

ADVANTEC MARINE DEFINITIONS

DOORS/HATCHES

OVERALL SIZE MEASUREMENT (OSM)

Outside measurement of frame width & height.

ROUGH OPENING

Opening in bulkhead, often referred to as “plate-cut”

SPIGOT

Section of frame that protrudes through rough opening.

CLEAR OPENING

Is the opening that you can physically pass through when the door/hatch is in full open position.

INDIVIDUAL DOG SET (S)

Individually operated dogs (cleats) used to secure door/hatch for weathertight & watertight application.

Variations of Interior & Exterior options available.

QUICK-ACTING DOG (S)

Lever or wheel used to operate multiple dogs with a single operation.

BLIND DOG (S)

Interior operated only, can be individually operated dog or quick-acting.

DOOR/HATCH FRAME

Main frame installed into bulkhead that the door/hatch insert will be fitted to & seal to.

DOOR/HATCH INSERT

Door/hatch panel mounted to the frame via hinges or can be supplied as lift-out.

BOLT-IN

Door/hatch main frame is installed and secured to bulkhead via mechanical fasteners.

WELD-IN

Door/hatch main frame is installed and secured to bulkhead via welding method.

CLAMP-IN

Door/hatch main frame is installed and secured to bulkhead via interior clamp ring.

DOOR HANDING

Hinge doors refer to direction of the door swing when viewed from outside looking at key cylinder side.

Insert swings outward, Left-hand (LH) hinge on left or right-hand (RH) hinge on right.

Sliding doors refer to direction of slide (again viewed from exterior), left-hand sliding (LHS), door slides left or right-hand sliding (RHS), door slides right.

LOCKSET

Lockset assembly includes - lever handles, lock case, keyed exterior cylinder, interior thumb-turn & supplied with roses or escutcheons plate.

Available in satin or chrome polished.

DEADBOLT ONLY (NON-LATCHING)

Includes - lock case, keyed exterior cylinder, interior thumb-turn & round roses or rectangular escutcheons plates.

Available finishes are satin or polished chrome.

PASSAGE SET

Includes - lever handles, passage lock case & round roses or rectangular escutcheons plates.

Available finishes are satin or polished chrome.

WEATHERTIGHT

Designed to withstand and prevent the ingress of water exterior. Typically used above the waterline.

WATERTIGHT

Will withstand water to a defined head pressure from exterior seating &/or both exterior seating & interior unseating pressures. Typically used below the waterline locations such as engine rooms, watertight boundaries & transoms.

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FINISHES

ANODIZED - TYPE I (STANDARD)

Chromic Acid anodizing is a metal coating process used when the application calls for a thin coating and a high level of corrosion resistance. MIL-A-8625F type I

ANODIZED - TYPE II (HARDCOAT)

Proven electrochemical process that transforms a plain metal surface into an engaging exterior that provides both advanced corrosion-resistance and durability. MIL-A-8625 Type II

MILL FINISH

Mill finish is the as extruded appearance of aluminum, no external mechanical or chemical finishing to the surface of the metal.

BUFFED FINISH

Buffed with an orbital sander, no chemical finishing to the surface of the metal.

POWDER-COAT

Electrostatically charged coloured powder that is applied to the metal and then baked on to provide a protective hard wearing coating.

PREMIUM YACHT COATINGS

Wet paint system in a wide range of colours and brands.

GLASS

ANNEALED GLASS

Sheet/plate glass, often called "float glass" that has not been heat-strengthened or tempered.

HEAT TREATED

Like tempering, with a slower cooling process. Heat-strengthened glass is approximately twice as strong as annealed glass but breaks into shards.

TEMPERED

Heat treated safety glass, breaks into small 1/8" crumbles.

CHEMICALLY TOUGHENED

Chemically treated plate glass which is agitated to remove all imperfection in glass surfaces meeting or exceeding strengths of tempered glass.

LAMINATED

Two or more pieces of glass bonded together using an .030 or .060 inner layer of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) or ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA).

Considered to be safety glass due to strength of bonded panel and the fact the panes remain stuck together even after damage. Insulation properties & sound attenuation properties are much greater than standard tempered glass and can reduce UV transmission along with adding tints.

HEATED

Tempered laminated glass with a built-in electrical element to create heat transfer across the glass to eliminate fogging or icing.

INSULATED GLASS UNIT (IGU)

2 or more panes of heat reflective glass separated by an air gap using a desiccant spacer to reduce heat and noise transfer.

ARRIS GROUND (ROUGH ARRIS)

Is achieved using a wet belt sander and removes the sharpness of the glass edges. Primarily applied to ensure the glass is safe to handle.

FLAT GRIND

CNC machine removes all sharp edges and leaving a diamond smooth unpolished edge with a satin, white appearance.

FLAT POLISH

After flat grinding an additional process is completed on our CNC machine.

All edges are polished producing a smooth, gloss finish similar to the glass surface, utilised on glass products where edges are exposed.

VLT - VISIBLE LIGHT TRANSMISSION

Used when discussing tint, VLT is the percentage of the light that passes through glass. The higher the number the more light is passing through and vice versa. Example: VLT 9% gray, will have a dark gray tint only allowing 9% visible light transmission.

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WINDOWS

CLAMP RING

An internal ring that pinches exterior bulkhead and holds the window in place along with providing an interior beauty trim.

Options are Z-trim, Flat bar ring or L-trim

BOLT-IN

Window frame is installed and secured to bulkhead via mechanical fasteners.

MITERED CORNER

An angled corner formed by cutting and welding each leg of extrusion on a window.

RADIUS CORNER

A rounded corner formed when the window extrusion is bent in our bending machine.

MULLION

Used between panes of glass in a window to add strength. Used particularly in oversized windows.

OSM

Is the outside measurement of main frame.

SPIGOT

The projection of the frame that will fit into the hole or opening.

CLEAR VIEW (OR SIGHT LINE)

Viewing area when looking through window frame.

Or glass view is the glass area or area of the window. The area you will effectively be looking through.

X & O PANELS

Describes the configuration of sliding pane. The "X" pane is the active panel, "O" pane is the inactive/fixed pane. Also described as active or inactive panes.

ALASKAN LEG

Raised leg on lower frame edge to prevent ingress of water in harsh environments.

A damn built to the lower frame to prevent the ingress of water where a window will be used in particularly harsh environments.

BOTTOM VENT

A fixed/vent window with a hinged opening on bottom section.

TOP VENT

A fixed/vent window with a hinged opening on top section

TOP HINGED

Opening window with hinges across top where entire vent portion hinges open.

1/2 DROP

A sliding window where the top half of the window is the active (X) panel and the bottom half is the inactive (O) panel. Opening from top to bottom.

FULL DROP

A sliding window where the entire pane slides vertically down to open.

REAR SLIDING (RS)

A sliding window where the rear/aft pane is the active (X) panel.