

3. Existing glazing is removed and replaced with new site-built glazing with the same dimensions and performance specifications.
4. Existing glazing on the north façade (total area 6000 ft²) is removed and replaced with site-built fenestration.

Answer



NFRC label certificate requirement does not apply to scenarios 1, and 2 but does apply to scenario 3.

1. Requirement does not apply because the glazing remains unchanged and in place.
2. Exception to §116(a) applies in this case (this exception applies to fenestration products removed and reinstalled as part of a building alteration or addition).
3. Use either NFRC Label Certificate or use Table 116-A default values, applies in this case as 24,000 ft² (more than the threshold value of 10,000 ft²) of new fenestration is being installed.
4. Use either NFRC 100 or the applicable default U-factor set forth in Nonresidential ACM Manual Appendix NI with less than 10,000 ft² of site-built fenestration.

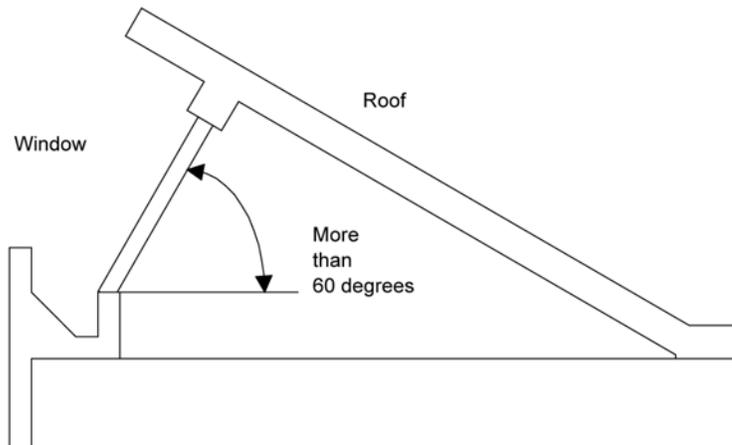
Defining Product Lines for Site-Built Fenestration

Please see NFRC Certified Products Directory and NFRC 100 Combined: Procedures for Determining Fenestration U-factors – <http://www.nfrc.org>.

3.3 Opaque Envelope Insulation

The requirements for opaque surfaces include both mandatory measures and prescriptive requirements.

Sloping surfaces are considered either a wall or a roof, depending on their slope (see Figure 3-11). If the surface has a slope of less than 60° from horizontal, it is considered a roof; a slope of 60° or more is a wall. This definition extends to fenestration products, including the windows in walls and any skylights in roofs.



*Figure 3-11 – Slope of a Wall or Window (Roof or Skylight slope is less than 60°)
The window is considered part of the wall because the slope is over 60°. Where the slope less than 60°, the glazing indicated as a window would be a skylight.*