



Aegis Copper Products, LLC

DecoRoof Terminology

The following terms and expressions are commonly used in conversations with our representatives and customers. Like most words, they mean different things to different people at different times and in different situations. The definitions offered below will help us all in our efforts to make sure we are speaking the same language.

ACTION – The method by which an active window may be opened. Common action types available in bay or bow windows include casement, double-hung, and single-hung.

ACTIVE PANEL – A window panel that opens in some fashion; as opposed to a “fixed” panel, which does not open.

ADD-ONS – Options that “add on” to the base price of a DecoRoof product. These include such things 90°box-bay premiums, brick soffit kits, custom pattern charges, and special charges for oversize units, or special materials.

BACK PLATE (WALL PLATE) – The very back edge of a Canopy base, made of cellular PVC. Used to attach the Canopy base to the wall surface, using lag bolts.

BASE, CANOPY – The complete Canopy base assembly, consisting of prefinished white extruded aluminum crown mould, white vinyl-clad soffit, and cellular PVC back plate. Includes Canopy support brackets. This forms the exposed to view bottom portion of a Canopy, and the roof mounts to this assembly.

BAY ANGLE – The angle of a bay window is the angle at which the flanker panels meet the wall surface. Common angles for bay windows are 30°, 35°, 45°, 60°, and 90° (the box-bay, or “pop-out”).

BAY WINDOW – A projecting window consisting of three plane segments: a center panel composed of one or more individual window units, and two identical flanker window panels.

BOW ANGLE – The angle of a bow window is the supplement of any individual mull angle (180° minus the mull angle). Most bow angles will fall between a range of 6° and 18°.

BOW WINDOW – A projecting window consisting of three or more segments, each composed of individual window units - usually all identical in size – and joined in a

segmented radius (or semi-circle). Most bow windows consist of three to seven window panels.

BOX BAY (“POP-OUT”) – A term used to describe a 90° bay window, consisting of straight flankers (perpendicular to the wall surface) and a center section.

BRICK SOFFIT KIT – A special DecoRoof product that includes a clad soffit and the appropriate counter flashings to mount a DecoRoof to brickwork or masonry. *See **Brick & Airspace Allowance** for additional details.*

BRICK MOULD – The decorative wood (or other material) trim strip found on most wood windows that are not clad. It is attached to and frames the window frame itself. On most window installations, the window is pushed into the opening until the brick mould runs up against the sheathing. A window may have brick mould whether or not it is being used with brick. Our DecoRoof can be mounted directly to the top edge of the brick mould without any difficulty. *When ordering a DecoRoof, it is always a good idea to specify that brick mould is being used on a particular window, as sometimes the addition of brick mould changes the overall dimensions of the window.*

BRICK & AIRSPACE ALLOWANCE – The overall thickness (outside to inside) of the brick or masonry plus the airspace between the material and the sheathing. We use this dimension when fabricating the Brick Soffit Kit. *Our standard allowance is 4 ¼” unless otherwise specified on your purchase order.*

CASEMENT WINDOW – A single panel window unit whose sash is hinged on the side, and opens in the manner of a door.

CASING, AUXILLIARY – An optional “filler” piece available on some manufactured bays and bows. On some units, it is important to note its presence or absence.

CASING, FLAT – An optional window trim piece that adds more detail to the window. It is important to note if a window has factory installed flat casing, as this changes the window projection in many instances.

CLAD(DING), (WINDOW) – Generally, a wood window in which the exterior is protected against the elements by a layer of aluminum or vinyl or other material. In addition to being clad, the outside of a wood window frame and sash may be primed, varnished, lacquered, painted, or left unfinished.

COUNTER FLASHING – Used only for DecoRoof brick or masonry installations, counter flashing consists of several pieces of sheet metal (matching the roof material) that notch into the brick or masonry and overlaps the nailing flange on any DecoRoof unit. This overlap prevents the infiltration of water behind the roof unit. Counter flashings require a saw-cut (reglet) cut into the face of the masonry.

CROWN MOULD – An assembly, usually made of wood or other structural material, used to add detail to a window. *Note: Use of crown moulding will almost always change the window perimeter dimensions.*

CROWN MOULD KIT – An optional accessory for use with the DecoRoof. It consists of an extruded aluminum crown mould, prefinished in white, with a slot for mounting the roof panels, and mounting hardware. This kit mounts to the outermost window perimeter and sets back on the window frame by 1". *Note: Crown Mould Kit must be ordered with the roof unit, it is not designed for retrofit use, as it needs a larger than standard roof.*

DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW – A window unit with two sashes mounted one above the other, with each sash capable of being operated independently of the other. This type includes units that tilt for cleaning purposes.

FADE – The horizontal distance from the edge of the flanker jamb to the tip of the DecoRoof extension, measured at the nose. This is the part of the roof that is to the outside of the window frame, and does not lie over any part of the window. *This is also called the **Roof Extension**.*

FINISH - The material, color, and method of color application of a particular DecoRoof product. Example: *Aged Copper, Primed Aluminum.*

FIXED PANEL OR WINDOW – A non-operating panel or window (that does not open).

FLANGE, COUNTER FLASHING – The J-shaped hem on brick counter flashing that fits into the saw cut or reglet in the masonry or brickwork.

FLANGE, ROOF – The lower most part of an individual DecoRoof panel. This is the part that drops into the vinyl mounting strip.

FLANGE – The width of an individual roof panel flange, measured from one side to the other where the flange joins the roof overhang. In case of fit problems with a DecoRoof unit, we may ask for this dimension.

FLANKER DIMENSION – The distance from the point of the mullion or miter straight back to the wall surface (following the bay or bow angle), measured along the outermost edge of the flanker window perimeter.

FLANKER PANEL – The DecoRoof panel that is installed over a flanker window. This is best described as one of the two panels of either a bay or bow roof that meet the wall at the sides of the unit.

FLANKER WINDOW – One of the two window panels on a bay or bow window, which meets the wall at the sides of the unit.

FLASHING – The 1 ¼” flange at the top of each DecoRoof panel that functions as both flashing and nail flange. It installs under the siding in a standard installation, or under the brick counter flashing in a masonry installation. This is what makes the DecoRoof self-flashing.

FRAME OUT (JOB-SITE FRAMED) BAY – A bay window that is framed on the jobsite by a contractor, using conventional framing methods. Specific dimensions are required for roof fabrication.

FRAME, WINDOW – The part of a window that makes up its outer perimeter. The frame usually encloses one or more sashes, which – in turn – surround the actual glass. Window frames may be made of wood (clad or otherwise), aluminum, vinyl, or other structural materials. Frames are usually a more complex assembly than they may appear at first glance.

FRAME WIDTH – The jamb-to-jamb width of a flat (non-projecting) window or window assembly, as measured by the window manufacturer. This width usually does not include the nailing fin or brick mould.

GUSSET – A sheet metal fabrication that is riveted to the interior of the Classic roof panel. Its primary functions are to support the roof, make it rigid, and to form and maintain its curved shape.

HEIGHT, ROOF – The vertical distance from the bottom of the vinyl mounting strip to the top of the DecoRoof slope. Generally, this dimension is expressed as “exposed height”, and does not include the 1 ¼” nail flange/flashing at the top of the roof unit. The roof height is determined by roof style and window projection.

JAMB – One of two side pieces on a window frame.

JAMB DEPTH – The front-to-back dimension of a window jamb, measured back from the nailing fin or brick mould. Most jambs are set at 4 -9/16”, to match the thickness of the standard wall. Extension jambs may be used to accommodate thicker walls or special installations.

LOCK RIB – The rib used on the Capri style DecoRoof. It is wider and flatter than the ribs found on the other roof styles, and its chief function is to join the panels together at the seams of the roof unit, as well as cover the seams.

MASONRY – Any kind of stone or stone-like material, including brick. We use it to refer primarily to such non-brick materials as fieldstone, cinderblock, cultured stone, etc.

MASONRY ANCHORS – Any of several types of fasteners designed for use with brick or masonry. Because different types of masonry require different anchors, we do not supply anchors with our brick installation kits.

MASONRY OPENING – The width specified in the manufacturers catalog as the required opening to fit a particular window in a masonry installation. This dimension closely matches actual unit width of the window.

MODEL, WINDOW – The descriptive code used by a particular manufacturer to distinguish one particular window configuration from another.

MULL or MULLION (WINDOW) – A vertical piece that joins together two or more individual window frames or – occasionally - individual sashes. A bay window will have an angle mull between each flanker and the center section. Multiple unit center sections may have mullions between each individual window unit. Bow windows will have an angle mull between each individual window unit.

MULL FACET – That part of a mull that occupies a single plane. A straight (non-angled) mull will have a single facet, whereas an angled mull will have two.

NAILING FIN (WINDOW) – An aluminum or vinyl fin that runs around the perimeter of the window frame. It is used to nail the window to the sheathing or studs within the rough opening. Its use allows a certain amount of flexing of the wall without any resultant jamming of the window.

NOMINAL – In name only. Usually used to refer to the nominal projection (in contrast to the true projection) and the nominal width of a window panel (in contrast to the true width). Nominal window dimensions are usually approximations, and therefore not exact measurements.

NOSE – The outermost section of any individual DecoRoof roof panel. On the Classic, Contempo, and Contempo 612 styles, it is a vertical segment measuring 1 ½” from the top (where it joins the roof slope) to the bottom (where it joins the roof overhang). The Capri style does not have a “nose”, as the roof slope begins directly from the roof overhang.

NOTCH or REGLET – A 5/8” deep saw cut into the face of brick or masonry, used for installing brick counter flashings for a DecoRoof masonry installation. The cut is usually made with a circular saw with a masonry blade installed. The flanges of the counter flashings fit into these notches.

OVERHANG – A horizontal one-inch section of any DecoRoof roof panel that is designed to function as a drip edge. It connects the roof nose with the roof flange.

OVERHANG KIT – A DecoRoof accessory kit, designed to provide an additional 2 to 3 ½” of overhang beyond the face of the window. It consists of a soffit clad in material that matches the roof unit, cut to match the window perimeter. When installed properly, the kit will mount on the window frame approximately 1” back from the window face. *It is important to note that this kit must be ordered in conjunction with the roof (as it requires a larger than standard roof unit) and cannot be used in a retrofit application.*

PANEL, ROOF – One of the individual sections of any DecoRoof style. Each panel consists of a flashing/nailing flange, a nose, a slope, an overhang, and a mounting flange.

PANEL, WINDOW – An individual piece of glass, along with its necessary sash and frame. Also used to refer to an individual section of a bay or bow window.

PICTURE WINDOW – A window (usually a fairly large one) that does not operate or open. It is often the center section of a bay window.

POINT-TO-POINT – On a bay window, the distance (measured on the outermost face of the upper cladding or brick mould) across the center section, from the point of the angle mull on the left to the point of the angle mull on the right. Basically, this dimension includes the width of the center window frame(s), plus the width of two mull facets. On a bow window, it is the same measurement taken on any of the interior panels.

PRIMED WINDOW – A wood window in which the exterior has been painted with a primer coat for protection during installation and initial exposure. A finish coat must be applied to the window exterior to provide permanent protection from the elements.

PROJECTION, TRUE – The distance that the installed bay or bow window projects out from the wall. It is measured between two points: the wall surface where the roof flashing will attach, and the outermost point on the upper frame of the window perimeter. This usually means from the outer face of the wall sheathing to the outermost point on the upper frame cladding or brick mould.

PROJECTION, MANUFACTURER'S – (Also referred to as “catalog projection”) An arbitrary horizontal distance used by individual manufacturers. Some measure from the back of the head or seat board, some from the face of the stud, some from the face of the siding, some from the interior wall surface, and some from “points unknown”. Most measure only to the back of the nailing fin or brick mould, some measure to the outermost point, and some won't tell! We generally use this projection and then calculate the actual, or true projection.

REVEAL, WINDOW – That part of a bay or bow window jamb or frame section that extends out past the exterior sheathing and is exposed to view from the sides. On windows with nailing fins, it is the part of the window that extends in front of the fin.

RIB – One of several long metal pieces shaped like an inverted “U”. Ribs function as a seam cover between individual DecoRoof panels, and also cover any exposed screws. They also greatly enhance the appearance of the roof unit.

RIB RETAINER – A serrated vinyl extrusion that is mounted to each roof seam, and holds each rib in place.

ROOF EXTENSION – The horizontal distance from the edge of the flanker jamb to the tip of the DecoRoof extension at the nose. This is the part of the roof that is to the outside of the window frame, and does not lie over any part of the window. Also called the fade.

ROOF WIDTH – The total width of the roof unit, as measured at the wall. This is usually several inches wider than the window (because of the roof extension or “fade”) than either the window rough opening or the window unit width. The lower the window angle, the greater this fade will be. The greater the window reveal, the greater the roof extension as well.

ROUGH OPENING – The size of the hole in the wall that the manufacturer of the window recommends as best for proper installation. *Do not use this dimension for DecoRoof pricing.*

SASH – That part of the window structure that surrounds the actual glass. Sashes may be active (that is, movable) or fixed. The window frame, in turn, surrounds the window sash. A single window unit may have more than one sash within a single frame (double-hung windows, as an example).

SEALANT – Silicone used to seal the DecoRoof against both water and air infiltration. We use a true 50-year silicone to ensure long lasting protection. *Note: Silicones do not accept paint or other protective finishes.*

SEAM – The juncture between two panels or between any separate parts of the roof. All seams are normally sealed with silicone during installation.

SHEETING, POLYETHYLENE – A protective layer applied to the metal as soon as we receive it. The sheeting stays in place through all of the fabrication steps; and should be kept on the finished panels until they are fully installed. *Each panel is clearly marked with a warning label instructing the customer to peel the sheeting off of the panels after no more than 10 days have passed after installation.*

SIDING – The decorative and protective exterior of the walls of a structure. Standard installation of our roofs require that the flashings or nail flanges be mounted underneath the siding to ensure the most weatherproof installation.

SINGLE-HUNG WINDOW – A window unit with two sashes, mounted one above the other. Of these sashes, only one moves; and the movable one (usually the lower) moves in an up-and-down fashion.

SLOPE, ROOF – The most visible part of any individual DecoRoof panel. It is curved on the Classic style, and straight on all others. It is bounded at the top by the flashing/nailing flange, at the bottom by the nose, and at the sides by seams.

SOFFIT – A horizontal panel under a roof or overhang. In our Brick Soffit Kit and Overhang Kit, it is a metal-clad assembly that mounts directly to the window frame

perimeter. In our Canopy, soffit refers to the vinyl-clad portion of the underside of the Canopy base.

SUPPORT, CANOPY – An adjustable support brace for installation of the Canopy base. It allows for easy side-to-side and front-to-back leveling of the Canopy base, and will support the base with ease.

T-BEAM – A vinyl extrusion used on the Capri style roof. Its chief function is to lend support and rigidity to the roof unit and helps join the panels together (along with the lock rib).

UNIT WIDTH – The total width of a window unit – including the brick mould (on primed units). This width does not include the nailing fins on clad units.

VINYL MOUNTING STRIPS – A vinyl extrusion that is used to attach the roof panels to the window perimeter. The strip attaches to the outermost window perimeter, and the roof panels fit into the slot provided for them. These strips are common to all of our roof styles.