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Windows and pedestrian doors — Vocabulary

Fenêtres et portes piétonnes — Vocabulaire

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Contents

Page

Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 162, *Doors, windows and curtain walling*.

This first edition cancels and replaces the first edition of ISO 1804:1972, which has been technically revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Windows and pedestrian doors — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document specifies general terminology for windows and pedestrian doors.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

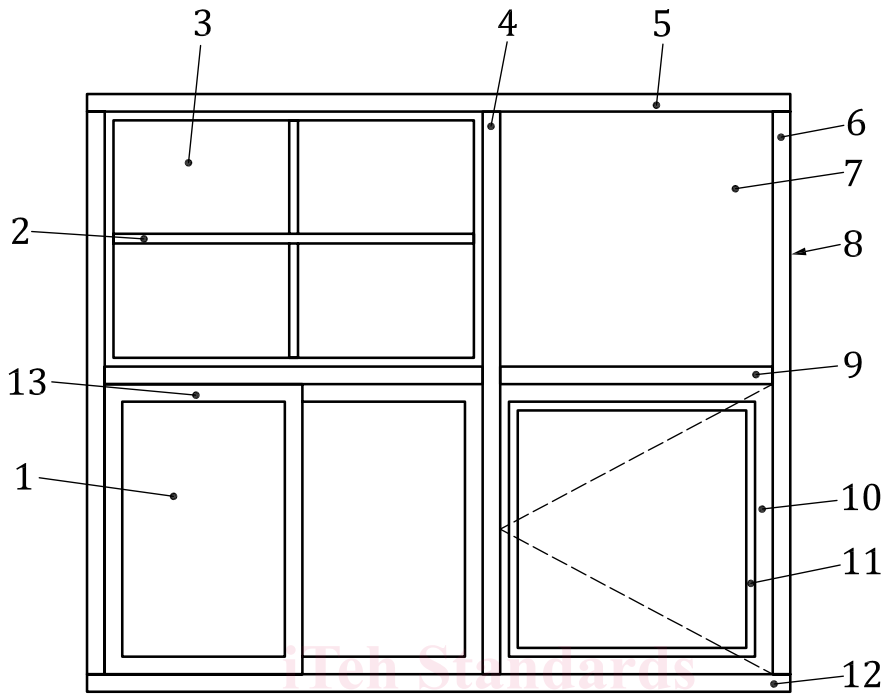
For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Terms related to windows



Key

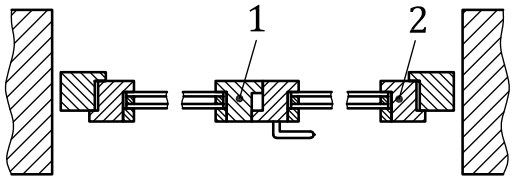
1 sash
2 glazing bar
3 fixed window
4 mullion
5 head
6 frame
7 fixed light
8 jamb
9 transom
10 casement
11 glazing bead
12 sill
13 top rail

Figure 1 — Overview window component

Note 1 to entry: See Annex A for opening functions of windows.

3.1.1
active sash or active casement
sash/casement of a multi-light window, intended to be moved first to provide opening

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.



Key

1 passive casement

2 active casement

Figure 2 — Active sash or active casement

3.1.2
bottom rail
horizontal component at the bottom of a sash/casement

3.1.3
bonded glazing
type of window where the glass is primarily retained by a perimeter sealant and maybe with a supplementary mechanical restraint

3.1.4
casement
opening element of a hinged or pivoted window

Note 1 to entry: See also Annex A for opening functions of windows.

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 1 and Figure 9.

3.1.5
casement window
building component for closing an opening in a wall or roof with a hinged or pivoted opening element that may admit light and/or provide ventilation

3.1.6
closed
state where the movable parts rest in or at the fixed part in a way in which they may be fastened (latched and/or locked)

3.1.7
coupled window
window where casements in at least two levels are operated by one action, but can be disconnected for specific purposes such as maintenance or cleaning

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 3.

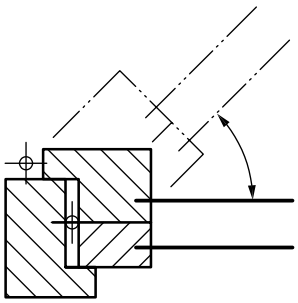


Figure 3 — Coupled window

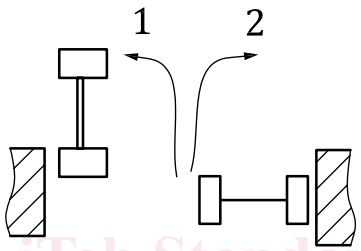
3.1.8
daylight opening width/height
any area in the building envelope that is capable of admitting daylight to an interior

3.1.9
direct glazing
glazing sealed to a casement frame which, when the casement is closed, is linearly mounted on at least two edges

Note 1 to entry: See A.3.

3.1.10
direction of rotation
movement of a hinged or pivoted casement window around its fixing, either clockwise or counter-clockwise

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 4.



Key

1 direction of rotation – counter-clockwise
2 direction of rotation – clockwise

Figure 4 — Direction of rotation

3.1.11
door height window
french window
casement door
window which extends to floor level and allows access or passage for persons

3.1.12
double window
window with casements in at least two layers that operate independently

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 5.

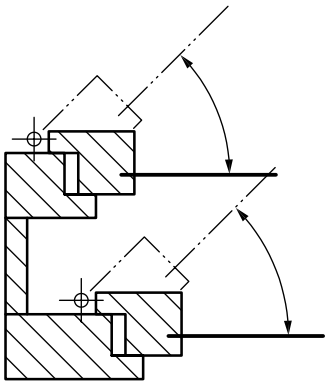
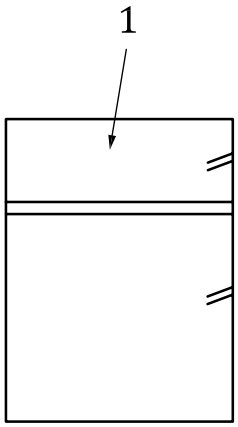


Figure 5 — Double window

3.1.13
fanlight
infill panel of glass or translucent material fitted within a window frame, above the moving sash(es)/ casement(s) and with a solid member (transom) between it and the moving part(s)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 6.



Key
1 fanlight

Figure 6 — Fanlight

3.1.14
fastened
state where the movable part is restrained at one or more points

3.1.15
fixed light
window with infill fitted directly into the frame

Note 1 to entry: In some countries the term fixed light is used for fixed window.

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 1 and Figure A.1 a).

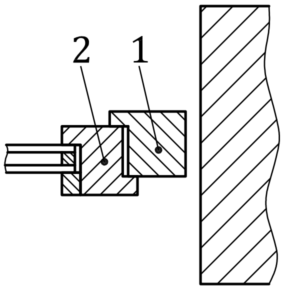
3.1.16
fixed window
window with infill mounted in a sash or casement construction but which differs from an openable window only in that the hardware used does not permit the sash/casement to be opened on a regular basis but holds the sash/casement to the frame

Note 1 to entry: A fixed window contains all the gaskets that an openable window does and these can be replaced by dismantling the sash or casement from the frame.

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 1 and Figure A.1 b).

3.1.17
frame
component forming the perimeter of a window, enabling it to be fixed to the building structure

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1 and Figure 7 and Figure 9.



Key

1 frame

2 casement or sash

Figure 7 — Frame

3.1.18
glazing
transparent or translucent infill, together with all the components required to hold it within a frame

3.1.19
glazing bar
member subdividing the glazed area into smaller panes, either physically (Georgian bar) or visually (cross- or attached bar)

Note 1 to entry: See A.2 for different types of glazing bar.

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.1.20
glazing bead
section retaining infill within its frame

Note 1 to entry: Term "glazing stop" is also used in some countries when the infill is glass.

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.21
head
top horizontal member of a window frame

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.22
infill
panel of transparent or opaque material or combination of materials

3.1.23
interlocking stile
stile that is one of a pair of stiles that are designed to engage with each other in the closed position for sliding products

3.1.24
jamb
vertical side member of a window frame

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.25
latched
movable part is returned to its closed position and restrained by either a) a self-engaging fastener or b) a roller catch or c) a latch

Note 1 to entry: Latched is one of the fastened closing conditions (see 3.1.14).

3.1.26
locked
movable part is further restrained in the closed position by additional operations (of e.g. handle, key, automatic devices or electronic devices) to engage integrated locking devices (e.g. nutbolts or deadbolts) which will affect the product's characteristics

Note 1 to entry: Locked is one of the fastened closing conditions (see 3.1.14).

3.1.27
mullion
vertical or inclined component which subdivides a frame into sashes/casements or connects two frames

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.28
passive sash
passive casement
sash/casement of a multi-light window, intend to be moved after the active sash/casement

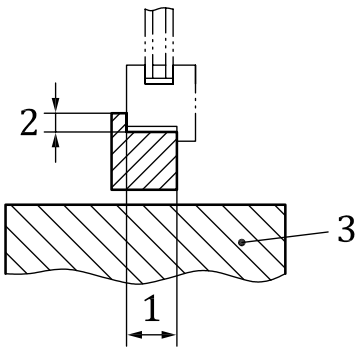
Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.1.29
pivot window
window that opens by pivoting either horizontally or vertically

Note 1 to entry: See A.1.2 for different types of pivot window.

3.1.30
rebate
recess in a frame, into which a moving element fits

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 8.



Key
1 rebate "*R*"
2 rebate "*r*"
3 wall

Figure 8 — Rebate

Note 2 to entry: A rebate has two measurements, "*r*" the width of the rebate measured in the same plane as the width of the casement and "*R*" the depth of the rebate measured in the same plane as the thickness of the moving element.

Note 3 to entry: See B.2 for examples of different types of rebate.

3.1.31
ribbon window
two or more windows which are attached to each other (either horizontally or vertically) without supporting structure between them

3.1.32
roof window
skylight
window intended for installation in a roof. Roof windows/ Skylights have the same characteristics as windows installed in walls with regard to function, cleaning, maintenance and durability

3.1.33
sash
opening element of a sliding window

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1 and Figure 7.

3.1.34
screen
assembly of two or more windows and/or doorsets in one plane, with or without separate frames

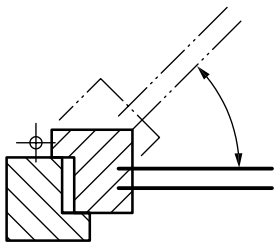
3.1.35
secured
any action(s) which prevent unauthorised release of the fastening device(s) to allow exit or entry (e.g. child safety, burglary)

3.1.36
sill
bottom member of a window frame

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.37
single window
window with casement or sash in only one layer

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 9.



Key
1 sash/casement
2 frame

Figure 9 — Single window