

Shutter Terminology

Base

The base is used exclusively in fan top shutters. It refers to a durable aluminum (in Polycore) or wooden (in Lexwood) bottom frame that is used in wide openings to prevent panel sag. It is also commonly used to maintain a flush and uniform look when mounting a fan top shutter on top of a standard rectangular shutter.

Bi-fold Panels

Bi-fold panels are two panels that are hinged together and fold up adjacent to one another.

By-pass Panels

By-pass panels are two or more panels mounted on an overhead track system that slide past one another.

Build Out

A build out is a profile that is used to extend a frame away from the wall. Typically, it is used to move a shutter beyond an obstruction, such as protruding window sill, tiled wall, or crank handle. This profile is also used to project the shutter away from the window pane when taking louver clearance into account.

Butt hinge

A butt hinge is used to connect two or more panels together in a bi-fold design. Butt hinges are surface mounted on the back to join the panels.

Clearview

The term Clearview refers to a hidden aluminum rod along the back of a shutter that connects and coordinates the movements of the louvers. With this design, there is no need for a tilt rod. This gives the front of the shutter a clean look. The shutters can still be easily opened by rotating an individual louver.

Divider Rail

A divider rail is sometimes placed between the top and bottom rail to add structure and integrity to the panel. The divider rail also enables the louvers in the upper section to move independently from those in the lower section.

Fascia

A decorative trim used to hide the track in a track system.

Filler Strip

A filler strip is a profile used to return a Z-frame back to the wall when it is necessary for the frame to not be fully recessed into the opening.

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Flange

The flange is the part of the Z-frames that overlaps the wall.



Hanging Strip

A hanging strip is a simple rectangular frame piece that is typically mounted to a window opening to support the hanging of panels.

Hinges

Hinges are metal mechanisms that are attached to the stile and connect the panel to the frame. Hinges enable the panel to open and close.

Hub

The hub is responsible for giving fan top shutters their unique shape and look. It is a circular piece of material located in the center of the shutter. The louvers connect from the hub directly to the frame, creating a sunburst effect.

Louvers

Louvers are the panel components that rotate to offer control over the light and view.

NWF (Net With Frame)

With this method of taking dimensions the measurements correspond to the finished size of the shutter, including the frame measured from the front of the shutter.

Opening Size

With this method of taking dimensions, the measurements correspond to the size of the window opening.

Shutter Frame

The shutter frame is a profile used to frame the shutter panels. Frames provide a square and even mounting structure for the panels, can compensate for an out of square openings, offer superb light blockage, and add a decorative trim to the window opening.

Stiles

Stiles are the vertical side pieces of a panel that are secured to the horizontal rails. The stiles hold the louvers into place and keep them evenly spaced for proper operation.

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T-Post

The T-post is a vertical component that is inserted into a shutter frame to separate the individual panels and also add structural support.

Tilt Rod

A tilt rod is located in the center of the panel and coordinates the movement of the louvers by connecting them to one another. When opening the louvers, pull down on a louver but do not pull on the tilt rod.

Top and Bottom Rails

The rails are the horizontal components of a shutter panel assembly. They are attached to the vertical stiles and add structure to the panel. Typically, top and bottom rails will have equal heights. However, rail height can vary depending on the panel height.