the window can withstand before breaking:	
33 mph	R15	94 mph	
34 mph	R20	108 mph	
38 mph	R25	121 mph	Low End
42 mph	R30	131 mph	End
45 mph	R35	143 mph	
48 mph	R40	153 mph	
51 mph	R45	162 mph	Mid
54 mph	R50	171 mph	Range
56 mph	R55	180 mph	
59 mph	R60 LC60	187 mph	Elements*
62 mph	R65	195 mph	Windows
64 mph	R70 LC70	203 mph	High
66 mph	R75	210 mph	End
69 mph	R80	217 mph	ingl

"DP" results are only one of the three AAMA tests (air, water, structural). "DP" ignores water resistance test results.







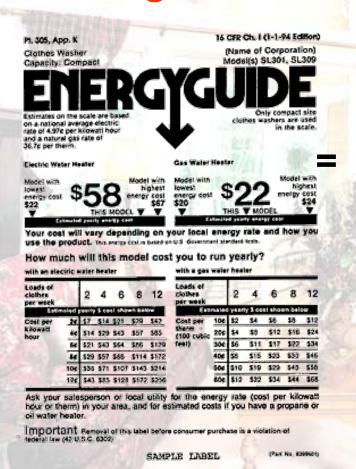
Overall Energy Performance Labels



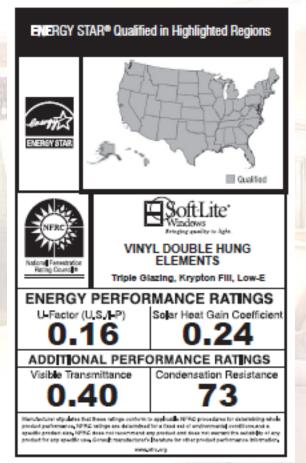




Washing Machines:



Windows:



(Actual Elements NFRC label)

National Fenestration Rating Council





Window Test Specimen OVERALL – Thermal





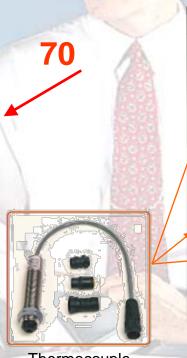




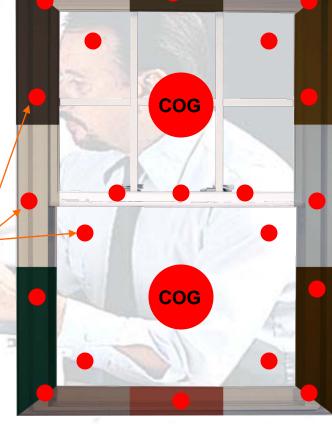
44"x60" Structural (DH) - AAMA 72"x54" Structural (XO) - AAMA

36"x60" Small Thermal - NFRC 48"x72" Large Thermal - NFRC

National Fenestration Rating Council



Thermocouple instrument





- Thermo-coupler at Center Of Glass ("COG" ONLY)

 Thermo-couplers compute OVERALL window thermal performance per NFRC (U-value) standards





1/R-factor = .U-factor 1/.U-factor = R-factor

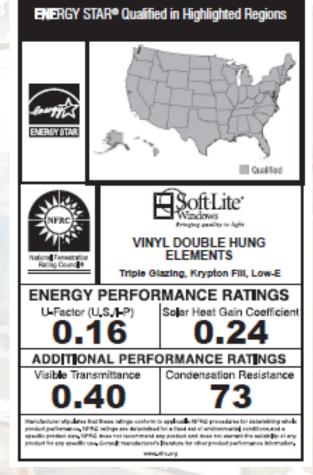
NFRC





 $(1 \quad 0.16 \text{ U} = \text{R } 6.25)$

The U-factor (U-value) measures the rate of heat loss or how well a product prevents heat from escaping. U-factor ratings generally fall between **0.20 and 1.20**. The lower the U-factor, the greater a product's resistance to heat flow and the better its insulating value. The lower the U-Factor the less heat you will lose through that window which means you'll use less energy in winter to heat your home, saving you more money.



(Actual Elements NFRC label)

National Fenestration Rating Council





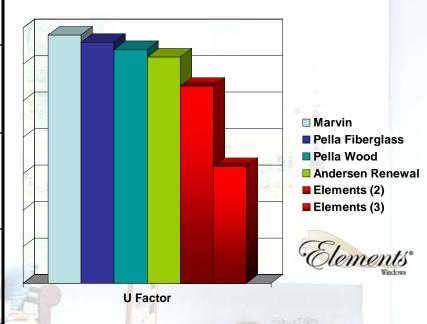
U Factor Comparison







Marvin Clad Ultimate DH (CPD Mar- N-276-00004)	Double Pane/Triple Pane .34/?
Pella Fiberglass DH (CPD Pel-N-102-00005)	.33/?
Pella Wood DH (CPD Pel-N-34-00151)	.32/?
Andersen Renewal DH (CPD And-N-29-00061)	.31/?
Soft-Lite <i>Elements</i> ™ DH	.27/.16



National Fenestration Rating Council

From published company literature and NFRC Best available performance shown per product As of January 12-20, 2007





Solar Heat Gain Coefficient

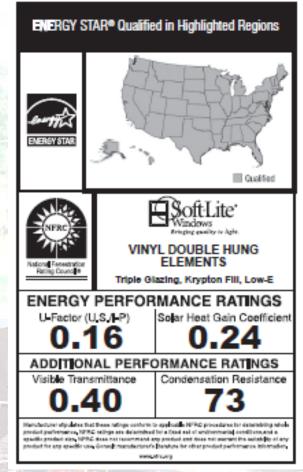
Keyword: "Shade"

The solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) measures how well a product blocks heat caused by sunlight. The SHGC is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. The lower the SHGC, the less solar heat is transmitted through the window which means in summer, a window with a lower SHGC will admit less solar radiation. Your home will remain cooler and your air conditioner will not have to work as hard saving you money.









(Actual Elements NFRC label)

National Fenestration Rating Council





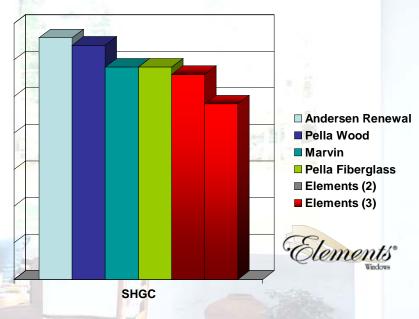
SHGC Comparison







Andersen Renewal DH (CPD And-N-29-00061)*	Double Pane/Triple Pane .33/?
Pella Wood DH (CPD Pel-N-34-00151)*	.32/?
Marvin Clad Ultimate DH (CPD Mar-N-276-00004)*	.29/?
Pella Fiberglass DH (CPD Pel-N-102-00005)*	.29/?
Soft-Lite <i>Element</i> s [™] DH	.28/.24



16.7%

National Fenestration Rating Council

From published company literature and NFRC Best available performance shown per product





Visible Transmittance of Light

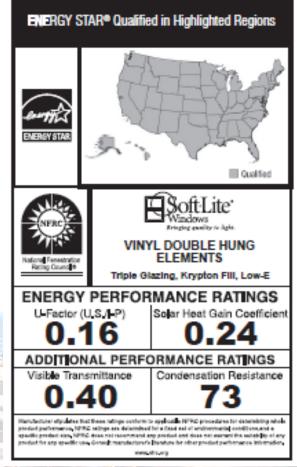






Keyword: "Clarity"

Visible transmittance (VT) measures how much light comes through a window. VT is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. The higher the VT, the more visible light is transmitted through the window



(Actual Elements NFRC label)

National Fenestration Rating Council





NFRC Window Labels

National Fenestration Rating Council





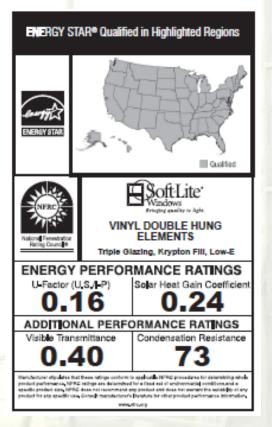
Low-e² on surface 2





Low-e² on surface 5

R10 Center of Glass 72 **CRF**



(Actual Elements NFRC label)



Results published on:

www.nfrc.org

Two Krypton-gas Chambers

"Metal-Free"
Super Spacer



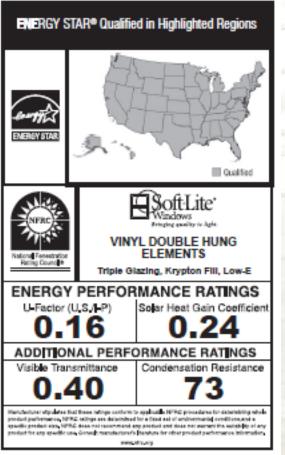




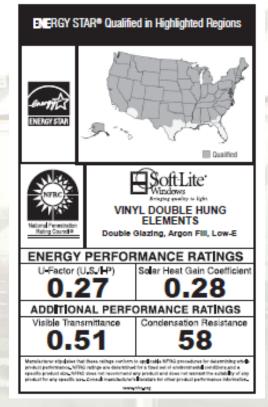
NFRC Window Labels



What is the *OVERALL THERMAL* performance difference between TRIPLE PANE "R-10" GLASS and DOUBLE PANE LOW-E/ARGON?





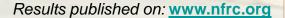


(Actual Elements NFRC labels)











ringing Qualit<u>i</u> To Light



AAMA Gold Label Certified



Best of the Best

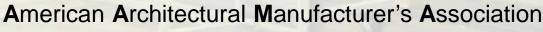
Surprise Factory Inspections Audit: Production = Test Specimen

(Actual Elements NFRC label)

Performance Model Class Earned QUALITY CONTROL & TESTING THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN SERIES: ELEMENTS DH20 AAMA / NWWDA 101/I.S. 2-97 RATED IN ACCORDANCE H-LC40-44X77 WITH NFRC 100 AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE H-LC60*-44X60 438-027 MFR. CODE: SL-1 **Independent Test** Soft-Lite Hung **Lab Certifies NFRC ID Specimen** Light **Performance** Size Commercial Size

Be Proud of the AAMA Gold Label





www.aamanet.org











Selected Window Industry Associations























ENERGY STAR







Pop Quiz! Win a Prize!



























Presents

Educational Achievement

AAMA NFRC TESTING

To

Your Name Here

September 16, 2010

Sell The Truth

















Ten AAMA/NFRC Questions:

1. Name three reasons consumers buy windows:

To save energy; existing windows ugly, don't work; noise; frame frost

2. What makes a great window?

Strong and durable, energy efficient, maint. free; warranty; manufacturer AND pro installation required!

3. How do we measure what makes a great window?

AAMA, NFRC THIRD PARTY testing, Energy Star certifications

4. What does AAMA and NFRC stand for?

American Architectural Manufacturers Association; National Fenestration Rating Council

5. What 3 tests are required in the AAMA window certification program?

Air leakage, Water infiltration, structural ("DP")

6. For the Air test, what MPH pressure is applied to the window and what is the standard?

25MPH; .30

7. How does the water test work?

8" rain per hour, increasing wind load until window leaks; minimum standard is: 33mph

8. What does "DP" stand for and how does it differ from "R"?

Design Pressure (MPH only); R is the ranking based upon lesser of water or structural results

9. What does NFRC measure?

OVERALL window thermal performance – not merely Center Of Glass or any other single component

10. Describe U-value, SHGC, and VT

1 .U = R and 1 R = .U (BTU "resistance"). Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (Shade); Visible Transmittance (Clarity)

BONUS Q: Choose any window performance test and describe in detail how it works.

