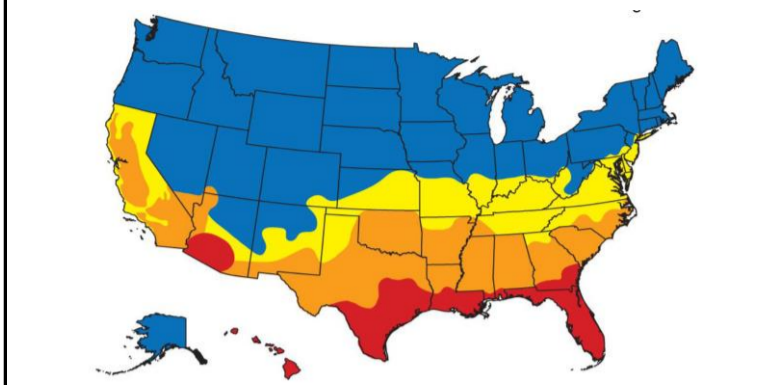
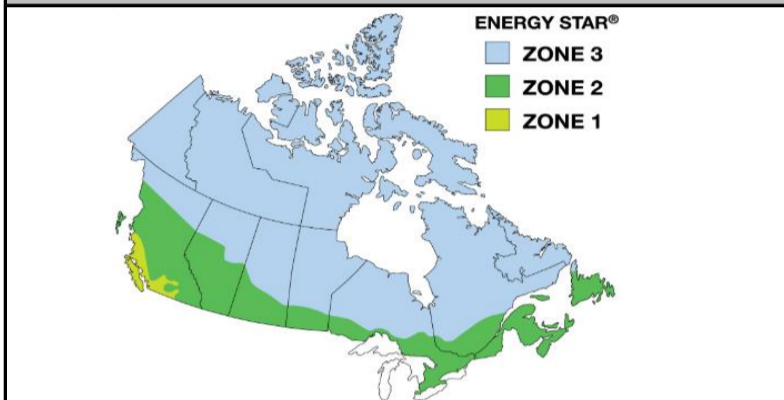


Thermal Performance Data

Contemporary Direct-Set Windows (8306)
Including corner windows

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	
		≤ 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/ft ²			

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.

