

# **IRISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION**

## **METAL WINDOWS— DIMENSIONS**

**I.S. 197: Part 1: 1977**

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## **FOREWORD**

This specification is in metric units and takes account of the principles of modular co-ordination as set out in 'Modular Guidelines', published by An Foras Forbartha. The specified window sizes are those given in 'Modular Components 1': 'Windows' also published by An Foras Forbartha. Co-ordinating sizes are in increments of the basic module M (100 mm). The specification makes provision for most of the sizes included in the Draft International Standard 'Modular Co-ordination, Co-ordinating sizes for windows'. (see Note after Clause 5.2).

The specification does not cover construction or performance which will be dealt with in subsequent parts. It is concerned mainly with dimensions and tolerances but information is also included on classification, coding and handing.

As the use of windows constructed to imperial dimensions is likely to continue for some time, Irish Standard 60: 1955, Steel Casement Windows and Doors (as amended 1977), will remain in force on a temporary basis.

**DECLARATION**  
**OF**  
**SPECIFICATION**  
**ENTITLED**  
**METAL WINDOWS – DIMENSIONS**  
**AS**  
**THE IRISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR**  
**METAL WINDOWS – DIMENSIONS**

The Institute for Industrial Research and Standards in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Industrial Research and Standards Act, 1961 (No. 20 of 1961), and with the consent of the Minister for Industry and Commerce hereby declares as follows:

1. This instrument may be cited as the Standard Specification (Metal Windows – Dimensions) Declaration, 1977.
2. (1) The Specification set forth in the Schedule to this declaration is hereby declared to be the standard specification for Metal Windows – Dimensions.  
  
(2) The said standard specification may be cited as Irish Standard 197: Part 1: 1977 or as I.S. 197: Part 1: 1977.

## SCHEDULE

### **Metal Windows — Dimensions**

#### 1. SCOPE

1.1 This specification covers co-ordinating sizes, work sizes, and manufacturing deviations, for steel and aluminium alloy windows for domestic and general purposes. It covers both vertical and horizontal sliding and casement opening types and fixed windows. It also includes information on a system of classification of windows.

*NOTE.* This specification does not cover detailed requirements, construction, or performance which will be included in subsequent parts.

#### 2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 *Basic Module:* The internationally accepted basic unit of 100 mm used for the purpose of modular co-ordination.

*NOTE.* M is the symbol for the basic module.

2.2 *Casement:* A window or part of a window which opens on hinges or pivots.

2.3 *Composite:* An assembly of two or more units coupled together by one or more mullions or transoms to form a single window.

2.4 *Co-ordinating size:* The size of the space allocated for the window including allowance for joints and tolerances.

2.5 *Deviation:* The difference between the size or position (actual, limit, etc.) and a specified size or position.

2.6 *Manufacturing tolerance:* Measure of the acceptable deficiency of accuracy in the manufacture of a component.

2.7 *Manufacturing size:* A size within the permissible deviation from a work size.

2.8 *Maximum manufacturing size:* The size which allows the greater limit of manufacturing tolerance.

2.9 *Minimum manufacturing size:* The size which allows for the lesser limit of manufacturing tolerance.

- 2.10 *Modular co-ordination*: A system of related dimensions on the basis of a selected unit of measurement known as the module.
- 2.11 *Mullion*: An intermediate vertical member of a window frame. Also used for coupling units side by side.
- 2.12 *Preferred size*: Preferred sizes selected from the modular range for the purpose of this specification.
- 2.13 *Tolerance*: The difference between the limits within which a size or position should lie.
- 2.14 *Transom*: An intermediate horizontal member of a window frame. Also used for coupling units one above the other.
- 2.15 *Unit*: A four sided frame which may be a fixed light or a casement or a combination of both.
- 2.16 *Vent light*: A small opening upper sash of a casement window usually hinged at the top.
- 2.17 *Work size*: The size of a window specified for its manufacture to which its actual size should conform subject to specified tolerances.

### 3. CLASSIFICATION AND CODING

3.1 *Classification*: Windows shall be classified as follows:

Class A	Fixed
Class B	Hinged
Class C	Projecting
Class D	Pivoted
Class E	Horizontally sliding
Class F	Vertically sliding

For illustrations of these classes of windows (see Fig. 1).

3.2 *Coding*: The following system of coding shall be used to distinguish the types of opening lights and multilight windows:

F	Fixed light
DL	Deadlight
C	Side-hung
T	Top-hung
V	Top hung open out, full width of unit
B	Bottom-hung
VP	Vertically pivoted
HP	Horizontally pivoted

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