FOREWORD


This document is published annually, but maybe published more frequently if the need arises. Please contact NFRC to assure that you are reading from the most recent edition of NFRC Technical Interpretations. These NFRC Technical Interpretations, where applicable, will be incorporated into future editions of their respective program documents.

Questions on the use of this procedure should be addressed to:

National Fenestration Rating Council
6305 Ivy Lane, Suite 140
Greenbelt, MD 20770
Voice: (301) 589-1776
Fax: (301) 589-3884
Email: info@nfrc.org
Website: www.nfrc.org
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**Interpretation Requested:**

Is TI-100-00003* (Nominal Glass Thickness) applicable to NFRC 200 procedure also?

*(Can nominal glass thickness be used for NFRC 100 U-factor calculations-details see Technical Interpretation manual -1997 Part I)*

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**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 200 (1997) and NFRC 200 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**

NFRC 200 (2001) sec. 6.1.1

**Referenced Pages:**

Page 8

**Interpretation:**

Yes. Nominal glass thickness may be used for determining the SHGCc and VTc of the glazing system.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
How are strip window wall simulated? Are intermediate Jambs measured centerline to centerline?

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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100 (1997) and NFRC 100 (2001), NFRC 200 (1997) and NFRC 200 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**
NFRC 100 (1997) sec. 5.2, NFRC 100 (2001) sec. 1.5.3

**Referenced Pages:**
Page 14 and Pages 1 – 21 respectively

**Interpretation:**
Strip windows were determined to be the same as a window wall; therefore, intermediate vertical members are simulated for the jambs based on centerline to centerline dimensions.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

Interpretation Requested:
What boundary condition must one apply when the frame is made of a metal material and the sash is made of a vinyl material?

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Pertinent Document:
Simulation Manual (SM)

Referenced Sections: SM section 6.5.1
Referenced Pages: Page 6 – 24

Interpretation:
A single boundary condition must be applied to the entire interior surface of a given frame section, even if it contains different material components (i.e. vinyl sash and aluminum frame). The surface condition applied shall be the component with the greatest interior exposed area of that section. This may result in different boundary conditions being applied to different cross-sections (i.e. the fixed portion of a horizontal slider could be an aluminum boundary while the vent section could be a vinyl boundary). This interpretation allows this condition. This does not alter the rules of section 6.6 pertaining to applied caps and/or cladding.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

Interpretation Requested:

When a manufacturer builds a sidelite or transom product that cannot be area weighted at the standard NFRC sizes, how should these products be area weighted?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
---|---|---
03/03/2003 | 03/03/2003 | 03/24/2003

Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100 (2001) and NFRC 200 (2001)

Referenced Sections: NFRC 100 (2001) Table 1

Referenced Pages: Pages 1 – 21

Interpretation:

For sidelite and transom designs that when area weighted at the standard NFRC sizes, there is no center of glass and/or less than 2 1/2" edge of glass, the product shall be area weighted with each section at the manufacturer’s standard frame height (pfd) plus 2.5 inches of edge of glass. In no case shall the total product height of transoms be less than 14 inches or the total product width of sidelights less than 16 inches. This interpretation may affect the width of sidelites or the height of transoms only.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Interpretation Requested:
Table 5.3 of the NFRC Simulation Manual details the “Maximum Gas Concentration Achieved” for three gas fill techniques. What percentage of gas concentration is allowed when simulating a mixed gas (more than one gas type, e.g. Argon and Krypton)?

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Pertinent Document:
Simulation Manual (SM)

Referenced Sections: SM Section 5.3.3.
Referenced Pages: Page 5 – 10

Interpretation:
For IG units with multiple gases, the simulation shall be performed using the gas concentrations stipulated by the manufacturer, but in no case can the simulation exceed the “Maximum Gas Concentration” shown in table 5.3 for the fill technique used. In the case where the fill technique is “Two-Probe with concentration sensor” and the gas mix is Krypton & Argon, the Maximum Gas Concentration of the mixed gas shall not exceed 90%.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
What is the procedure for simulating product where glazing was tested under ASTM C 1363 procedure, e.g. dome skylight?

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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100 (2001) and NFRC 100 (1997)

**Referenced Sections:**
NFRC 100 Section 1.5.2.2

**Referenced Pages:**
Page 1 – 19

**Interpretation:**
- Test the dome only using ASTM C 1363 test procedure to determine the conductance value.
- Use the conductance value and create a glass in WINDOW having thickness equivalent to frame IG insert opening.
- Import the glazing of the modeled glazing into the frame (150mm, 6 inches). Note the value of the film coefficients. Run all cross-sections in accordance with NFRC requirements.
- Area wt. and obtain the total U-factor, the using the COG U-factor calculated in WINDOW or later using the film coefficient from THERM/F I R M E import and the conductance value.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

Interpretation Requested:

For laminated glass:

a) Can a simulator use the actual pane thickness for determining SHGC and VT?

b) If the table 6.1 approach is used does one have to use the actual lami-pane thicknesses for laminated pane less than or equal to 7.1 mm for modeling SHGC and VT or use 3mm – 0.764mm – 3mm to be the representative laminated glass?

Date Requested                  Initial Interpretation Date     Final TIPC Approval Date
03/20/2003                      04/02/2003                      04/04/2003

Pertinent Document:

NFRC 200 (2001)

Referenced Sections: Referenced Pages:
NFRC 200 (2001) sec. 6.1.1 Page 10

Interpretation:

a) Yes, actual laminated pane thickness is always an option that can be used for determining SHGC and VT.

b) If the Table 6.1 approach is used for laminated pane less than or equal to 7.1 mm for modeling SHGC and VT, the simulator shall use 3mm – 0.764mm – 3mm to be the representative laminated glass.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:


# NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

## Interpretation Requested:

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<td>For a Window Wall or strip window, how can the Jamb cross-sections be modeled to reflect center line to center-line modeling?</td>
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## Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
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06/03/2003 | 06/08/2003 | 06/08/2003

## Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100 (2001), NFRC 200 (2001), NFRC 500 (2001)

## Referenced Sections:

| NFRC 100 - Table 1 foot notes |
| Page 21 |

## Interpretation:

For determining the NFRC Rating:

a) Simulate the intermediate vertical as jambs and the intermediate horizontal members as head and sill, with the glazing modeled on both sides.

b) Assign the boundary condition in accordance with the THERM/WINDOW simulation manual.

c) Determine one-half of the frame cross-section (see attached figure) by measuring the PFD dimension from site-line to site-line on the interior and dividing the distance by a factor of 2. Draw a datum line and insert a point in the THERM file on the interior and exterior sides of the frame section at this intersection. This will allow you to assign different U-Factor and SHGC tags to each half.

d) When using the intermediate horizontal member as the head and sill, the member shall be run (calculated) twice, once as the head and once as the sill as follows:

e) When running the section as the sill, set the “properties” in the THERM file to Sill. Set the U-factor tag on the interior centerline point to the top site-line as Frame, and the first 63.5mm of the glass as edge. (NOTE: If CR calculations will be performed,
make sure that the glazing cavity height is set to 1900mm). Assign the lower half of the frame and bottom glass a U-factor tag of ‘None’. On the exterior side, assign the top half of the frame center-line to site-line as SHGC exterior. All other sections on the exterior are assigned a tag of ‘None’.

f) When running the section as the head, set the “properties” in the Therm file to Head. Set the U-factor tag on the interior centerline point to the bottom site-line as Frame, and the first 63.5mm of the glass as edge. (NOTE: If CR calculations will be performed, make sure that the glazing cavity height is set to 1900mm). Assign the upper half of the frame and top glass a U-factor tag of ‘None’. On the exterior side, assign the bottom half of the frame center-line to site-line as SHGC exterior. All other sections on the exterior are assigned a tag of ‘None’.

g) When using the intermediate vertical member as the jambs, the member shall be run (calculated) twice, once as the left jamb and once as the right jamb as follows:

h) When running the section as the right jamb, set the “properties” in the THERM file to Jamb. Set the U-factor tag on the interior centerline point to the top site-line as Frame, and the first 63.5mm of the glass as edge. (NOTE: CR calculations are not applicable to jamb sections). Assign the lower half of the frame and bottom glass a U-factor tag of ‘None’. On the exterior side, assign the top half of the frame center-line to site-line as SHGC exterior. All other sections on the exterior are assigned a tag of ‘None’.

i) When running the section as the left jamb, set the “properties” in the THERM file to Jamb. Set the U-factor tag on the interior centerline point to the bottom site-line as Frame, and the first 63.5mm of the glass as edge. (NOTE: CR calculations are not applicable to jamb sections). Assign the upper half of the frame and top glass a U-factor tag of ‘None’. On the exterior side, assign the bottom half of the frame center-line to site-line as SHGC exterior. All other sections on the exterior are assigned a tag of ‘None’.

j) Determine frame and edge-of-glazing U factors for each cross-section.

k) Use the values obtained for the jambs, head, sill and the intermediate vertical member in equation 4 of NFRC 100 to calculate the total U-factor.

l) The same procedure shall be used to calculate SHGC, VT and Condensation Resistance.

For representative product used for validation test:
a) Simulate the full vertical intermediate member twice. Once with the left glass replaced with wood, which is the same thickness as the IG unit, and once with the right glass replaced with wood, which is the same thickness as the IG unit. The wood shall extend to the original site line (This is for the left and right jambs).

b) Simulate the full intermediate horizontal member twice. Once with the top glass replaced with wood, which is the same thickness as the IG unit, and once with the bottom glass replaced with wood, which is the same thickness as the IG unit. The wood shall extend to the original site line (This is for the head and sill).

Produce the test sample with the same cross sections as simulated in steps a & b.

The reported product simulated value shall be based on the simulations as performed in steps 1 through 7. Validation is checked by comparing the values obtained by simulating the product using steps a & b and the physical test results.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
1) Measure the PFD distance between site-lines and divide by 2. Draw the datum line.

2) Assign U-factor tag to the upper part of the datum line interior boundary condition

3) Assign SHGC exterior tag to the upper part of the datum line exterior boundary condition
## NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

**Interpretation Requested:**

How can a manufacturer of side-hinged exterior doors simplify the evaluation of multiple sill options available in a given side-hinged exterior door system?

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**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 200 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**

NFRC 100 - Section 3.3

**Referenced Pages:**

Page 3 – 2

**Interpretation:**

Side-hinged exterior door sill systems that are non-metal or metal and meet the requirement of a thermally broken member, as defined in NFRC 100-2001 Section 1.3, may be given the same total product U-factor as the same door system option with the NFRC default sill.

Side-hinged exterior door sill systems that are metal and do not meet the requirement of a thermally broken member, as defined in NFRC 100-2001 Section 1.3, may be given total product U-factor 0.10 W/m²°C (0.02 BTU/hr*ft²*F) higher than the same door system option with the NFRC default sill system.

The simulation report shall include a simulation for the exact option as tested.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**

TIP-2003-13
07/09/2003
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

Interpretation Requested:
A standard window product is made with and without dividers. The dividers must be modeled in accordance with NFRC 100, but the default divider pattern does not allow for the full 63.5mm of edge-of-glass (divider) to be modeled. How should this product be area-weighted? (See attached drawing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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<tr>
<td>08/19/2003</td>
<td>09/08/2003</td>
<td>09/08/2003</td>
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</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100 (2001)

Referenced Sections: NFRC Section 1.4.2, 1.4.4.1

Referenced Pages: Page 1 – 11, 1 – 15

Interpretation:
This interpretation shall apply to all fenestration products.
Increase the overall dimension(s) by the distance of the overlap, thereby restoring the 63.5mm edge and divider-edge dimensions, leaving the center-of-glass area equal to zero.

Note: This would be the same as the interpretation for transoms and sidelites (TI-100-99008)

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Products having Edge of Glazing less than 63.5mm (2.5\"")
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
How do we model greenhouse/garden windows?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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<tr>
<td>09/04/2003</td>
<td>09/08/2003</td>
<td>09/08/2003</td>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**

NFRC 100 (2001) sec. 1.5.3

**Referenced Pages:**

Page 1 – 21

**Interpretation:**

Currently greenhouse/garden windows cannot be simulated. They are test only products.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
Tapes are used for decorative window applications. It can be used to simulate the appearance of grids or other designs. The main question is: Can this product be ignored when calculating U, SHGC, and VT. If not, how can it be rated?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100 (2001) and NFRC 200 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**
- NFRC 100, section 1.4.4.1
- NFRC 200 section 6.1.1

**Referenced Pages:**
- NFRC 100- Page. 1 – 15
- NFRC 200 Page 9

**Interpretation:**
Tapes that are transparent or translucent shall be deemed to be equivalent the same glass without the tape.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
When calculating the number of horizontal and vertical dividers, which dimensions should be used?

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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100 (2001) and NFRC 200 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**
- NFRC 100- section 1.4.2,
- NFRC 200- section 6.1.1

**Referenced Pages:**
- Pages 1 – 11
- Page 9

**Interpretation:**
The overall window dimension shall be used to determine the number of horizontal and vertical dividers.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
How are Tubular Day-lighting Device (TDD) tested in accordance with NFRC 201?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 200 (2001) and NFRC 201 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**
Addendum to NFRC 200, NFRC 201 Section 7.1

**Referenced Pages:**
NFRC 201 Page 33

**Interpretation:**
For testing Tubular Day-lighting Device:

1. Test per NFRC 201 with the following stipulations.
2. Install per manufacturer’s instructions, include manufacturer’s installation instructions as appendix to test report.
3. Build a 30” thick surround panel with opening of sufficient size to install the TDD.
4. The size tested shall be 14” shaft diameter and 30” shaft length size. If manufacturer does not make a TDD with exactly 14” diameter shaft use the equation in Section 1.5.3 of NFRC 100 to determine the minimum deviation from 14” tube.
5. If the dome is not symmetrical, install in orientation in manufacturer’s instructions. Include orientation in report.
6. Test with a 30 degree altitude angle of incidence, plus or minus 5 degrees. The azimuth shall be the same as sun within plus or minus 5 degrees. No test shall be conducted with the sun less than 30 degree altitude or greater than 60 degree altitude.
7. The Apf (product area) used to calculate the SHGC shall be the size of the opening required for mounting minus clearances
8. The pyranometer shall be installed normal to sun plus or minus 5 degrees.
9. The TDD shall be sealed on both interior and exterior to prevent air leakage.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
When defining exterior Slightly Ventilated Cavities, should cavities ≤2mm within the defined Slightly Ventilated Cavities be treated as standard Frame Cavities?

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</thead>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
THERM 5/WINDOW5 NFRC Simulation Manual (SM)

**Referenced Sections:**
SM section 6.3.7

**Referenced Pages:**
Page 6–13

**Interpretation:**
Yes. When an exterior cavity has been defined as a “Frame Cavity Slightly Ventilated NFRC 100-2001” per the simulation manual and now engulfs cavities that have openings less than or equal to 2mm, the cavities ≤2mm shall be filled with the standard “Frame Cavity NFRC 100-2001.”

Example:

![Diagram of Frame Cavity Slightly Ventilated Cavity NFRC 2001](image)

Fill this cavity with standard Frame cavity - NFRC 2001

Figure: 1
Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:

Fully Ventilated
If aspect ratio less than 1
else Frame cavity NFRC 2001 if aspect ration greater than 1

Open if aspect ratio less than 1.0 and slightly ventilated cavity if aspect ratio greater than 1.0

Frame Cavity-
NFRC 2001

Figure: 2
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

Interpretation Requested:
Can an Air Leakage rating for a casement be used on the awning?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 400 (2001)

Referenced Sections: NFRC 400 - Section 3.1
Referenced Pages: Page 1

Interpretation:
No.

The current NFRC 400 section 3.1 states: “A series of fenestration products specific to operator type (see Table 1 of NFRC 100) and framing material.”

No groupings of product lines are allowed under the NFRC 400 procedure.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
# NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

**Interpretation Requested:**

How do we model the trapped air spaces within TruSeal’s DuraSeal spacer?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**

NFRC 100 - Section 1.5.1

**Referenced Pages:**

Pages 1 – 17

**Interpretation:**

Create a new solid material called “still air cavity” with a conductivity of 0.024 W/m-K. Use this material for the air that is trapped between the aluminum corrugated strip and the butyl. Note: The 0.024 W/m-K is the same conductivity used in the 3-D modeling calculation for Bolts, etc.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
## Interpretation Requested:

If manufacturer makes flush or panel doors of the size 36” wide by 80” high and provides drawings for the same, which section of the door needs to be scaled in order to simulate the NFRC standard model size door 1000mm wide by 2000mm high?

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<thead>
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<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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## Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100 (2001) and NFRC 200 (2001)

## Referenced Sections:

- NFRC 100 (2001) section 1.5.3,
- NFRC 200 (2001) section 5.1

## Referenced Pages:

- Pages 1 – 21
- Page 6

## Interpretation:

The stile and rail (PFD) dimensions are held constant and the panel (PFD) dimensions are equally adjusted to account for the difference between the as built and as rated sizes.

## Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

Interpretation Requested:
Can a fenestration product listed in Section 2.2.1 of the NFRC 200-2001 be simulated for Certification?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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Pertinent Document:
NFRC 200 (2001); NFRC 201 (November 2002)

Referenced Sections:  Referenced Pages:
NFRC 200 sec. 2.2.1, 6.2  Page 2, 10;
NFRC 201 sec. 7.2.2.1  Page 34

Interpretation:
The COG SHGC derived from an NFRC 201 test may be used in an NFRC 200 calculation to determine SHGC for the total fenestration product. As shown in section 6.2 of NFRC 200 (2001).

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
When using the NFRC default caming for swing door simulations which shape and material is considered the default configuration?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100 (2001) and NFRC 200 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFRC 100 section 3.4</th>
<th>Page 3–2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NFRC 200 Section 6.1.1</td>
<td>Page 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**
The flat caming (H-Bar) shall be used as the default shape. Lacquered Yellow Brass conductivity = 119 w/m-k, e = 0.9 (source ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals) shall be the default material.

Caming drawing dxf file is available from the NFRC website. Drawing attached
### Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFILE</th>
<th>MTL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-ROUND</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-FLAT</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE: FOR CRYSTAL DIAMONDS LITES, H-FLAT BRASS Caming IS DESIGNATED BY A "-1A" IN THE PART#.**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**

If a manufacturer does not build an embossed sidelight or raised panel sidelight product in a size near the NFRC Table 1 size how does the simulator determine the Day light opening/Panel width and height dimensions for the standard NFRC size?

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Requested</th>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100( 2001) and NFRC 200 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**

NFRC 100 Table 1, NFRC 100 Figures 5 and 7

**Referenced Pages:**

NFRC 100 pg 1-21, 7-5, 7-7

**Interpretation:**

The stile and rail (PFD) dimensions are held constant and the panel (PFD) dimensions are equally adjusted to account for the difference between the as built and as rated sizes.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
Interpretation Requested:
What size does one use for the least deviation formula of section 7.2.2.1 of NFRC 201?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
--- | --- | ---

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 200 (2001), NFRC 201(2001)

Referenced Sections: | Referenced Pages:
--- | ---
NFRC 201 (2001) Section 7.2.2.1 | NFRC 201 (2001) Page 34

Interpretation:
Use the procedure in NFRC 100 to determine the least deviation from 1m by 1m (39” by 39”).

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
What are the guidelines regarding the size of a glazing specimen submitted for ASTM C 1363 Center-Of-Glazing Component testing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100 (2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referenced Sections:</th>
<th>Referenced Pages:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NFRC 100 (2001) section 1.6.1.2</td>
<td>Page 1-24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**
Use the procedure in NFRC 100 to determine the least deviation from 1 meter by 1 meter (39” by 39”). Resultant conductance value can be used for all product types specified in Table 1 of NFRC 100.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
Interpretation Requested:
The calculation of entry door SHGC for opaque components of the door is not well defined. The equation from ISO 15099 for frame SHGC is:

\[ \text{SHGC}_f = \alpha_f \cdot \frac{U_f}{A_{\text{surf}} \cdot h_{\text{out}}} \]

The unknown in this equation is the \( h_{\text{out}} \) convection coefficient. The \( h_{\text{out}} \) term cannot be calculated by Window or Therm. Approximating the door core construction in Window 5.2 resulted in \( h_{\text{out}} \) values between 29.2 and 29.4 W/m²°C. The NFRC 102 test procedure standardizes \( h_{\text{out}} \) a 30 W/m²°C. Can the SHGC coefficient for opaque components of door be calculated with an \( h_{\text{out}} \) of 30 W/m²°C.

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</thead>
</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100 (2001) and NFRC 200 (2001)

Referenced Sections:
- NFRC 100 (2001) Section 1.5.1
- NFRC 200 (2001) section 5.1.3

Referenced Pages:
- Page 1–17
- Page 6

Interpretation:
Yes.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Interpretation Requested:
How is the IG unit with intermediate pane having lead divider and insert frame modeled? For U-factor and SHGC?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC Simulation Manual (June 2003)

Referenced Sections:  Referenced Pages:
Sec. 8.3               Page 8-10
**Interpretation:**

Caming shall be modeled in accordance with section 8.3.1 of NFRC simulation manual and as per steps defined below.

![Diagram of Caming modeling steps](image-url)
The insert frame is modeled as designed.
Site line will still be defined by the inside frame site line point.

*Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:*
Interpretation Requested:
What nominal glass thickness needs to be selected for glass not covered by the range for nominal glass thickness given in NFRC 100 (2001)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100 (2001)

Referenced Sections:
Section 1.4.4. in NFRC 100 (2001)
Section 6 in ASTM C 1036

Referenced Pages:
Page 1 – 14
Table 1 in ASTM C 1036

Interpretation:
Use actual thickness for the glasses, which are not covered by the nominal glass thickness range specified.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interpretation Requested:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can centerline-to centerline modeling used to model curtain wall be applied to sloped glazed wall systems?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**

**Referenced Sections:**
TI-manual 2001 - TI-2003-12

**Interpretation:**
No. See NFRC 100(2001) Table 1 note 4.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
Can a Center-of-Glazing Component Test for a dome skylight also be used for a pyramidal dome which utilizes the same material for the dome to determine the COG U-factor?

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>04/02/2004</td>
<td>05/20/2004</td>
<td>05/20/2004</td>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**
1.5.2.2.

**Interpretation:**
No. Separate testing is required.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
How many thermocouples (TCs) shall we attach on the Surround Panel (SP) surface during an NFRC 102-2001 test? In section 5.1.4.2(A) of NFRC 102-2001, there is no equation where the second paragraph starts with “This Equation”. In section 6.5.2.1(A) mentions 8 TCs minimum with exact locations. Which requirement shall we follow?

NFRC 102 section 6.5.2.1 (A), minimum of 8 temperature sensors, shall be followed.
Interpretation Requested:

Nu number of frame cavity in the THERM 5.2 program is not known in advance, because the temperatures and heat flow directions are calculated during the program execution. However, simulation manual does not point this out and it suggests checking Nu number during the modeling (drawing) process, which would result in incorrect Nu value. This may result in many unnecessary subdivisions of the frame cavity, even though the Nu can be 1.0 or very close to that value once the temperatures are calculated. Current procedure requires to subdivide cavities based on the “Nu” number that is displayed before the run in order “to preserve simplicity”. I think that this approach is more cumbersome and it is incorrect. Should cavities be broken after performing the first simulation run?

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<td>11/11/2003</td>
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</table>

Pertinent Document:

NFRC Simulation Manual

Referenced Sections: Section 6.3.6

Referenced Pages: 6-12

Interpretation:

The simulation modeling procedure pertaining to the Nu value is well defined in the NFRC simulation manual.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Interpretation Requested:

Are the glazing sizes listed in the second column of the two tables on page 3-3 of section 3 in NFRC 100 (2001) the day light opening size?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
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04/20/2004 | 06/24/2004 | 06/24/2004

Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100 (2001), NFRC Simulation Manual

Referenced Sections: Section 3.4
Referenced Pages: 3-3

Interpretation:

Yes.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**

1. For products requiring the center-of-glazing test procedure, can obscure, patterned, and tinted versions of the glass be represented by clear versions for U-Factor?

2. For products requiring the center-of-glazing test procedure, can obscure, patterned, and tinted versions of the glass be represented by clear versions for SHGC?

**Date Requested** | **Initial Interpretation Date** | **Final TIPC Approval Date**
--- | --- | ---
05/24/2004 | 06/24/2004 | 06/24/2004

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100 (2001) and NFRC 200 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**

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<tr>
<td>NFRC 100 (2001) Section 1.6.1.2</td>
<td>Page 1-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFRC 200 (2001) Section 6.2</td>
<td>Page 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**

1. Yes, for products requiring center-of-glazing test procedure, obscure, patterned, and tinted versions of the glass can be represented by clear versions for U-Factor.

2. No. Each product must be tested independently, as the SHGC values may be different.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**

Withdrawn November 7, 2005
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

Interpretation Requested:
Please clarify the ambient test temperature conditions.

<table>
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Pertinent Document:
NFRC 102 (2001)

Referenced Sections: 
4.2 (a) Number 2

Referenced Pages:
4

Interpretation:
Clarification

The following temperature conditions shall be used:
Interior Temperature: 21.0 C (69.8 F) +/- 0.3C (+/- 0.5 F)
Exterior Temperature: -18.0 C (-0.4 F) +/- 0.3C (+/- 0.5 F)

NFRC 102 defined the interior temperature as 21.1 C, this was a typographical error.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**
How are corrugated plastic panels that are manufactured and installed without frames rated for U-factor and SHGC?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**Pertinent Document:**

**Referenced Sections:**
- NFRC 100 (2001) – 1.21-c

**Referenced Pages:**
- NFRC 100 (2001) – 1.1
- NFRC 200 (2001) – 1

**Interpretation:**

**U-factor** – A specimen sized per TI-2004-08 shall be tested per ASTM C1363 and NFRC 102 as center-of-glazing. The Ust (standardized thermal transmittance) shall be U-factor for the product.

**SHGC** – A specimen sized per TI-2004-07 shall be tested per NFRC 201 as center-of-glazing. The SHGC of the product shall be the tested center-of-glazing.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001**

**Interpretation Requested:**

How are factory assembled horizontal and vertical slider storm windows modeled for;

1. The cavities between two operable and fix/operable sashes?
2. The cavity between two mullions treated while modeling the cross-section?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100-2001, Therm5/Window 5 NFRC Simulation Manual

**Referenced Sections:**

- Section 1.2.1
- Section 8.4

**Referenced Pages:**

- Page 1-1
- Page 8 – 21

**Interpretation:**

1. Cavities between sashes are treated in similar manner as cavities between the storm and the IG unit; they are filled and linked to the glazing cavity above or below.
2. Cavities between two mullions are treated as a glazing cavity. Link the air cavity to the glazing cavity above or below.

The storms are modeled assuming no air leakage.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
# NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2001

**Interpretation Requested:**

How to calculate U-Factor, SHGC and VT for a product having glazing system with 6 glass layers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100 (2001)

**Referenced Sections:**  
Section 2.2, 1.5.1

**Referenced Pages:**  
2-1, 2-2, 1-17, & 1-8

**Interpretation:**

The calculations shall be performed using a methodology presented in the document entitled, “Calculation Methodology for Heat Transfer and Solar Hat Gain of a 6-Layer Glazing Unit”.

This document can be obtained from NFRC website [www.nfrc.org](http://www.nfrc.org) under NFRC resources.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**
Can a Pet door in combination window be rated per NFRC 100-2004?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/29/2004</td>
<td>03/17/2005</td>
<td>03/17/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004

**Referenced Sections:**
Section 4.4

**Referenced Pages:**
Page 21 and 22

**Interpretation:**
One cannot rate a pet door per a TIPC request.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**

---

NFRC TI-2005-01
Pet Door in Combination Window

March 17, 2005
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:
Can with permanently attached louvers be rated in accordance with NFRC 100-2004, NFRC 200-2004?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>01/29/2004</td>
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<td>03/17/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100 -2004, NFRC 200-2004

Referenced Sections:  
Section 4.4

Referenced Pages:  
Page 21 and 22

Interpretation:
The Louvers are considered as an attachment and can not be rated. The window could be rated without the louvers.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:
Clarify whether default door frames may be used with sidelites to be used alongside doors?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04/15/2005</td>
<td>06/20/2005</td>
<td>06/20/2005</td>
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</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100 (2001, 2004), Section 3.0; NFRC Simulation Manual section 8.7

Referenced Sections: Section 3.0  
Referenced Pages: Section 8.7

Interpretation:
The NFRC approved default frame used for slab doors shall also be permitted to be used for slab sidelites.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**
For glazing matrix consisting of double pane and triple pane glazing configuration how does one perform divider grouping?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07/21/2005</td>
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<td>08/18/2005</td>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004

**Referenced Sections:**
Section 4.2 & 4.3

**Interpretation:**
For the purpose of determining U-factors, divider groups shall consist only of variations in divider materials, size and shapes. After all divider options have been identified within a product line, the frame and edge-of-glazing heat loss shall be simulated for each divider option in the appropriate glazing category (double pane or triple pane) with the lowest center-of-glazing U-factor in the glazing category. Divider group leaders for double pane and triple pane configuration shall represent the double pane group and triple pane groups respectively.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:
For glazing matrix consisting of double pane and triple pane glazing configuration how does one perform spacer grouping?

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Requested</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>07/21/2005</td>
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Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: Section 4.2.4.2
Referenced Pages: Page 15

Interpretation:
For the purpose of determining U-factors, spacer groups shall consist only of variations in spacer materials, size and shapes. After all spacer options have been identified within a product line, the frame and edge-of-glazing heat loss shall be simulated for each spacer option in the appropriate glazing category (double pane or triple pane) with the lowest center-of-glazing U-factor in the glazing category. Spacer group leaders for double pane and triple pane configuration shall represent the double pane group and triple pane groups respectively.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**
What tag is applied for Exterior Boundary condition applied to 1” by 4” nominal fir trim applied on non-removable nail on fin?

<table>
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<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004

<table>
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<th>Referenced Sections</th>
<th>Referenced Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 4.2.5</td>
<td>Page 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**
Boundary condition applied shall be NFRC 100-2001 Exterior and the Tag = none. (See figure below)
Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**Interpretation Requested:**
Which Center-of-glazing value is used for the determination of SHGC and VT values of 0.0 and 1.0?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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<td>08/18/2005</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 200-2004

**Referenced Sections:**
Section 4.5.D

**Referenced Pages:**
Page 10

**Interpretation:**
For determination of the SHGC and VT values of 0.0 and 1.0 use the lowest center-of-glazing option from the Product Line. Should the Lowest center-of-glazing option be included in a group then the group leader option shall be used to determine the SHGC and VT of 0 and 1.
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:

Are additional profiles attached to the perimeter of a window frame to be modeled as part of the same product line? Is it an individual product within a product line?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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<td>07/21/2005</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: Referenced Pages:

Section 4.2.5.B Page 16

Interpretation:

No. The fenestration product with the additional attached profile is to be treated as a separate product line. (See the example below)
Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Interpretation Requested:
How is a dome skylight which does not include a frame or flashing to be simulated and tested?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07/21/2005</td>
<td>07/21/2005</td>
<td>08/18/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pertinent Document:

Referenced Sections:  
Section 4.1.2
Section 4.1.2

Referenced Pages:  
Page 10
Page 6

Interpretation:
A dome skylight which does not include a frame or flashing shall be considered a test only option in accordance with Section 4.1.2.
No simulation or Center-of-Glazing component test is required.
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**

1. For products requiring the center-of-glazing test procedure, can obscure, patterned, and tinted versions of the glass be represented by clear versions for U-Factor?
2. For products requiring the center-of-glazing test procedure, can obscure, and patterned, versions of the glass be represented by clear versions for SHGC?
3. For products requiring the center-of-glazing test procedure, can tinted versions of the glass be represented by clear versions for SHGC?

**Date Requested** | **Initial Interpretation Date** | **Final TIPC Approval Date**
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**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004

**Referenced Sections:**

| Section 4.2.5.F.i | Page 17 |
| Section 4.5.G.ii | Page 11 |

**Interpretation:**

1. Yes, as long as the emissivity does not change.
2. Yes, as long as the emissivity does not change.
3. No. Tinted version product shall be tested independently for the SHGC value

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:
How are (dual skin with air gap or insulated gap) translucent panels rated for SHGC? How can different skin/infill attached to the panels be grouped?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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<tr>
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Pertinent Document:
NFRC 200-2004

Referenced Sections: Section 2.1.E & 4.5
Referenced Pages: Pages 1 and 9

Interpretation:
Manufacture can group thickness of translucent panes (skins) only in accordance with table 6.2 of NFRC 200-2004. Different tints of the translucent panes (skins) and different infill are not allowed to be grouped, therefore are treated as individual products in the same product line.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
## NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

### Interpretation Requested:
Clarify whether the sidelite products with same panel and different frames shall be treated as individual products within one Product Line?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004

### Referenced Sections:
Section 5.2

### Referenced Pages:
Page 35

### Interpretation:
The slab sidelite products with same panel and different frames shall be treated as individual products within one product line. This means that each frame option would need to be individually modeled or grouped. Generic frames shall not be used instead of real frames.

### Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
## NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

### Interpretation Requested:

What are the differences (if any) in the simulation procedure for Tubular Daylighting Devices which have a square bottom diffuser section? Is there any variation to account for the diffuser section being larger than the tube diameter?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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### Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004

### Referenced Sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4-3</th>
<th>Page 22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 5.4</td>
<td>Page 55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interpretation:

For non circular diffuser, for simulation use the circular diffuser with surface area equal to actual non circular diffuser surface area.

### Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
# NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

## Interpretation Requested:
SHGC & VT for unspecified glazing unit for site built products?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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## Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referenced Sections</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 5.6.4.1</td>
<td>Page 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 4.5</td>
<td>Page 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Interpretation:
Language as specified to determine $\text{SHGC}_0$ and $\text{SHGC}_1$, $\text{VT}_0$ and $\text{VT}_1$ as specified in NFRC document shall be applicable.

## Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
# NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

**InterpretationRequested:**
What procedure should be followed for component or spacer substitution with respect to simulation procedures?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004

**Referenced Sections:**
<table>
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<th>Section 4.3.2.3</th>
<th>Referenced Pages:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page 21</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**
Spacer substitution as is written in this paragraph is applicable for testing section only.
Spacer grouping for simulation is covered under section 4.2.4.2.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**
Can one group the test-only COG options including between-glass shades based on the known COG properties without between-glass shades?

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Requested</th>
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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Referenced Sections</th>
<th>Referenced Pages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 4.2.4.1</td>
<td>Page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 4.2.3</td>
<td>Page 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**
Yes.

U-Factor: For each group, the group leader shall be the tested COG option including the between-glass shade corresponding to the simulated COG option (without the between-glass shade) with the highest COG U-value in accordance with the section 4.2.4.1 in NFRC 100.

SHGC: For each group, the group leader shall be the tested COG option including the between-glass shade corresponding to the simulated COG option (without the between-glass shade) in accordance with the Section 4.2.3 and rules of Table 4-1 in NFRC 200.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**

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NFRC TI-2006-06
Grouping Between Glass Shades COG Options

March 15, 2006
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**
Which Center-of-glazing value is used for the determination of Frame, Spacer and Divider grouping?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03/15/2006</td>
<td>04/13/2006</td>
<td>04/13/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004

**Referenced Sections:**
Section 4.2.4

**Referenced Pages:**
Pages 14-16

**Interpretation:**
For determination of the frame, spacer and divider grouping, use the lowest center-of-glazing option from the Product Line. Should the Lowest center-of-glazing option be included in a group then the group leader option shall be used to determine the frame, spacer and divider grouping.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**

When rating dynamic glazed products with between-glass shading devices for U-Factor and SHGC, and the shading device is retractable, can the product be rated in the OPEN position by computer simulation?

<table>
<thead>
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**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004

**Referenced Sections:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 2.1H and 4.3.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 2.1.1.A and 4.3.3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**

Yes, shading device shall be ignored provided that the fully retracted shading device occupies no more than 45mm (1.75 in.) of the daylight opening as measured from the site line.

If the fully retracted shading device occupies more than 45mm (1.75 in.) of the daylight opening as measured from the site line than product shall be simulated as an individual product within a product line.

(Note: based on OAVA in section 4.2.2.c of NFRC-100-2004).

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**

Suspended as 01/19/2007 – See Technical Bulletin 2007-01
Interpretation Requested:
How is a skylight which is sold with an interior diffuser rated?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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<td>06/19/2006</td>
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</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: 5.4.4.5
Referenced Pages: Page 54

Interpretation:
Only the exterior mounted portion of the skylight is rated. Any interior tube or diffuser which is not an integral part of the skylight is omitted from the calculation.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**Interpretation Requested:**

What is the size for the large Calibration Transfer Standards (CTS) if a lab has to test 2000mm by 2000mm size sample?

<table>
<thead>
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**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 102-2004

**Referenced Sections:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3 (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**

For the largest CTS the minimum width shall be 72” and the minimum height shall be 80”. A laboratory is allowed to build a larger size CTS at their discretion.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:

How is a skylight with a solar tracking device (mirror) installed in it rated for U-Factor and SHGC?

<table>
<thead>
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<td>07/10/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections:  
Referenced Pages:

Interpretation:

The skylight is rated with the entire solar tracking device removed. (Drawings attached for clarification about a solar tracking device).
Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:

NFRC TI-2006-11
Skylight with Solar Tracking Device (Mirror)

July 10, 2006
**Interpretation Requested:**

Please provide a general clarification of how a glazed wall system must be simulated when the system is applied as either a single or multiple story system.

Also, answer the following clarifying questions:

1. If a glazed wall system has intermediate horizontal members on a particular floor, does that mean that the product is automatically classified as a “curtain wall”?
2. Can a single-story system be classified as a “curtain wall”?
3. If there is a glazed wall system with a “head” and “sill” frame member on an individual floor, is this system considered a “window wall”?

---

**Date Requested** | **Initial Interpretation Date** | **Final TIPC Approval Date**
---|---|---

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100-2004

**Referenced Sections:**

Table 4-3 – Footnote #5; 5.6

**Referenced Pages:**

23; 62 – 64

---

**Interpretation:**

**GENERAL CLARIFICATION**

A single story system shall be simulated as a window wall and a multi-story system shall be simulated as a curtain wall in accordance with Table 4-3 footnote #5.

Two lites with one vertical mullion. Curtain walls shall be simulated and tested with intermediate verticals as jambs and intermediate horizontal as head/sill frame members. Window walls shall be simulated and tested with intermediate verticals as jambs and standard head and sill members. For rating of curtain walls and window walls, area weight intermediate members based on centerline dimensions. Glazed wall and sloped glazing shall be simulated and tested with standard jamb, head, and sill members (see Section 5.6).
If a system is capable of being applied as either operator type, the system shall be simulated and rated as both operator types – a window wall and a curtain wall. Products modeled as both operator types shall be separate products lines and shall be permitted to be validated by either operator type.

SPECIFIC CLARIFICATIONS

1. No, both “curtain walls” and “window walls” can have intermediate horizontal members.

2. No, as previously stated in the General Clarification a “curtain wall” system must extend over multiple stories.

3. Yes, as previously stated in General Clarification the use of a “head” and “sill” frame member on an individual floor categorizes that portion of the glazed wall system as a “window wall” and will be modeled in accordance with footnote #5 of Table 4-3 in NFRC 100-2004.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
The NFRC standard configuration for glazed wall systems requires a two-lite system with an intermediate vertical mullion. If the manufacturer has a standard intermediate mullion available, it should be used. If an intermediate mullion is not available, the intermediate mullion should be created by using two frame jambs back-to-back. The center-of-glass U-factor is determined by ASTM E1363 testing.
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**
Please provide general clarification on modeling a store front system given in Figure 1 and how to select a typical cross section for modeling the intermediate verticals as jamb in a window wall system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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<td>10/05/2006</td>
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**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004

**Referenced Sections:**
Table 4-3 – Footnote #5; 5.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referenced Pages:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23; 62 – 64</td>
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</table>

**Interpretation:**
The store front system shall be simulated as Window Walls system. As per footnote #5, Window walls shall be simulated and tested with intermediate verticals as jamb (using half of jamb for U-factor tag) and standard head and sill members. If the intermediate verticals are not the same, then they can either be simulated as different product lines, or grouped, if applicable. The horizontals in the storefront system, other than the door transom, shall be ignored. The door and transom, if present shall be each simulated separately. For door and transom use standard jamb definition (i.e., full U-factor tag).
Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**
For doors with integral shading devices, how do we rate the multiple sizes - ¼, ½, ¾, and full?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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<tr>
<td>12/01/2006</td>
<td>01/04/2007</td>
<td>01/04/2007</td>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004

**Referenced Sections:**
NFRC 100 2.1.H; 4.2.2.D
NFRC 200 2.1.1.A

**Referenced Pages:**
1, 14
2

**Interpretation:**
The procedure described in TI-2004-08 shall be used for the U-Factor and SHGC cog values.

NOTE: The simulation procedure for fully-retracted shades is being developed at this time.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
### Interpretation Requested:

Are the sightline changes limited to 4.2.1 (I) for products to be within the same product line?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/09/2007</td>
<td>02/06/2007</td>
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### Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100-2004

### Referenced Sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referenced Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1 11 &amp; 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interpretation:

No, sightline changes are not limited to 4.2.1 (I). The sightline change due to language in section 4.2.1 shall also be allowed. For example, the sightline change due to a change in the glazing bead shall be allowed per Section 4.2.1 (D).

### Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**

Please provide the guidelines to determine the “sightline change” referenced in section 4.2.1 of NFRC 100-2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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<td>02/26/2007</td>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100-2004, NFRC Glossary and Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referenced Sections</th>
<th>Referenced Pages:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 4.2.1 Product Line and Figure 4-4 Sightline Examples</td>
<td>12, 13, 32 (NFRC 100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**

A change in sightline will result in a change in the projected frame dimension (PFD) between frame profiles of individual products within a product line.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
Interpretation Requested:
The previous version of Therm5.2/Window5.2 Simulation Manual (June 2003), demonstrated how to model internal dividers only. The new Simulation Manual (July 2006) provided instructions to simulate exterior applied grilles.

Simulation Manual Section 6.3.4: What is not modeled – Removable grilles applied to the interior or exterior surface that are removable shall not be modeled.

NFRC 100 Section 4.2.5.F.ii: Products with removable or non-removable dividers or decorative tapes, that are applied to glazing to simulate the appearance of dividers applied to the room side and/or exterior side glazing surface, shall be permitted to be assumed to have the same U-factors as identical products without such dividers.

These sections do not require the simulation of components applied to the interior or exterior of the glazing surface; however, the simulation manual does provide a methodology.

What are the criteria to model removable or non-removable dividers (SDL) that are applied to the interior or exterior surface?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
---|---|---

Pertinent Document:
Therm5.2/Window5.2 Simulation Manual (July 2006) and NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: | Referenced Pages:
---|---
Simulation Manual (July 2006), section 8.3.2 | Pages 8-23 through 8-31
NFRC 100-2004, Section 4.2.5.F.ii | Page 18

Interpretation:
Removable or non-removable grilles (SDL) attached to the interior or exterior surface are not required to be modeled and may assume to have the same U-factors as identical products without such dividers; however, any component (shadow bar) of a SDL that is within the cavity of the IGU shall be treated as a normal internal divider.

At the discretion of a manufacturer a simulator shall be permitted to model SDL in accordance with Section 8.3.2 of the NFRC Simulation Manual.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:

NFRC TI-2007-03
Modeling Simulated Divided Lite
August 20, 2007
## NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

### Interpretation Requested:
Can a pet door be rated and modeled as a swing door?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08/07/2007</td>
<td>08/20/2007</td>
<td>08/20/2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004

### Referenced Sections:
NFRC 100-2004, Table 4-3

### Interpretation:
A pet door is considered an attachment to a fenestration product and cannot be rated or modeled as a swing door.

### Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Interpretation Requested:

NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004 currently reference ASTM C1363-97 and NFRC 201 (no date referenced) for testing fenestration components for the COG values. What versions of ASTM C1363 and NFRC 201 are acceptable?

Date Requested Initial Interpretation Date Final TIPC Approval Date

Pertinent Document:

Technical Interpretations

Referenced Sections: Referenced Pages:

Interpretation:

ASTM C1363-05 has been deemed equivalent to ASTM C1363-97 and both standards shall be acceptable for U-Factor center-of-glass component testing in accordance with NFRC 100-2004.

NFRC 201-2004 is the only acceptable standard for SHGC center-of-glass component testing in accordance with NFRC 200-2004.

No other standards are currently acceptable.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
# NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

## Interpretation Requested:

Does applied tape to the interior surface of the glass (i.e. surface #2 inside the glazing cavity) to simulate the look of caming required to be modeled? The simulated caming is nominally 3mm (1/8") wide x 1.6mm (1/16") thick and the decorative tape is nominally 2 mil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
<th>Initial Interpretation Date</th>
<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>02/22/2008</td>
<td>04/10/2008</td>
<td>04/21/2008</td>
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</table>

## Pertinent Document:

NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004

## Referenced Sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFRC 100-2004 (Section 4.2.4 &amp; 4.2.5)</th>
<th>NFRC 200-2004 (Section 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pages 16, 18-19 (NFRC 100)</td>
<td>Pages 1-4 (NFRC 200)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Interpretation:

1. The decorative tape and the simulated caming are not required to be modeled for U-Factor if the minimum airspace at the location of the simulated caming is not less than 9.5mm (3/8")

2. If the decorative tape and simulated caming are translucent, they shall be ignored for SHGC and VT.

3. Non-translucent decorative tape or simulated caming shall be rated for SHGC and VT in accordance with the SHGC and VT divider rules.

## Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Interpretation Requested:
Define the word exterior as it applies to Section 4.2.1.E, "...limited to changes that do not change the exterior perimeter shape of the assembled cross-section."

Date Requested: 03/19/2008
Initial Interpretation Date: 05/06/2008
Final TIPC Approval Date: 05/06/2008

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: Referenced Pages:
Section 4.2.1.E 12

Interpretation:
"Exterior perimeter" is defined as the perimeter of the entire assembled cross-section (Interior, Adiabatic, and Exterior boundaries of the frame and sash).
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**
How can a non-standard size Tubular Daylighting Device be rated using the test-only methodology?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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<td>03/14/2008</td>
<td>05/06/2008</td>
<td>05/06/2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
NFRC 100-2004 and NFRC 200-2004

**Referenced Sections:**
- Table 4-3
- Equation 4-1

**Referenced Pages:**
- 11
- 23

**Interpretation:**
The Tubular Daylight Device U-Factor at standard size shall be calculated using equation 4-1.

\[ U_{mod} = \frac{U_{rep} A_{rep}}{A_{mod}} \]

Where:
- \( U_{mod} \) = U-Factor at model size
- \( U_{rep} \) = U-Factor at representative size (test size)
- \( A_{rep} \) = area at representative size
- \( A_{mod} \) = area at model size

The Tubular Daylight Device SHGC value at standard size shall be calculated using the following equation.

\[ SHGC_{mod} = \frac{SHGC_{rep} A_{rep}}{A_{mod}} \]

Where:
- \( SHGC_{mod} \) = SHGC at model size
- \( SHGC_{rep} \) = SHGC at representative size (test size)
- \( A_{rep} \) = area at representative size
- \( A_{mod} \) = area at model size

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**

NFRC TI-2008-03  May 6, 2008
Rating Non-Standard TDD
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**

The current Simulation Manual, Section 9.5 details how to model an entry door in THERM. The Door Core is modeled attached to the Head model while the Panel Core and Panel Edge are modeled as an independent section. The Door Core values, because they are influenced by the perimeter framing system in the Head model, typically exhibit higher U-values than the Panel Core and Panel Edge, resulting in higher U-values for a flush version of a door than for the corresponding six-panel version. This is inaccurate, and is made much worse when the skin of the door is metallic.

Can the door core be modeled as an individual Therm model?

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<tr>
<th>Date Requested</th>
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<td>03/13/2008</td>
<td>04/10/2008</td>
<td>06/10/2008</td>
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**Pertinent Document:**

Simulation Manual

**Referenced Sections:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referenced Sections</th>
<th>Referenced Pages:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9-4 through 9-67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**

Yes. The door core shall be modeled as an individual Therm model 63.5mm in height.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:

What is the most accurate film coefficient to use on the frame of both steel skin/steel edge and steel skin wood edge entry doors?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
--- | --- | ---
03/13/2008 | 04/10/2008 | 06/10/2008

Pertinent Document:


Referenced Sections: | Referenced Pages:
--- | ---
Table 4-2 | Page 21
Section 6.5 | Pages 6-25 through 6-31

Interpretation:

The following boundary conditions (BC) shall be applied when modeling doors containing a steel skin with either a non-metal or wood edge or steel edge. The appropriate BC shall be applied to applicable individual sections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section material composition</th>
<th>Applied BC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-metal / wood edge</td>
<td>Wood / Vinyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel edge</td>
<td>Thermally-Improved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:

NFRC TI-2008-05
Applying Boundary Conditions
June 10, 2008
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**

If the sill of a sliding glass door is designed set into the building; installed so that it extends beyond the rough opening, is it considered an appendage and therefore not modeled?

**Date Requested** | **Initial Interpretation Date** | **Final TIPC Approval Date**
--- | --- | ---
04/02/2008 | 04/10/2008 | 06/10/2008

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100-2004

**Referenced Sections:**

Section 4.2.5.A, 4.2.5.B

**Referenced Pages:**

Page 18

**Interpretation:**

No, although the integral framing member (in this case the sill) extends beyond the rough opening and is not exposed after installation, it shall be modeled in the following manner:

- A rectangular wood block (pine or equivalent) \( \frac{1}{2}'' \times H'' \) (height from the bottom of the sill cavity to the finish floor line) shall be placed from at the edge of the frame on both the exterior and interior.

- A rectangular wood block shall be sized to fit the exterior and interior area void created between the \( \frac{1}{2}'' \) block and the sill roller track.

- If applicable, any remaining center void that is intended to be filled with material (i.e., concrete) when the unit is installed, a rectangular wood block shall be sized to fit the area.

See accompanying drawings:
Sill in Flooring

Rectangular Wood Block, Fit to Size (Ext. and Int.)

Finished Floor to Bottom of Track

1/2" wide x H" height of floor line (both sides)
NFRC Wood Block Flush to Frame

Sill in Flooring

Rectangular Wood Block, Fit to Size (Ext. and Int.)

Finished Floor to Bottom of Track

1/2" wide x H" height of floor line
NFRC Wood Block Flush to Frame

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:

This void shall be filled with a rectangular wood block only if the area contains material when installed. i.e. Concrete.
May a non-operable version of an operable product type (X) as listed in Table 4-3 be included in the simulation of the operable product?

Date Requested: 04/17/2008
Initial Interpretation Date: 06/10/2008
Final TIPC Approval Date: 06/10/2008

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: Section 4.4 and Table 4-3
Referenced Pages: Pages 23 and 24

Interpretation:
Yes.
Any changes to render the product non-operable must comply with section 4.2.
For example, this allows a Fixed Casement (O) to be included within the same product line as a Casement (X).
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:
When using the default door lite frame for entry door/sidelight simulations, which shape is considered the default configuration?

<table>
<thead>
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<td>06/10/2008</td>
<td>06/12/2008</td>
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Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: 5.2.4.C
Referenced Pages: Page 38

Interpretation:
The following illustration shall be used. To make a specific IG width fit properly, extend or extract the material of the horizontal legs, as identified below.

1.562"

Horizontal legs for securing IGU

A door lite frame DXF file is available on the NFRC website.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:
Section 4.2.1.J allows “Minor revisions made to the profiles.” within a product line.
Subsections i, ii, iii, and iv list the types of changes which are acceptable within this section.

1. Can a change which is listed in a subsection of 4.2.1.J be deemed “not minor” and therefore not allowed?
Examples:
   Two completely different jamb stops are used in the product.
   Two completely different exterior trim caps on a curtain wall are used on the product.

2. Does the term “stop” in 4.2.1.J.i refer to any stop or just glazing stops?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>07/09/2008</td>
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Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: 4.2.1.J
Referenced Pages: 13

Interpretation:

1. No.
2. 4.2.1.J.i refers to all stops.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Interpretation Requested:
When a manufacturer provides a gas fill concentration value for simulation purposes, is the value for a manufactured product an initial nominal design value?

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>08/18/2008</td>
<td>08/20/2008</td>
<td>08/20/2008</td>
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</table>

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 100, NFRC LAP

Referenced Sections:
- NFRC 100 Section 2.2 B.
- NFRC 100 Section 4.2.5 C
- NFRC LAP Section 4.9.1 G v.
- NFRC LAP Section 4.9.2 H viii

Referenced Pages:
- Page 1
- Page 18
- Page 32
- Page 36

Interpretation:
Yes.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
Interpretation Requested:
Are hinged swinging doors which stack (similar to bi-fold doors) included in the definition of swinging doors with frame?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
--- | --- | ---
09/08/2008 | 09/16/2008 | 09/22/2008

Pertinent Document:
NFRC 600

Referenced Sections: 3.0
Referenced Pages: 17

Interpretation:
Yes
A swing door is currently defined in NFRC 600 as:

Swinging Door With Frame: A door system having, at a minimum, a hinge attachment of any type between a leaf and jamb, mullion, or edge of another leaf or having a single, fixed vertical axis about which the leaf rotates between open and closed positions.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
The Dynamic Attachments for Swinging Doors methodology in NFRC 100 and 200 requires rating of the Reference Door with the blinds up and the blinds down and closed. The blinds up case can be simulated. The blinds down and closed case cannot currently be simulated.

1. Is it acceptable to perform whole product (reference door + attachment) testing to determine these ratings (NFRC 102 for U-Factor and NFRC 201 for SHGC)?
2. Is it acceptable to use a single U-Factor test to represent both reference products?
3. Is it acceptable to use a single SHGC test to represent both reference products?

---

**Interpretation:**

1. Yes. Current language requires to test glazing system with in-between shading device in closed position and to use tested conductance to simulate whole product performance; however, significant frame portions are required to mount the glazing system, so it is deemed acceptable to test the whole product (reference door + attachment).
2. No.
3. No.

---

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
Interpretation Requested:
Since screens are removed prior to testing and the trim and/or stop must be removed in order to do so, is the simulator required to model the trim/stop that cover/hold the screen?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
--- | --- | ---
01/14/2009 | 01/21/2009 | 01/21/2009

Pertinent Document:
Simulation Manual & NFRC 100-2004

Referenced Sections: Referenced Pages:
- 6.3.4 of Simulation Manual Page 6-7
- 4.3.2.1.B of NFRC 100-2004 Page 22

Interpretation:
No. The product offered without a screen shall be used to represent this product and minor frame changes to accommodate the screen system are permitted.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
## NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

**Interpretation Requested:**

Does the validation test unit for a garage door product line need to include glazing if glazing is offered?

<table>
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<tr>
<td>04/08/2009</td>
<td>04/27/09</td>
<td>05/19/09</td>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 100-2004

**Referenced Sections:**

3.0 Definitions

**Referenced Pages:**

Page 3

**Interpretation:**

Yes. The definition of a baseline product for garage doors is that as stated for doors in NFRC 100-2004 and that is to verify door glazing and lite frame simulations. The glazed garage door option which meets the validation sample requirement shall be chosen for testing.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
### Interpretation Requested:

Can ASTM C518 be used to measure the effective thermal conductivity of non-homogeneous specimens, such as composite spacer products or materials that cannot be extruded in sufficient thickness, which cannot otherwise be simulated due to material component construction and limitations of the NFRC software?

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Final TIPC Approval Date</th>
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<td>04/24/2009</td>
<td>06/16/2009</td>
<td>06/16/2009</td>
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</table>

### Pertinent Document:

- NFRC 100-2004
- NFRC 101-2006

### Referenced Sections:

<table>
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<th>Referenced Sections</th>
<th>Referenced Pages</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 4.3.1.B</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Interpretation:

Yes, ASTM C-518 testing is acceptable for obtaining effective thermal conductivity values for materials and components that **cannot be simulated and/or provided as a homogeneous specimen** for testing. Limitations to this allowance are:

1) As stated in NFRC 101, three (3) samples shall be tested and the tested values shall be within 10%.

2) The test specimen must be assembled of parallel lengths of the sample material having thickness no less than 12.7 mm (1/2”) and that no gaps exist between the lengths of material that may allow for air within the test specimen assembly. In cases where the chamber needs to be protected or the specimen cannot be properly sealed, the specimen shall be prepared sandwiched between two pieces of ¼” thick glass.

3) Orientation of the test specimen material is such that the heat flux in the test assembly is in the same direction across the test specimen assembly as when the component is installed in an insulating glass unit.
4) The test specimen assembly construction is such that the heat flux is predominantly uniform across the test area and that areas of localized heat flux variation is minimized.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004

Interpretation Requested:

1) Can a total product test be used to determine a center-of-glass SHGC (SHGC\text{cog})?
2) When a total product is tested for SHGC with an integral blind or solar screen, can we calculate the SHGC\text{cog}?
3) Can the calculated SHGC\text{cog} be used for other product lines with the same glazing and integral blind or solar screen?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
--- | --- | ---
08/10/2009 | 08/18/2009 | 08/18/2009

Pertinent Document:

NFRC 200-2004

Referenced Sections: Referenced Pages:
Section 4.5 & 4.7 Pages 10 & 13

Interpretation:

1) Yes, only in the case that a COG test cannot be performed and the sample size shall include a 1m x 1m glass area, as required per TI-2004-07. The center-of-glass SHGC shall be calculated as follows:

\[
\text{SHGC}_{\text{cog}} = \frac{(\text{SHGC}_{\text{total}} - \text{SHGC}_{0})}{(\text{SHGC}_{1} - \text{SHGC}_{0})},
\]

where:

- \text{SHGC}_{\text{total}} will be from the NFRC 201 test,
- \text{SHGC}_{0} and \text{SHGC}_{1} will be from Window 5.2 for the product with custom size (same size as the NFRC 201 test sample).

2) Yes, this only applies when the integral blind or solar screen is between the panes of glass as defined in NFRC 100, Section 2.1.H.

3) Yes. As long as interpretations in #1 and #2 are applied.

Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:
**Interpretation Requested:**
Can you simulate gap widths greater than 1.25" on a 20° slope for skylights/sloped glazings?  
Note:  Window5 cannot calculate the COG values for gap widths greater than 1.25" on a 20° slope.

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>08/18/2009</td>
<td>08/18/2009</td>
<td>08/18/2009</td>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**
Simulation Manual (July 2006)

**Referenced Sections:**  Section 4, 5, and 6.4  
**Referenced Pages:**  Pages 4-1, 5-1, and 6-16

**Interpretation:**

Yes.

Build the IG unit of the affected gap width at 1.25" and you calculate at the 20° slope.  Obtain the effective conductivity (keff) of the gap and multiply by the ratio of the actual gap width divided by 1.25".  This result is a new keff that will be used in the Therm model.

Insert the glazing system in the Therm model and check "allow editing of IG polygons" and move glass layer so that you create the actual gap width.  Change the gas fill with a new material that has the conductivity equal to the re-calculated effective conductivity (keff).

Reference the Simulation Manual, per Section 8.4 for Storm Windows (Page 8-40), for the instructions to change the Window5.ini file to allow calculation of different overall IG widths in Window5.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
**NFRC Technical Interpretation – 2004**

**Interpretation Requested:**

Can the air infiltration test be accomplished using either interior or exterior test chambers?

<table>
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</table>

**Pertinent Document:**

NFRC 400-2004

**Referenced Sections:**

Section 4.A

**Referenced Pages:**

Page 1

**Interpretation:**

Yes. Section 4.A is to ensure that an air infiltration test is conducted and not an exfiltration test regardless of the position of the test chamber, consistent with ASTM E283.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**
Interpretation Requested:
Clarification of Dual Seal (D) vs. Single Seal (S) for reporting of spacer codes.

The NFRC now requires that the simulation and thermal test labs upload report summaries to the NFRC website. If the simulation and test lab validations do not match exactly, the uploads are rejected by the IA and a new corrected upload is required from each lab.

Recently, there have been rejections of uploads from IA’s due to non-matching spacer codes between simulation and validation labs, specifically with the use of (S) vs. (D). Thus, it is requested that there be a clear definition made by the NFRC.

(1) When there is only one material type of sealant on both the sides and bottom of the spacer, would the simulation and test lab report a single sealed or dual sealed spacer system?

(2) When there are two different material types of sealant applied to a spacer would the simulation and test lab report this as a dual seal spacer system?

Date Requested | Initial Interpretation Date | Final TIPC Approval Date
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 | | 03/03/2010 Revised

Pertinent Document:
Simulation Manual (July 2006)

Referenced Sections: Section 2.7
Referenced Pages: Page 2-14

Interpretation:
(1) In the simulation manual, section 2.7, it states that there is a primary seal (edge of spacer to glass) that helps to hold the unit together and to prevent moisture intrusion and that a secondary seal (below spacer) is used to provide structural strength. It does not state that the sealant needs to be two different materials in order to be considered a dual sealed spacer.

Thus, if a spacer is sealed both on the sides and below the spacer, it should be reported as a dual sealed spacer.
(2) If a spacer has more than one type of sealant material it will automatically be considered a dual sealed spacer.

**Technical Committee Revisions to Initial Interpretation:**

The revision to this TI was to add question #2, with corresponding answer.