

WINDOW RATINGS GUIDE

WINDOW RATING	WHAT IT MEANS	Soft-Lite Elements® Ultra-S™ Triple Pane Glass	Other
Air Infiltration (LOWER is better)	A measure of air leakage per minute around a window with 25 MPH wind, expressed as cubic feet per minute, or CFM. The lower the CFM, the better its air tightness.	0.01 CFM	
Whole Window U-Factor (LOWER is better)	The lower the U-factor, the greater a window's resistance to heat flow and the better its insulating value. It is a number between 0 and 1.	0.19 (Center of Glass = 0.15*)	
Whole Window R-Value (HIGHER is better)	The R-Value is simply the inverse of the U-Factor, so it's another measurement of insulating value. R Value = 1/U-Factor	5.26 (Center of Glass = 6.67*)	
Design Pressure (DP) (HIGHER is better)	The design pressure measures the strength and resiliency of a window, specifically how much pressure it can withstand without suffering breakage or damage. The higher the number, the stronger the window, and the longer it will perform to specifications.	DP 70 (Wind Pressure = 203 mph)	
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) (LOWER is better)	The fraction of solar radiation admitted through a window, both directly transmitted, and absorbed and subsequently released inward. It is a number between 0 and 1.	0.22	
Condensation Resistance (HIGHER is better)	Measures how well the product resists the formation of condensation. It is a number between 0 and 100.	70	
Sound Transfer Class (STC Rating) (HIGHER is better)	Measures the Transmission Loss (TL) of sound frequencies through various building materials. The higher the STC rating, the better the window is at blocking outside noise.	33	

*ENERGYSTAR® does not recognize “center of glass” values. Both ENERGYSTAR® and Windows Plus recommends using “whole window” values, not “center of glass”.

All structural performance measurements are provided by the American Architectural Manufacturers Association® (AAMA).

All energy performance measurements are provided by the National Fenestration Rating Council® (NFRC).