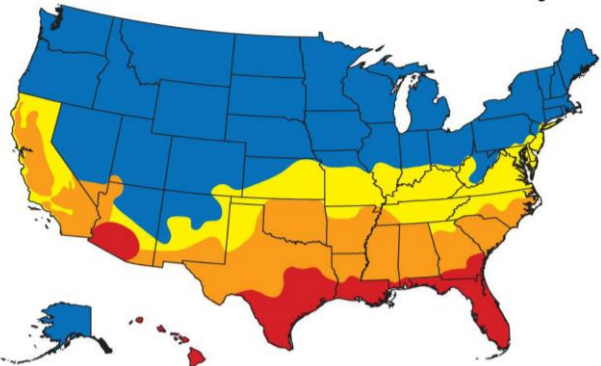


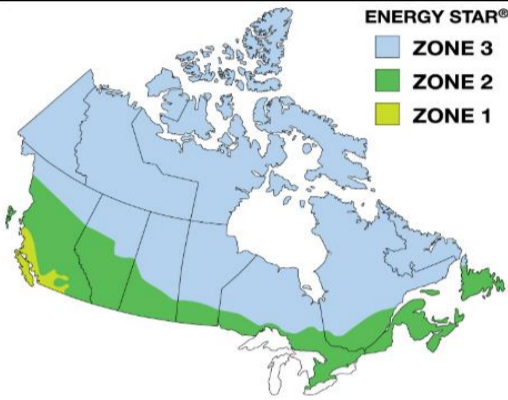
# Thermal Performance Data

Premium Bi-fold Windows (8622) - Standard sill

**WEATHER SHIELD.**

**WINDOWS & DOORS**

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

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

## 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.

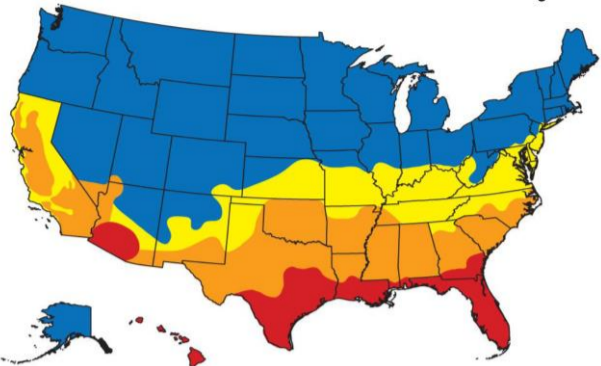
While **R-value** measures resistance to heat transfer, **U-value** measures the rate of heat transfer.

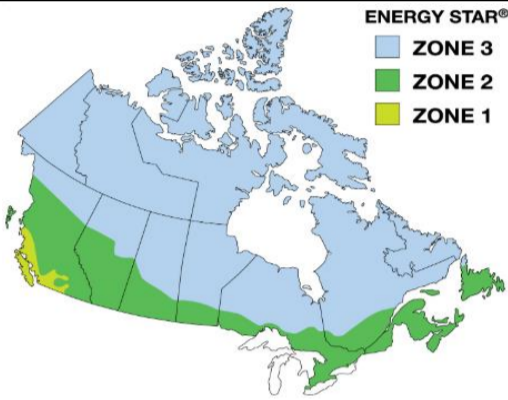
In simple terms, **U-value** is the mathematical reciprocal of **R-value**; that is, **U = 1/R and R = 1/U**.

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Published values reflect 3mm/3mm glass lite thicknesses.



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	
		=0.30	>=0.42	
	North-Central	<=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**.

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Published values reflect 3mm/3mm glass lite thicknesses.

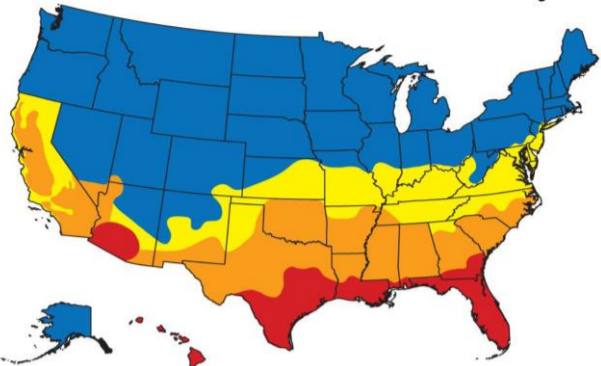


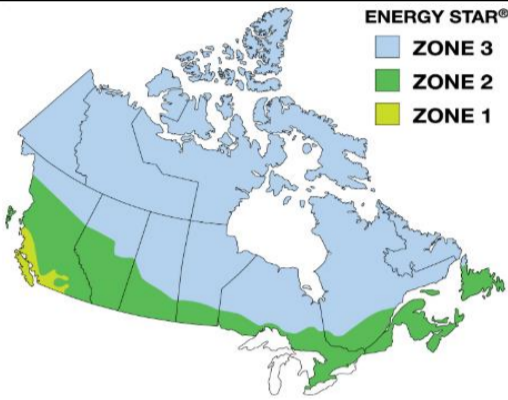
# Thermal Performance Data

Premium Bi-fold Windows (8622) - U-channel sill

**WEATHER SHIELD.**

**WINDOWS & DOORS**

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

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

## 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**.

<sup>a</sup> 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.

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