

STAINED GLASS INC. DICTIONARY

A

ABAT-VOIX The sound reflector behind and over a pulpit in a church.

ACCOLADE An ornamental design made up of two ogee curves meeting in the middle and used above an arch, a door, or a window in a stained glass window.

ACORN A small ornament in the shape of the nut of the oak tree; sometimes used in stained glassimagery as a decorative element.

ACOUSTIC, ACOUSTICALSTAINED GLASS In stained glass, the adjectives acoustic and acoustical mean related to sound. Laminated stained glass panels, such as those from Stained Glass Inc., are very effective in reducing sound passing through windows. This is especially useful near noisy streets, trains, airports and other high noise

locations. In addition, the texture of the stained glass panel serves to soften and reduce the hard, flat bounce back and echo of sound.



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#4014: The Virgin with Angels

ACUTE ARCH, LANCET ARCH

A stained glass acute arch or lancet arch is a stained glass window with a sharply pointed arch.

ADAM STYLE An architectural and decorative style that originated in England, with the works of Robert Adam and his brothers. Basically Neoclassical, the Adams style was the predominant style in Britain in the late 1700's and was

influential in the US where it formed the basis of the Federalist Style. The Adams style is characterized by use of color, clarity of form, subtle detailing, and unified schemes of interior design. Stained glass adaptations of Adams details include Neo-Gothic, Egyptian, and Etruscan motifs.

AFFRONTED, AFFRONTÉ

Depictions of animals or figures facing each other, as in stained glass coats of arms, crests, etc.



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#2761: Lamb with Flag

AGNUS DEI An image or representation of a lamb as an emblem of Christ. In stained glass, the Agnes Dei emblem is usually a representation of a lamb

with a halo and supporting the banner of the cross.

AIR SPACE The space between the exterior window and the stained glass insert. The airspace serves to isolate the air conditioned and heated interior space from the exterior.

ALLEGORY In stained glass art, an allegory is a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically. For example, a lion to represent Mark or a lamb to represent Christ.



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#1013: Arched Crown of Thorns

ALTAR An altar is an elevated table for religious rites, sacrifices, or offerings. The Communion table in certain churches is referred to as an altar. Below is an altar with a Stained Glass Inc. panel.

ALTAR OF REPOSE A side altar or storage niche where the Host is kept from Maundy Thursday to Good Friday, most frequently found in a Roman Catholic church.

ALTAR PIECE A decorative screen, painting, stained glass panel or sculpture above the back of an altar.

ALTAR SCREEN A decorated partition of stained glass, stone, wood, or metal, separating the altar from the space behind it.

with a stained glass panel from Stained Glass Inc.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS (AIA) A professional organization, founded in 1857 with the purpose of promoting architectural design excellence, as well as professionalism and accountability on the part of its members.



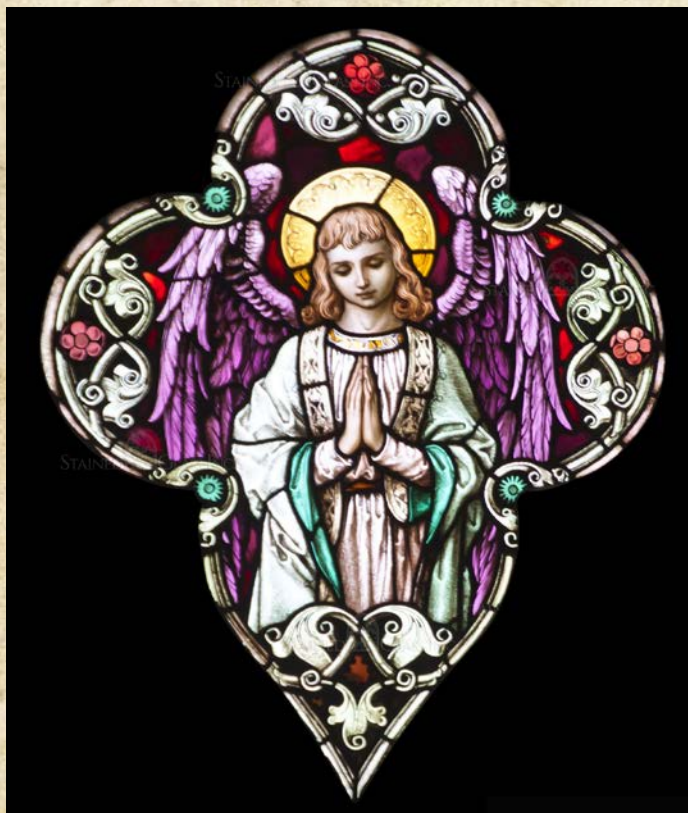
Stained Glass Inc. Panel#3970: Eucharist Symbol

AMBO In Roman Catholic churches, the ambo is the pulpit. Below is an ambo



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#5513: The Anchor

ANCHOR An emblem in stained glass in Christian churches



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#10048: Prayerful Angel

ANGEL In the Christian faith, angels are the messengers of God. Artistic depictions of angels as messengers of God appear in church stained glass windows.

ANNEALED GLASS A common form of window glass. Stained Glass Inc. panels are approximately 150 times stronger and more break-resistant than annealed glass.



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#1111: The Annunciation of the Lord

ANNUNCIATION A subject of church windows in stained glass art, the Annunciation is also referred to as the Annunciation to the Blessed Virgin Mary or Annunciation of the Lord. The Annunciation depicts the announcement by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary that she would conceive and become the mother of the Son of God. Gabriel told Mary to name her son Jesus, meaning "Savior".

ANTHEMION, HONEYSUCKLE ORNAMENT A Greek ornament based upon the honeysuckle or palmette. Found in stained glass borders and running ornaments.

ANTIQUE GLASS A textured glass of uneven thickness, similar in characteristics to the stained glass of the Middle Ages.

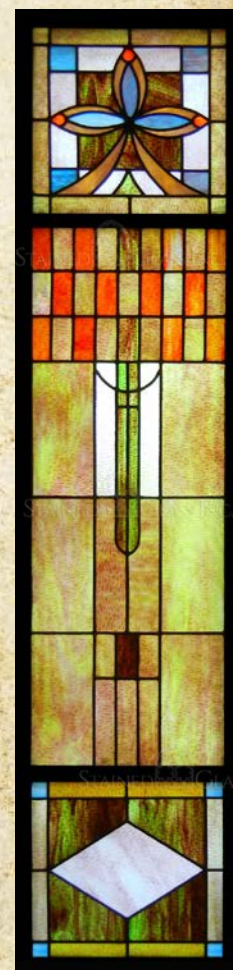
ARABESQUE Instained glass art, arabesque may refer to either 1. the intricate overall pattern of geometric forms or stylized plants used in Muslim countries or 2. an intricate overall decorative pattern of acanthus leaves, swirls, scrolls, swags, animal or human forms in Renaissance architecture.

ARC Any part or segment of the circumference of a circle.

ARCH Arched stained glass windows vary in shape, from those that have little or no curvature to those that are sharply pointed. Special types of stained glass arches include the acute arch, bell arch, cinquefoil arch, compound arch, cusped arch, elliptical arch, Florentine arch, foil arch, Gothic arch, horseshoe arch, lancet arch, ogee arch, pointed arch, round arch, semicircular arch, semielliptical arch, shouldered arch, skew arch, transverse arch and trefoil arch.

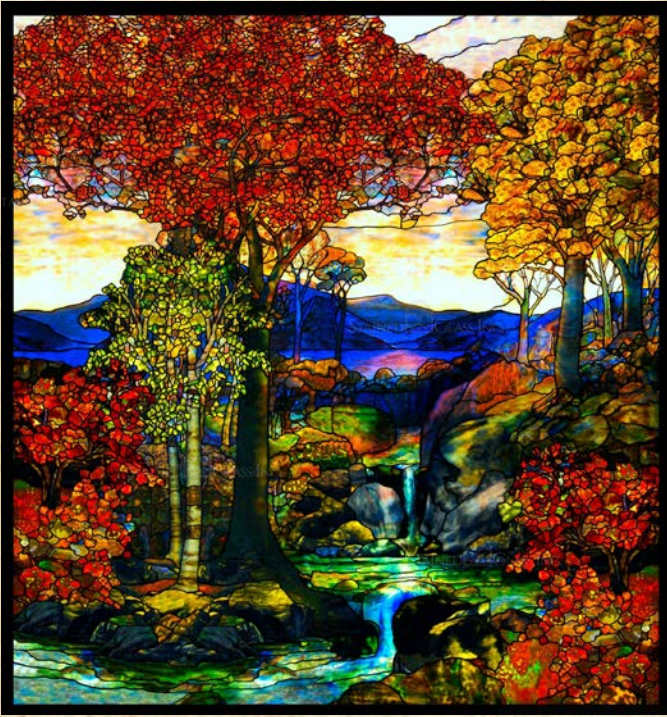
ARCHITECTURAL GLASS Any of several types of glass used in architecture and construction.

ART DECO Art Deco Stained glass is also referred to as Style Modern stained glass. Art Deco is a decorative style popularized by the Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes of 1925. Art Deco architecture and Art Deco stained glass was widely used in the architecture of the 1930s. Art Deco style stained glass is characterized by sharp angular or zigzag patterns and ornaments.



Panel #5476:
Art Deco Stained Glass

ART MODERNE An architectural and decorative style found principally in houses constructed in the 1930s, Art Modern stained glass follows the earlier Art Deco style. Characteristics often include architectural details that emphasize the horizontal appearance of the building; ribbon windows that may continue around a corner; glass blocks, and zig zag stained glass patterns. A more jagged version of this style is sometimes called Zigzag Moderne.



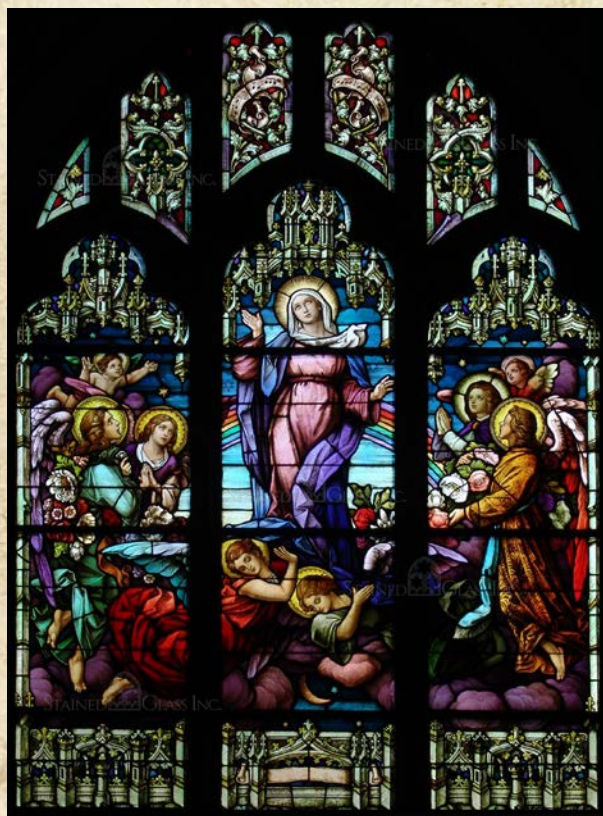
Stained Glass Inc. Panel#2956: Tiffany Fall Landscape

ART NOUVEAU A style of decoration in art and architecture characterized by organic and dynamic forms. Art Nouveau stained glass has organic designs, curving patterns and whip like lines. The best known stained glass in the art nouveau style was produced by Louis Comfort Tiffany. Other stained glass artists in Art Nouveau include Charles Rennie Mackintosh and René Lalique. The style was influenced strongly by artist Alphonse Mucha and Gustav Klimt whose works have been interpreted in stained glass. Art Nouveau stained glass origins can be traced back to the stained glass of William Morris and the Arts and Crafts movement.

ARTS AND CRAFTS STAINED GLASS

Stained glass based on the Arts and Crafts Movement architects and artisans. The style was greatly influenced by the stained glass artwork of William Morris and his company of craftsmen. The style emphasizes the importance of craftsmanship and high standards in all architectural details, including stained glass designs and detailing. Starting in the late 19th century and extending into the early 20th century, the movement was influential in America on the Prairie style and on the Craftsman style. In particular, Arts and Crafts style is found in the architecture and stained glass designs of the architects Charles Sumner Greene and his brother Henry Mather Greene.

ART WINDOW While the term can refer to any stained glass window, the term is most often applied to a window having an upper stained glass window sash above a clear glass window sash below. Often the upper sash is made up of many small panes of colored glass.



Stained Glass Inc. Panel #1355:
Mary's Assumption Unto Heaven

ASSUMPTION OF MARY A subject in stained glass window art in the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Anglican Church. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven is informally known as The Assumption. The Assumption was the bodily taking up of the Virgin Mary into Heaven at the end of her earthly life. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that the Virgin Mary “having completed the course of her earthly life, was assumed body and soul into heavenly glory.”

AUREOLE A stained glass design featuring a pointed oval halo, frame or glory around the head or body of a sacred figure depicted in the stained glass. The aureole represents the radiance surrounding the figure.

AVENTURINE Glass containing colored sparkles of a non-glassy material.



BAKED FINISH A surface coating on stained glass that achieves the desired properties by being baked.

BALDACHIN, BALDACCHINO, BALDACHINO, BALDAQUIN, CIBORIUM A decorative roof or canopy over a church altar. Baldachins are generally supported on columns.

BALLFLOWER A round floral stained glass design element of three petals wrapped around a ball.

BAND Any horizontal design or pattern marking a dividing point in the stained glass window design.

BANDEROL, BANDEROLE, BANDEROL A decorative ribbon or long scroll design in the stained glass. Often containing an inscription of a verse or the stained glass donor's name.

BANDING One or more decorative lines within the stained glass.

BAND WINDOW A horizontal series of stained glass windows, separated only by mullions, that form a horizontal band. Also called a ribbon window.

BAR One of the wood or metal strips forming the divisions of a stained glass window or a door. The bars are used to receive the stained glass

BAR TRACERY In Gothic stained glass windows, the bar tracery is the pattern formed by the interlocking bars of stone within the arch. These may be actual bars of stone or the pattern of the gothic tracery bars painted onto the stained glass window.

BASILICA Originally referring to a Roman hall of justice, the term basilica came to refer to the form of the early Christian church. Architecturally, a basilica typically features a central high nave with clerestory which generally

features stained glass windows. The lower aisles run down the sides, with stained glass windows on the exterior walls. There is semicircular apse, usually with stained glass windows, at the front of the Basilica where the altar is located. The entrance is generally through a vestibule (narthex) and atrium.

BAY WINDOW A window, with stained glass or float glass, that protrudes from a wall. Bay windows may be bowed, canted, polygonal, segmental, semicircular, or square-sided.

BEAD AND REEL, REEL AND BEAD A banded pattern of disks alternating with oval or round beads.

BEAUX-ARTS STYLE An architectural style that originated at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in the late 1800's. The Beaux Arts style is found mostly in late 1800's and early 1900's public buildings such as courthouses, libraries, museums, railroads, and to some larger residences. Typical features often include a symmetric façade, formalism in design, rusticated arched masonry, enriched entablatures, monumental flights of stairs, sculptured spandrels; decorative brackets; sculptured figures; ornamental details such as cartouches,

floral patterns, Greek key designs, ornamental keystones, domes and rotundas; rectangular windows symmetrically placed, with lintels overhead; arched dormers, balustraded windows, pedimented windows, or windows with balconets; a glass-paneled canopy over the primary entryway, flanked by columns or pilasters; a wrought iron grille on the exterior side of the entry door.

Also called Beaux-Arts Classicism.

BELFRY A bell tower, which may be attached to a church or free standing.

BENT GLASS A stained glass or plain glass that has been rolled while hot to form a curved surface.

BOW WINDOW, COMPASS WINDOW A rounded bay window; projects from the face of a wall in a plan which is the segment of a circle.

BUBBLE GLASS Glass, either stained glass or clear, with decorative bubbles in it.

BULLET-RESISTING STAINED GLASS A laminated assembly consisting of sheets of stained glass with layers of a transparent plastic resin, then bonded under heat and pressure.

BULL'S-EYE WINDOW A bull's eye stained glass window, also called an oculus, oxeye window, or oeil-de-boeuf is a round aperture, glazed with concentric circles of glass.



CABINET WINDOW In stained glass, a cabinet window or cabinet front is a stained glass door insert or stained glass door over a kitchen or bathroom cabinet.

CAD Abbr. for computer-aided design.

CAME The dark lines separating the colored glass sections of a stained glass window. Came was originally made of thin strips of lead, used to hold together the panes or pieces of stained glass.

CARPENTER GOTHIC Carpenter Gothic is an architectural style with decorative woodwork and Gothic motifs. Stained glass for carpenter gothic windows is typically reminiscent of the medieval style of stained glass. Carpenter Gothic Style stained glass windows

include pointed arches, Gothic motifs, foils, bay windows, lancet windows, ogee-arch windows, oriel windows, stained-glass windows and triangular arch windows often with mullions and tracery.

CASEMENT WINDOW A window that swings open along its entire length.

CATHEDRAL Usually the principal church in a diocese and the home church of the bishop.

CATHEDRAL GLASS Translucent stained glass windows with minimal to no painting, in the style of old cathedrals. Cathedral glass or cathedral stained glass windows typically have bubbles and each glass is a color (not opalescent).



CEILING STAINED GLASS Stained glass ceilings may include flat ceiling panels, stained glass domes and stained

glass ceiling grid inserts. Stained glass ceiling panels may cover all or part of the ceiling. Stained glass ceiling panels are normally lit, with the ceiling being a stained glass luminous ceiling.

CELTIC CROSS A cross design where the cross includes Irish and Celtic designs. A Celtic Cross typically has a circle at the intersection of the cross shaft and arms. In stained glass windows, the Celtic cross is used as a design element

CHANCEL The sanctuary of a church, reserved for the clergy.

CHANCEL ARCH An arch which, in many churches, marks the separation of the chancel or sanctuary from the nave or body of the church.

CHANCEL SCREEN A screen within a church dividing the chancel from the nave.

CHAPEL STAINED GLASS

Windows designed for a chapel within a larger church or for a chapel within the complex of a school, college, hospital, or a home. Stained glass panels for college and hospital chapel windows are generally non-denominational, nature scenes

or geometric. These are intended primarily for private prayer and contemplation.

CHATEAU STYLE The Châteauesque style, is an opulent architectural style patterned after the designs of the large French chateaus and country estates. Motifs for stained glass windows in Chateau style homes and buildings include the fleur de lis and other French designs. When used in French Chateau style, stained glass windows may include windows in the through-the-cornice wall dormers; windows in roof dormers and windows, and windows, often in pairs, divided by heavy stone mullions in the walls, oriel bay windows; windows in exterior door arches and sometimes a glass canopy over the entry door.

CHEVRON A V-shaped stripe pointing up or down, in a zigzag sequence, used as a stained glass motif either singly or in groups, generally in heraldry and bands. Sometimes referred to as a dancette or zigzag.

CINQUEFOIL An opening or stained glass window shape featuring a five-lobed pattern divided by cusps.



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#2827:
Blue Tiffany Transom

CIRCULAR ARCH STAINED GLASS

A stained glass window arch whose top is a segment of a circle. This may be a full half round arch window or less than half round as in an eyebrow window.



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#2624: Lydia

CIRCULAR STAINED GLASS WINDOW

A stained glass window in the shape of a full circle. The pattern and

design and decorative elements are often laid out in a radial pattern.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL An architectural style, based on forms from classical Greek and Roman antiquity. Sometimes called Early Classical Revival or Jeffersonian Classicism. In classical revival style, the use of stained glass windows sometimes include a semicircular or elliptical fanlight over the door as well as windows and doors. Classical Revival stained glass windows may depict Greek or Roman motifs or scenes.

CLERESTORY, CLERESTORY WINDOW Clerestory windows, often in stained glass, are windows in an upper zone of the wall to admit light to the center of a space. In designing stained glass clerestory windows it is important to keep in mind the viewing angle of the image. Sometimes mistakenly called clearstory windows or clear story windows.

COATED STAINED GLASS A stained glass having a coating designed to admit light over most of the visible range but

to block light in the harmful UV range. Stained Glass Inc. windows block 100% of UV light.

COFFERED CEILING STAINED GLASS Ceiling with recessed panels of stained glass.

COLOR (perceived) That attribute of visual perception that can be described by names such as yellow, red, blue, etc., or some combination of such names. A characteristic of the appearance of an object, surface, etc., distinct from its form, gloss, shape, size, or position depends on the spectral composition of the incident light, on the spectral reflectance or transmittance of the object, and on the spectra response of the observer. While almost all other forms of art (painting, sculpture, etc) rely on reflected light, stained glass color relies on transmitted light or the light that passes through the stained glass.

CONSERVATORY A windowed structure used for growing flowers, plants, and out-of-season fruits and vegetables under protected condi

tions. A conservatory is attached to a residence or building, in contrast to a greenhouse which is similar, but is usually a separate structure in a garden. Conservatories are also referred to as sun rooms. Stained glass windows inserts in a conservatory can be accent elements above windows or can be the entire roof and walls. Hanging stained glass can be used in a conservatory as an accent element, for light control or for blocking unwanted views. Also see orangery, sun room, greenhouse and hothouse.

COUPLED WINDOWS Two closely spaced windows which form a pair. Coupled stained glass windows may complement one another or be a combined design.

CRAFTSMAN STYLE STAINED GLASS Windows designed to fit with the Craftsman architectural style, a style influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement in America in the first few decades of the 20th century.



Panel#5374:
Sacred Cross
in Stained Glass

CROSS The cross is the most widely recognized symbol of Christianity. Stained glass crosses include a variety of designs including the Latin cross, Celtic cross, Andrew's cross and St Brigid's Cross and others.



Panel#3071:
Cross Appassionata



DALLE A slab or large tile of glass, stone, baked clay etc. In stained glass work, dalle stained glass is primarily geometric in design and made up of a mosaic pattern of dalles.

DAYLIGHTING Also known as day-lighting is the lighting of the interior of a building by natural means; for example, by windows or skylights of plain or stained glass.

CROSS WINDOW A cross stained glass window can be a window depicting a cross, a stained glass window shaped like a cross or a window where four panels and the combination of a single mullion and a transom form the appearance of a cross.

CUPOLA A domed structure, often set on a circular or polygonal base on a roof or set on pillars. The cupola can contain stained glass to provide light in the space below or be internally lit at night to allow the stained glass in the cupola to be seen.

DIAMOND LIGHT, DIAMOND PANE

Stained glass windows with a pattern that is either diamond-shaped or square-shaped, and set diagonally. Also known as diamond stained glass.

DOMES IN STAINED GLASS

A stained glass dome is a curved ceiling structure spanning an area. Domes are typically a part of a sphere in shape. See stained glass domes



DOOR STAINED GLASS

Stained glass panel for an entranceway door, an interior door or a cabinet

Panel#2906:
Magnolias and Irises



EARTHQUAKE PROOF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Stained Glass Inc. stained glass windows are earthquake proof and guaranteed not to break in a seismic event unless the structure they are in collapses.



Panel#5575: Trumpet Vines

ELLIPTICAL ARCH STAINED GLASS

An arch having the shape of half an ellipse



Panel#12218: Orchids and Nest

ELLIPTICAL FANLIGHT A fanlight that has the shape of half an ellipse. A stained glass elliptical fanlight is often placed over a door with the pattern radiating from a point and suggestive of the shape of an open fan.

DOUBLE DOOR STAINED GLASS

A double door is two single door leaves, hung in the same doorframe. Since the two leaves are visually one unit, the stained glass double door panels are either a single scene, matching panels or mirrored images.

F



Panel#5481: Arched Rose Transom

FANLIGHT STAINED GLASS WINDOW

A semicircular or semielliptical window over the opening of a door, often with a radiating design suggestive of an open fan.

FENESTRATION The arrangement and design of windows in a building.

FLAMBOYANT STYLE The last phase of French Gothic architecture in the second half of the 15th century, characterized by flowing and flame-like window tracery.



FLORIATED, FLOREATED STAINED GLASS Decorated with floral patterns.

Panel#2861:
Leicester Panel

FOIL In stained glass window design and tracery, a foil is any of several rounded lobes that meet each other in points called cusps; see trefoil (three lobes), quatrefoil (four lobes), cinquefoil (five lobes), and multifoil (usually greater than five lobes).



FOLIATED

1. Adorned with foils, as on tracery.
2. Decorated with conventionalized leaves.

Panel#12051:
Bluebells and Leaves

FRENCH COLONIAL STAINED GLASS

A term descriptive of stained glass used in the architecture developed by French colonists in New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory. French doors, transom lights or fanlights above the front doors of the more elegant homes. Similar styles include Cajun cottage, Creole architecture, Creole house, plantation house, Acadian and French Vernacular architecture.



Panel#10089: Angels in Prayer

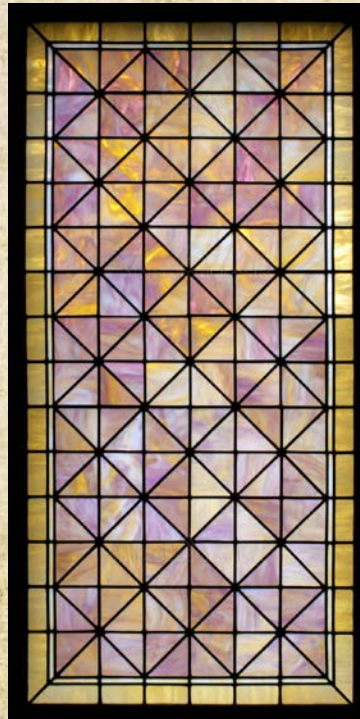
FRENCH DOOR A door having a top rail, bottom rail, and stiles, which has glass panes, either plain glass or stained glass, throughout (or nearly throughout) its entire length. French

doors are most often used in pairs. A casement door or door window.

FRENCH ECLECTIC ARCHITECTURE

A style of architecture that draws on many of the French styles of architecture, combining elements and characteristics of a wide range of historic style.

FRENCH EMBOSSING The creation of a design or lettering on glass through the use of acid etching.



Panel#3026: Novitas

FRETWORK

A stained glass term referring to maze-like designs, usually contrasted in light and dark colors to indicate shading.



GALLERY A collection of images of stained glass products provided by Stained Glass Inc. as found here.

GAZEBO A small ornamental structure, such as a pavilion, usually built in a garden, in a park, or along a stream. A gazebo is the same as a belvedere or summerhouse. A gazebo of stained glass is a gazebo with a stained glass dome for a roof.



Panel#3231: Christ the King

GEOMETRIC TRACERY The geometric patterns used in Gothic-style windows. These frequently include circular and multifoil shapes.



Panel#4790:
Mother Mary and
the Messiah

GEORGIAN STYLE A British style of architecture, which included classical stained glass. The design was popular from 1700-1780. The windows tended to be rectangular in shape, some with rounded tops. Likewise, feature doors often had a fanlight or transom in colored glass above them, as well as side-lights.

GERMAN STAINED GLASS WINDOWS A term used to refer to the Bavarian stained glass popular in US churches from the late 1800s to around 1928. Also referred to as Munich stained glass.



Panel#2159: Transfiguration

GLORY In paintings and stained glass work, the glory is a luminous halo encircling the head of a sacred person and the radiance or luminous emanation encompassing the whole.

GUILLOCHE An ornament appearing to be formed by two or more bands twisted over each other in a continuous series, leaving circular openings, which may be filled with round ornaments.

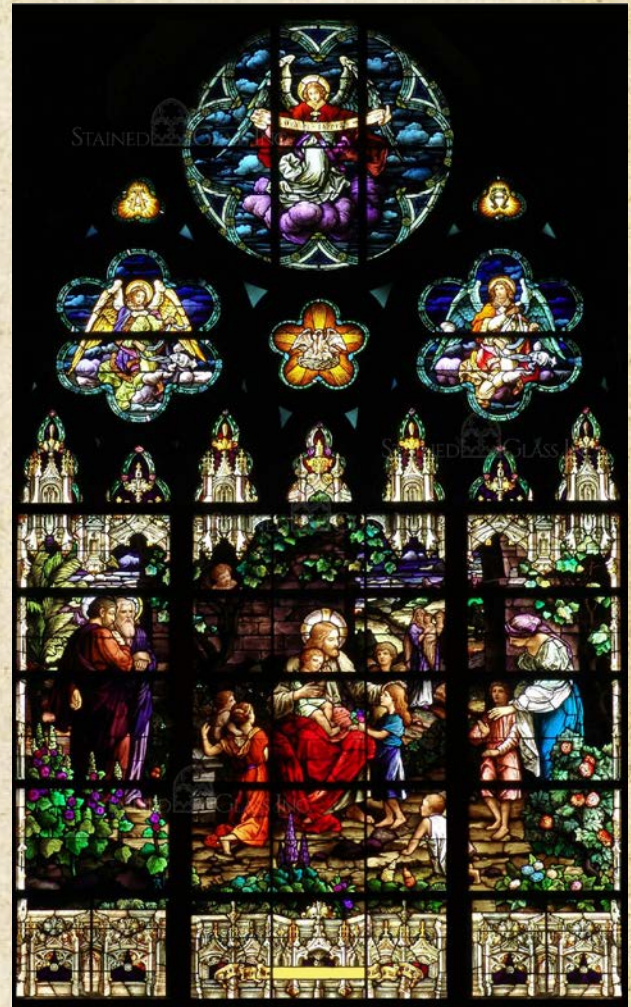


HALF COLUMN A depiction of a shortened column in stained glass images with architectural elements. Half columns are often decorated with vines or flowers.

HALF ROUND, HALF-ROUND WINDOW A window featuring stained glass or plain glass in a half circle shape.

HAMMERED GLASS Texturized glass with a similar texture to hammered metal. The texture is applied to one side only.

HEAD CASING A horizontal casing that is placed above a window or door.



Panel#3232: Christ and the Children

HIGH GOTHIC STAINED GLASS

Stained glass designs that reflect one of the three different eras of Gothic architecture. High Gothic stained glass is characterized by very intricate designs and the commonly seen rose window.

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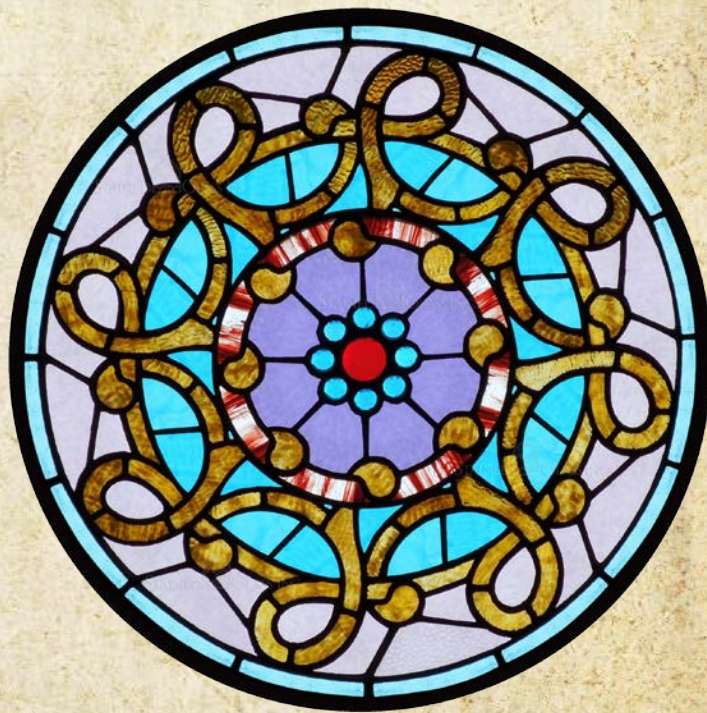
ILLUMINANCE Refers to the intensity of light, measured in lumens over a set unit of space. Stained glass windows allow less light penetration than regular, clear glass windows.

ILLUMINATED SIGN A stained glass sign with a light placed inside or behind it to project through the glass.

ILLUMINATION The amount of luminous flux on a specific surface, over a unit area.

ILLUMINATION LEVEL The quantity of light that illuminates a specific surface. This may refer to the amount of light let through stained glass and reaches the interior wall.

IMPACT RESISTANCE How strongly a material can resist a blow. Stained Glass Inc. produces the strongest high impact resistant stained glass on the market.



Panel#2760: Darlington Window

INTERLACE, ENTRELACS A decorative design, frequently used in stained glass borders, an interlace is made up of twisted, elegant lines, ribbons or vines. These may appear as knotted pieces in some designs or may include figures.

INTERLAYER A special layer to increase the strength of safety glass, as well as laminated stained glass.

J

JERUSALEM CROSS A cross with arms of equal length, with a small cross in each empty space between the crossbars. May be stylized or simple in stained glass.

JESSE WINDOW A window depicting Christ's family tree in stained glass. There are several common designs, including one with circular vines around each family member.

K



Panel#3644: The Coronation of the Virgin



Panel#12052: Infinity Knot

JACOBEOAN ARCHITECTURE

This style blends both Renaissance and Elizabethan design elements. The period was distinguished by windows created from many diamond shaped panes set into rustic window frames. These were occasionally stained or colored.

KNOT A stained glass design element depicting a knotted rope, vine or other similar object.



KNOT WORK

An ornamental design in stained glass with the appearance of rope-like shapes knotted together.

Panel#12047:
Nifty Knotwork

LAMINATED GLASS, SAFETY GLASS, SHATTERPROOF GLASS

Two or more plies of plate glass, float glass, or sheet glass, bonded to a transparent plastic sheet between them to form a shatter-resisting assembly.

LAMINATED JOINT A woodwork-
ing joint, frequently used in stained glass
window frames to give more strength to
the overall structure.

LAMINATED PLASTIC Layers
of material (wood, fabric, etc.) that is
soaked or covered with resin and set
with heat to create a heavy plastic. Lam-
inated polymer plastic is used to create
thermal insulation windows.

LANCET, LANCET WINDOW

A window found most often in English
Gothic architecture, notable for be-
ing quite narrow with a pointed arch at
the top. May be designed with plain or
stained glass

L

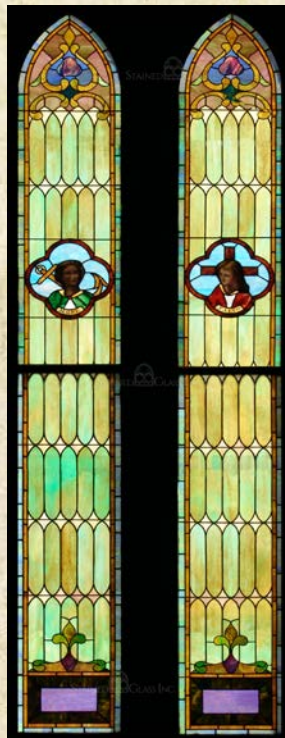
LABYRINTH FRET A key pattern
in stained glass with a fret that involves
many complicated turnings.

LADY CHAPEL Refers to a chapel
that is dedicated specifically to the Vir-
gin Mary. Also called a Mary or Marian
chapel.



Stained Glass Inc. Panel#4014: The Virgin with Angels

LANCET ARCH An acute pointed arch or an arch that is very narrow, with a pointed top. Frequently seen in windows or tall, narrow doorways.



LANCET WINDOW

A stained glass or plain glass window that is both narrow and topped with a lancet arch.

Panel#2470:
Hope and Faith

LANDSCAPE WINDOW This style of window is double hung. The upper section of the window is designed with small stained glass panes, while the lower pane is one large piece of clear glass.



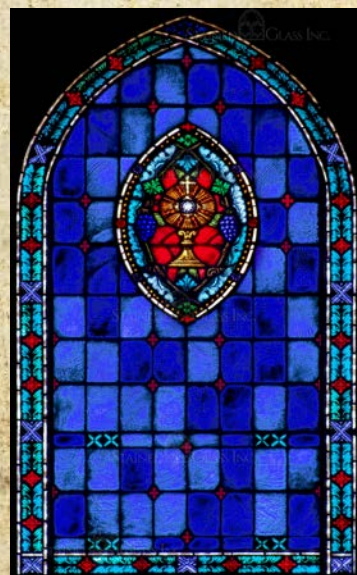
LANCET STYLE

When speaking of stained glass, lancet style refers to the use of a lancet arch, frequently used in Early English or First Pointed Gothic architecture.

Panel#4132:
Christ Presents the Keys

LAPIS LAZULI

A rich blue color, inspired by the semi-precious stone.



Panel#2480:
Arched Symbolic

LEADED GLASS, LEADED LIGHT

Traditionally styled windows with small panes (rectangular or diamond) set with lead comes.

LED Stands for a Light-Emitting Diode.

LIGHT May refer to more than one thing, including 1. A space or hole in a wall which allows outdoor light to shine in. 2. A window or one part of a window. 3. Illumination through artificial means.

LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE A diode that produces light in a single color. Combined with other diodes, an LED can create a multitude of colors for illuminating signs or other decorations. May be used in combination with glass signage.

LINENFOLD, LINEN PATTERN, LINEN SCROLL A form of texturizing or tinting glass or wood to give the appearance of fabric folds.

LOUIS XIV, LOUIS QUATORZE STYLE A French Classical style of architecture, characterized in stained glass by complex and intricate designs that are usually enhanced with gold leaf detailing or frames.

LOUIS XV, LOUIS QUINZE STYLE

Refers to both the Rococo and Classical French architectural and interior design style made popular during the reign of Louis XV. In stained glass, characteristics included tall windows with repeating geometric designs and gold-leaf accents.

LOUIS XVI, LOUIS SEIZE STYLE

Refers to an architectural style (Late Rococo) during the reign of Louis XVI. Stained glass windows from this period tended to use bright, gem-like colors and elegant, looping designs.

LOZENGE In stained glass, this refers to a diamond or rhombus. It may also be the small pane of glass set in the space between two points in a double lancet window.

LUMEN A measurement of light or luminous flux on unit surface. Abbreviated as lm. (lm)

LUMEN MAINTENANCE CURVE

The period of time an LED light will maintain a certain percentage of illumination.

LUMEN METHOD, FLUX METHOD

A method which determines the quanti-

ty and type of artificial lighting required to correctly illuminate a surface or area. The method includes direct light flux, as well as reflected.

LUMINANCE The brightness or luminosity of a surface within range of a light source, artificial or natural, when viewed from the same direction as the light source.

LUMINANCE CONTRAST The difference in luminance between an object and its background.

LUMINANCE FACTOR Refers to the ratio of an object's surface luminance under very specific conditions to the luminance of a perfect diffusing surface that is observed and measured under the exact same conditions.

LUMINANCE METER A tool used to measure measured in candelas per square meter.

LUMINESCENCE Light produced by something that is not heated.

LUMINOSITY The brightness of light coming from an object, such as a stained glass lamp, measured in lumens per watt.

LUMINOUS CEILING A ceiling made of backlit panels, using translucent or stained glass to provide even overhead lighting throughout a room.

LUX The measurement of illumination in the International System of Units, based on lumens per meter squared.



MALTESE CROSS A cross created by placing four equal triangles in a formation so that their points meet in the center. In some cases, arrowheads may be used instead of triangles.

MARbled, MARBLEIZED Stained glass given the appearance of marble through a special application of color or multiple colors before heating.

MARBLING, MARBLEIZING The method of creating a marble effect on a surface, usually through the use of paints.

MARQUEE, MARQUISE A simple, small roof designed to protect the entrance of a store, office or other building. Usually permanent, the marquee may be made of glass, stained glass, or other materials.

MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

An architectural style that blended a range of styles, including Italian Villa, Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Revival for a unique look in the 20th century. Stained glass tended to range drastically from simple geometric designs to complicated floral ones. The windows were usually arched or rounded.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE A flat plate attached to a surface in remembrance of someone or a special event.

MILLWORK Window frames, trim and sashes, as well as doors, which have been made at a mill from wood.

MISSION REVIVAL, MISSION STYLE A style of architecture that was particularly common in the low-

er US during the late 1800's and early 1900's. While stained glass was not terribly popular at the time, many stained windows from the period included plenty of clear glass and simple, religious designs.

MONUMENT A memorial object which includes decorations and usually an inscription of some sort, created to remember a person, event or action.

MOSAIC A pattern or image created with small pieces of tile or glass in assorted color used to decorate a space.

MULLION The main vertical support in a stained glass window or door panel, not to be confused with a muntin.

MOSQUE A building used as a place of worship for Muslims.

MULTIFOIL A window, often elaborated in stained glass, designed with six or more foils or lobes.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Also referred to as the National Register, this is a government organization in the United States that keeps track of important buildings and objects throughout the country. In buildings with historical importance, plaques may be mounted to offer a history. In some cases, stained glass windows and adornments may be a part of the register.

NAVE The center aisle in a church.

NAVE ARCADE An arcade that separates the nave from the aisles along the side in a church.

NEOCLASSICAL STYLE An architectural design that may resemble the Greek Revival or Classical Revival styles. In stained glass, the Neoclassical style usually depicts serious faces, with historical and classic figures featured in somber tones.

NET TRACERY Window tracery that resembles a net with many open spaces in repeating patterns.

NICHE A small alcove in the wall, designed to hold a statue or other item. The niche may include a half dome above it and is usually semi-circular in shape.

NIMBUS A circle of light or halo around the head of a sacred being in art or stained glass designs.

NOISE CONTROL Reducing or controlling sound to ensure that it is at the correct level for the space, through use of sound barriers, dampeners and specialty windows.

NOISE REDUCTION, NR

Lowering decibels from one space to the next through use of a sound barrier, which absorbs sound instead of allowing it to pass through.



OBSCURE GLASS, VISION PROOF GLASS

Glass that is textured on one side to make it translucent instead of transparent. Used in privacy windows.

OBSCURING WINDOW A privacy window that contains stained glass or textured glass to prevent viewing.

OCULUS The circular opening at the center of a dome.

OD An abbreviation of “outside diameter.”

OGEE, OG A curve similar to an S, based on two separate center points. The result is both a concave and a convex line, uniting to create a unique look that is used in arches, doors and stained glass windows.

OGEE ARCH In stained glass, a window with a specialty pointed arch that is based on double center points to create more of a curved look than a simple pointed arch.

ONYX In stained glass designs, onyx refers to bands of colors blended to create a multi-layered, varicolored glass.

OPALESCENT GLASS Glass that is iridescent and multicolored, most commonly seen in Tiffany stained glass, developed by Luis Comfort Tiffany and John La Farge.

OPAL GLASS A milky white colored glass that is translucent, allowing light to pass, but diffusing it for a softer look.

ORATORY A miniature, private space for a chapel, usually with a crucifix, as well as an altar.

OVAL WINDOW An oval shaped or elongated circular stained glass or plain glass window.

OVERLIGHT A small rectangular window above a door, to allow light in. May be made of stained glass.



PAINTED GLASS Stained glass that is painted with enamel paint before being baked in a kiln to set the colors. This allows scenes to be painted on the glass directly, rather than piecing various colored glass cutouts together.

PALLADIAN WINDOW A three part window with a central, arched sash and two side sashes. The smaller sashes are smaller than the middle one and have flat tops. Any or all of the windows may be stained glass.

PALMETTE In stained glass, this is a design that is reminiscent of a palm leaf. It may be used as a decorative element or as a border design.

POINTED ARCH An arch that has a point at the top of the arch, most commonly seen in Gothic architecture and stained glass windows.

PRAIRIE STYLE A popular architectural style in the American Midwest from the early 18th century. In stained

glass, Prairie style windows tend to be tall, using double hung sashes and are often grouped by twos or threes. While most windows are simple glass, the stained glass ones may have decorative geometric designs.



QUARTER-ROUND LIGHT

A window in the shape of a quarter circle. Usually in sets of two or four, these windows may be stained glass or simple glass.

QUATREFOIL A pattern that features four lobes around a central point. Similar to a trefoil, but with a lobe per quarter. May be represented in a stained glass image or tracery, or the window itself may be quatrefoil.



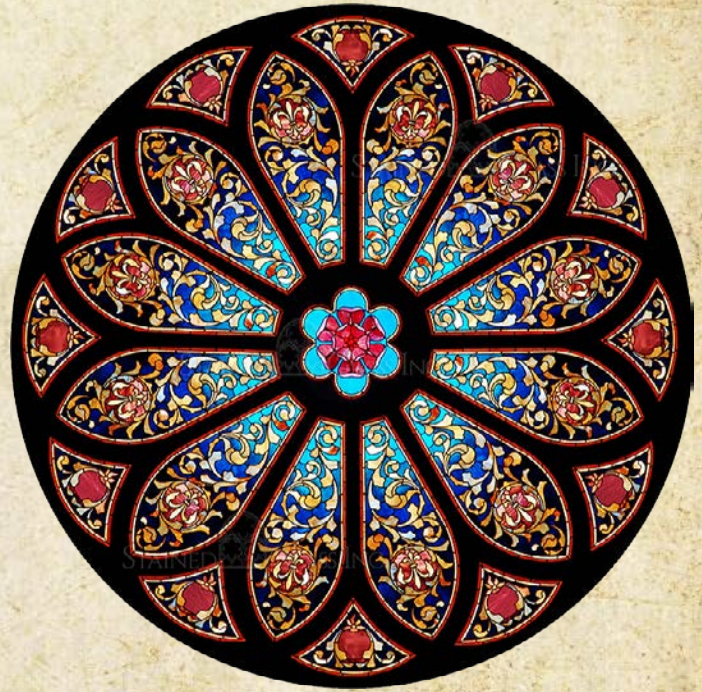
RIBBON WINDOW, RIBBON LIGHTS

Three or more stained glass or plain glass windows set side by side in a wall to create a continuous row of windows, separated by mullions.

RINCEAU Lines of curling leaves and vines that are used to create decorative borders and fillers in stained glass windows and decorations.

ROCOCO A French architectural style that is represented in stained glass by light, delicate designs that are almost lacey in style. Popular in the mid-18th century.

ROSETTE A round window containing tracery and stained glass. Similar to a rose window.



Panel#2713: Blue and Rose Colored Window

ROSE WINDOW A round stained glass window with tracery gives a petal-like look to the window. The design can be any type of image, however.

ROUNDEL In stained glass, roundel refers to a small circular window. It may be made of pieced glass or may be a single pane with a painted design in it.

ROUND-TOPPED A term referring to a door, arch or stained glass window that is topped by a semi-circular shape.



SACRISTY A room in a church, near the chancel, where the robes and altar vessels are stored, where the clergy dress themselves for services, and where some business of the church may be done; usually a single room, but sometimes a very large one.

SAINT ANDREW'S CROSS A cross in the form of an elongated X, often in white against a blue background. Found in stained glass, particularly those in churches or in Scottish representations.

SANDBLAST The use of highly pressurized air and sand to texturize glass or another surface. On glass, sandblasting gives a translucent, rough finish.

SCROLL A spiral design used to adorn stained glass windows, either alone or joined to create a longer band.

SEMI-CIRCULAR ARCH An arch designed by drawing the curve around a single point. In stained glass, this may refer to a transom window or a window with an arch at the top.

SEMI-CIRCULAR DOME A stained glass dome in the shape of a half sphere.

SEMI-CIRCULAR VAULT A barrel or tunnel vault.

SEMI-CIRCULAR WINDOW

A stained glass window having a semi-circle at its head or having the shape of a semicircle, often placed above a door or in a tympanum; also called a D-window.

SEMI-DOME A half dome, usually set against a wall. In stained glass, the semi-dome may replace an awning as an outdoor shelter or may serve as a decorative accent indoors.

SEMI-ELLIPTICAL FANLIGHT

Similar to a semi-circle fanlight, this is a fanlight that is slightly elongated, as it is half of an ellipse rather than a circle. Like a regular fanlight, it may be designed with stained glass.

SHOWER PARTITION A panel (stained glass or textured glass) used as a door or barrier to give the bather privacy.

SHOWER STALL DOOR A door designed to work with a shower, to prevent water from escaping. Often made of textured or stained glass for privacy and décor.



SIDELIGHT A narrow, fixed window made up of multiple panes or one large piece of glass, beside a door. Usually installed in pairs, with matching stained glass images.

SKYLIGHT A window in the roof of a building to let in light. This may be glass, stained glass or laminated plastic.

SOLAR GLASS Glass tinted to prevent the full glare of the sun from getting through. Ideal for solariums or summer houses where the intense sunlight may be too much.

SOLARIUM A windowed room meant to provide plenty of light and air. Some or all windows may be stained glass in order to offer more privacy.

SOUND BARRIER A solid structure to prevent or slow the passage of sound.

SOUND-INSULATING GLASS Refers to glass, which may be plain or stained, designed to prevent sound transfer. This may be done by leaving a space between two lights so that the air between them will dampen sound, or the application of a plastic laminate on top of a large piece of glass.

SOUND INSULATION, SOUND ISOLATION A panel, partition or other structure designed to stop sound from going through it.

SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS, STC A measurement of just how well a panel, light or other surface prevents sound transmission. This is shared in a rating, which shows how effective the

sound barrier is, whether it is a wall, panel or a stained glass window.

SOUND TRANSMISSION LOSS, TRANSMISSION LOSS, TL

The amount of decibels an insulation panel reduces sound. This may be measured from the other side of a partition or window.

SPANISH COLONIAL An architectural style heavily influenced by the Spanish. In stained glass, the style tends to be quite detailed scenes which depict boats and seas or religious scenes.

SPIRE A cone or pyramid on top of a building that tapers to a point.

SPIRELET A miniature spire.

SPIRELIGHT A glass window in the side of a spire. Most common with Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles of architecture.

SPIRE-STEEPLE A tapered point at the top of a steeple.

SPRINGING LINE The invisible line that marks where an arch starts to curve.

STAINED GLASS A colored glass that is used for decorative purposes. The glass may be tinted through a variety of techniques, including painting plain glass and firing it or adding color with metal oxides when the glass is still liquid. Another method is used to create Tiffany glass which blends various colors into the glass and creates a varied translucent effect. Stained glass may be used alone in a light or it may be cut into shapes and combined with other pieces to create images and designs for windows, lamps and other decorative purposes.

STILE The vertical part of a window sash.

SULLIVANESQUE An architectural style developed by Louis H. Sullivan. In stained glass, this style is represented by continuous leaf patterns and is similar to Art Nouveau.

SUNBURST LIGHT Also known as a fanlight, this is a half-circle window that may be standalone or placed above a window or door.

SUMMER HOUSE A small shelter, usually in the garden, made of windows

and designed to be well ventilated in summer for coolness. Glass may be textured or stained for privacy.

SUN-PORCH A glass enclosed porch, designed to maximize sun exposure. Glass may include textured or stained glass for privacy.

SUN ROOM The same as a solarium.

T

TEMPLATE, TEMPLET A pattern or design that is laid out on a sheet of metal, plastic or paper, which may be used to create a desired stained glass design. The pieces of glass may be cut out according to the template and laid out for soldering according to the design.

TESSELLATED Made of small bits of glass, similar to a mosaic.

TESSELLATED WORK In stained glass, this refers to images and designs made up of small pieces of glass or tesserae.

TESSERA Small pieces of colored glass that are used to create a mosaic-like stained glass window.

THERMAL INSULATION STAINED GLASS A stained glass window designed to protect against cold and drafts. This may be done by using laminated polymer or the window may be installed in front of an existing thermal insulation window.

TRACERY Refers to the stonework or wood elements that form a decorative support for glass, plain or stained. Designs may take on specific shapes, such as trefoil. The term originated with Gothic windows.



TRANSOM WINDOW A window above a transom bar which separates it from another window or a door.

TREFOIL A design featuring three lobes, which may be rounded or pointed, equally spread out from a center point. May be seen in tracery or as part of a stained glass design or even a complete window shape.

TREFOIL ARCH An arch with three lobes, similar to a regular trefoil shape, but opening into a doorway or window at the bottom, rather than completing the design.

TRELLIS A structure made of criss-crossing slats, made of metal or wood.



VESICA PISCIS A long ovoid form with pointed ends, sometimes created by overlapping two circles. This shape may appear as a specific form in stained glass, or may be a larger, overall shape within the window design.

VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE

1. The Revival and Eclectic architecture in 19th century Great Britain, named after the reign of Queen Victoria (1837–1901); also its American counterpart. Victorian stained glass uses larger pieces of glass, simple blockish designs and frequent flower motifs.

VICTORIAN ROMANESQUE

An architectural style that developed from Richardsonian in the late 1800's. In stained glass, two part windows are common, usually featuring floral or religious themes with very intricate patterns.

VINETTE, TRAYLE, VIGNETTE

A decorative element that includes vines in the form of scrolls, usually with clusters of grapes and leaves. This may be carved into a window frame or replicated in stained glass or etching on the glass.

VITRUVIAN SCROLL, VITRUVIAN WAVE

A line of scrolls, all connected to create a wave-like formation, usually used as decorative motif in stained glass or around windows.



WALL-WASHING The art of placing luminaires near a wall to cast light on the flat surface. Colored glass may be used to color the light that falls on the wall.

WALL-WASH LUMINAIRE

A light near or on a wall, with the illumination directed at the wall. May be made with stained glass to add a colorful effect.

WHEEL TRACERY A design on a stained glass window where the tracery resembles the spokes of a wheel.

WHEEL WINDOW A window that represents a wheel with mullions or tracery radiating from the center like spokes. The sections between mullions may be set with one piece of glass or with stained glass pieces

WINDOW An opening in a wall, usually facing outdoors, designed to permit light into the indoor space. The window may be glazed, with glass lights set in a sash and frame. Stained glass is used to give privacy and to enhance the décor, while plain glass permits a view of the outdoors. Early windows were fixed and couldn't open, but those that do open allow for ventilation.

WINDOW APRON The piece of wood, molded or plain, which runs below the window stool in a stained glass window to hide the plastering edge.

WINDOW BACK The section of interior wall below the window. May consist of woodwork or paneling for decorative purposes.

WINDOW BAND A band of windows that are set side by side to form a continuous strip.

WINDOW BAR May refer to a part of the window structure, such as a muntin or glazing bar, or it may refer to

a security measure, such as metal bars outside the window to prevent anyone from breaking in.

WINDOW BAY A bay window.

WINDOW BEAD A small strip used in double-hung windows to allow ventilation without permitting drafts. Also referred to as a draft stop.

WINDOW CASING The part of the window frame that is visible around the window.

WINDOW CONFIGURATION

The overall design of a window, which lays out the shape of the glass lights, whether they are textured, plain or colored, the quantity and layout of the glass lights, mullions and muntins, as well as tracery and the frame.

WINDOW DIVIDER A mullion or muntin, the pieces that divide a window vertically or horizontally.

WINDOW DRESSING The decorative elements surrounding a window, often made of wood, or sometimes stone.

WINDOW FRAME The outer fixed part of the window, which holds the sashes and glass panes.

WINDOW SCHEDULE A list of all required windows on a construction plan. This includes the sizes, how many lights, and other pertinent information, including whether the glass is plain, textured or stained.

WINDOW SURROUND Refers to the decorative structure around a stained glass window on the outer wall, serving to enhance the beauty of the window.

WINDOW TRIM The wood, metal or plastic surrounding a stained glass window. May be decorative or merely functional.

WINDOW WALL A wall made up of stained glass or simple glass window

panes. The vertical and horizontal supports for the wall are often metal and are used to hold the glass panes, as well as support the structure.



WREATH A circular decoration, often made of natural items such as leaves or flowers twisted into a loop. A pine or holly wreath may be used for Christmas scenes in stained glass décor.

WRIGHTIAN Refers to stained glass designs reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's architectural work. While Wright produced some buildings in a Prairie School style, over the years his work changed considerably, so the term "Wrightian" is not very precise and covers a range of styles.

ZIGZAG MOLDING, DANCETTE

A decorative design, frequently used as a border in stained glass, where a line of connected chevrons create a zigzag design.



Panel#2675: The Pelican Symbol

ZOOMORPH

A representation of an animal in stained glass, which may be realistic or symbolic.