

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN RESTORATION OF LEADED STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

STAINED GLASS:

All colored glass is "stained" glass or colored by the addition of various metallic oxides while it is in a molten state.

PAINTED GLASS:

Painted glass is either stained glass with painted highlights or shading using black tracing paint which is ground glass that is intermixed with water or venetian turpentine to a poster color consistency. The other type of painted glass is clear glass painted with special enamels using desired colors. Once this glass is painted it must be fired in a kiln to a temperature of 1200 degrees so the paint, which is actually ground glass, can fuse itself to the glass and become a part of the glass itself. Any piece of glass with design, shading, or figure on it is considered painted glass.

LEAD CAME:

The lead strip in H channel form used to join together pieces of stained glass and to complement the design of the window.

SOLDER:

A metal mixture of lead and zinc that is fused to the lead and steel brace rod to insure a tight bond between the brace and the lead. It is also used to fuse all lead joints in the window.

BULGE:

A section of the stained glass window that has become so weak that the lead and the glass protrudes in or out from an inch to a foot. If this condition is allowed to remain unchecked it will break the glass, the lead joints, and eventually the whole section is in danger of falling out or blowing in.

CRACKED GLASS:

A piece of glass that has one or two straight clean breaks and is in no danger of falling out. (Usually cracked glass is sealed with a clear epoxy glue than replaced to save cost).

BROKEN GLASS:

Any piece of glass that has a hole in it, several cracks, or is completely broken out.

SHATTERED GLASS:

A piece of glass that has multiple cracks that cross or meet and is in danger of falling out.

RELEADING:

Releading consists of removing the window from its' frame, taking the window apart piece by piece, cleaning each section, replacing all the broken and shattered glass, completely rebuilding the window with new lead comes, recementing the window on both sides, installing new brace rods and installing the window back into the frame.

RECEMENTING:

Recementing consists of brushing a special glass cement into every lead came in between the lead and the glass in the entire window. This will hold the glass firmly in the lead, seal the small holes between the glass and the lead where the light may show through, strengthen the window throughout and help to waterproof it.

BRACE ROD or STEEL REINFORCEMENT BRACE:

A galvanized or cold rolled flat steel bar that is set edgewise against the window and runs horizontally across it. It is embedded into the frame at both ends, and soldered to the windows at every lead joint to securely anchor the window in place and to reinforce the window where it has been weakened by bulging or in need of additional bracing to strengthen the window.

PROTECTIVE STORM COVERING:

Protective storm coverings use ¼" clear plate glass, Low E ¼" plate glass, Laminated ¼" clear safety glass, or 3/16" unbreakable Lexan. These coverings are installed to protect the windows and wooden framework from the elements and to save the church sizable amounts of energy costs for heating and cooling. This is a special type of installation that has to be done by stained glass experts.

T-BAR and F-BAR:

A T-Bar is a T shaped bar and a F-Bar is a F shaped bar made of anodized aluminum that is installed to the outside millwork. They are used for support to secure the storm glass in place.

VENT or VENTILATOR:

A vent is the section of window that opens to allow ventilation in the church. There are two types of vents, Single Glazed and Double Glazed. A single glazed vent holds just the stained glass, while a double glazed vent holds both the stained glass and storm glass and is insulated to provide a tight weather seal. Although vents are made of steel or aluminum, usually anodized aluminum is recommended.

SILPRUF SILICONE SEALANT:

Silpruf silicone sealant is a one-part rubber sealant that is used in place of caulking or putty. While caulking or putty will harden and chip away, allowing water to leak through, Silpruf will remain elastic and will not crack or peel due to heat, cold, expansion, contraction, vibration, or any form of moisture. This sealant is used to primarily to glaze storm glass installations.