Windows 101

Characteristics affecting energy efficiency:

Argon Gas:

Description: an inert gas that is injected between the panes of the glass unit to:

-Provide a thermal barrier
-Improve energy efficiency

⚠ *some manufacturers use regular air which is significantly less efficient;*

⚠ *the 7/8" air space used by some manufacturers is not optimal for Argon gas energy performance, the 3/4" air space used by Bonneville Solutions is more energy efficient*

Low-E Glass Coating:

Description: a thin transparent metallic layer applied to the glass. Bonneville Solutions's windows allow for up to two coatings which:

-Allow solar energy from the sun in
-Reduce heat loss

⚠ *some manufacturers use 'clear' glass with no coating as standard*

Spacer Bar:

Description: a bar that holds the panes of glass apart. Stainless steel spacers, like the one used by Bonneville Solutions, have the following benefits:

-Less conductive than others
-Reduces heat loss
-Reduces condensation

⚠ *some manufacturers use plastic or foam spacers; these can result in argon gas loss and tend to be less durable than Bonneville's Intercept Ultra spacer*

Glass Unit (Glazed unit):

Description: the glass unit is composed of a number of panes of glass (typically 2 or 3) which are separated by a 'spacer bar' and sealed in order to:

-Keep the unit together
-Keep moisture from entering

Additional panes of glass allow for additional spaces filled with gas - meaning the more energy efficient the window

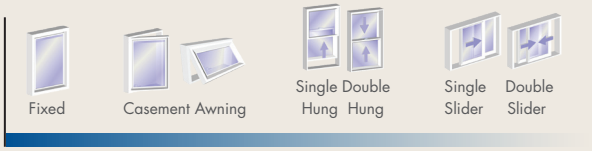
Weatherstip:

Description: a flexible gasket placed around the window to minimize air and water infiltration

Bonneville Solutions uses triple weatherstripping on all products, further reducing the chances of infiltration.

Window Styles:

Due to the nature of their design, some window styles are more energy efficient than others:



Placement based on the AAMA/WDMA 101/I.S.2/A440-05 rating system; placement may be different when based on another rating system.