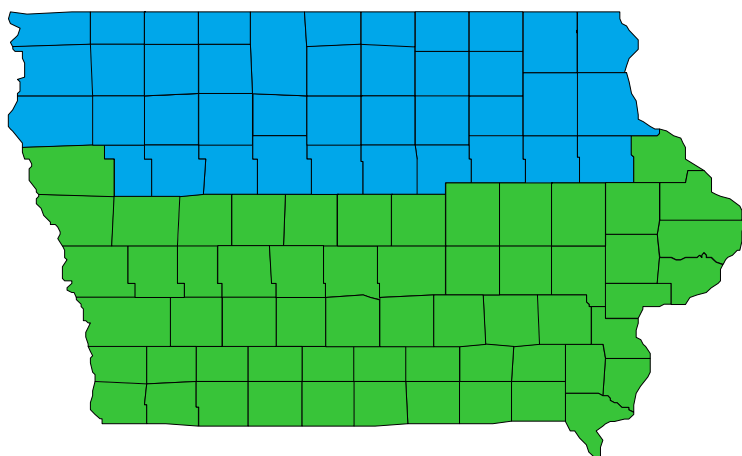


# Energy Code Compliance Guide to Window Selection in Iowa

Code: 2009 International Energy Conservation Code

This guide is designed to help select windows, doors and skylights that will meet the requirements of the 2009 IECC for residential buildings as it relates to Iowa. The requirements in the 2009 IECC are the same for windows used in new buildings, remodeling & additions to existing buildings, and as replacements of existing windows.



## Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Using the climate zone map or table, match the jurisdiction to the appropriate IECC climate zone. Use the “IECC Prescriptive Window Energy Efficiency Requirements” (on the back of this sheet) to determine the window performance requirements associated with the climate zone.
2. Construct the home with windows that have area weighted average U-factor and SHGC values less than or equal to the values for the climate zone and meet the code maximum air leakage requirements.

### IECC CLIMATE ZONE 6

Allamakee	Clay	Hancock	Palo Alto
Black Hawk	Clayton	Hardin	Plymouth
Bremer	Delaware	Howard	Pocahontas
Buchanan	Dickinson	Humboldt	Sac
Buena Vista	Emmet	Ida	Sioux
Butler	Fayette	Kossuth	Webster
Calhoun	Floyd	Lyon	Winnebago
Cerro Gordo	Franklin	Mitchell	Winneshiek
Cherokee	Grundy	O'Brien	Worth
Chickasaw	Hamilton	Osceola	Wright

### IECC CLIMATE ZONE 5

Adair	Des Moines	Linn	Poweshiek
Adams	Dubuque	Louisa	Ringgold
Appanoose	Fremont	Lucas	Scott
Audubon	Greene	Madison	Shelby
Benton	Guthrie	Mahaska	Story
Boone	Harrison	Marion	Tama
Carroll	Henry	Marshall	Taylor
Cass	Iowa	Mills	Union
Cedar	Jackson	Monona	Van Buren
Clarke	Jasper	Monroe	Wapello
Clinton	Jefferson	Montgomery	Warren
Crawford	Johnson	Muscatine	Washington
Dallas	Jones	Page	Wayne
Davis	Keokuk	Polk	Woodbury
Decatur	Lee	Pottawattamie	

## The 2009 International Energy Conservation Code

The 2009 IECC was developed by the International Code Council (ICC) and is currently available to states for adoption. The IECC is the national model standard for energy-efficient residential construction recognized by federal law. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 makes funds available to jurisdictions that have committed to adopt and implement the 2009 IECC. Users of this guide are strongly recommended to obtain a copy of the IECC and refer to it for any questions and further details on compliance. IECC compliance training is also available from many sources. To obtain a copy of the 2009 IECC, contact the ICC or visit [www.iccsafe.org](http://www.iccsafe.org).

# IECC Prescriptive Window Energy Efficiency Requirements

Code: 2009 International Energy Conservation Code


This table of window, door and skylight requirements is from the 2009 IECC and does not necessarily reflect the version of the IECC that may have been adopted by the state or any state-specific amendments. These requirements apply to all fenestration products in residential buildings, including those used in new residences, in additions and to replace existing windows. For a definition of “fenestration” see Note 2 below. The IECC specifies additional requirements for other parts of the building envelope not listed here, such as insulation for walls and ceilings.

Package	Fenestration U-factor	Skylight U-Factor	Glazed Fenestration SHGC
Climate Zone 6	0.35	0.60	NR
Climate Zone 5	0.35	0.60	NR

“NR” means no requirement is specified in this package.

## NOTES:

1. This table applies to residential buildings as defined in the IECC for compliance under the prescriptive compliance option. The 2009 IECC permits unlimited window area, so long as the prescriptive requirements are satisfied.
2. "Fenestration" refers to glazed window and door products in exterior walls of buildings, including glass doors and glass block, along with the accompanying sashes, frames, etc. and opaque doors. "Skylight" refers to glazed products installed at a slope of 15 degrees or more from vertical. "Glazed Fenestration" includes all glazed fenestration and all skylights.
3. U-factor is a number, generally between 0.2 and 1.20, that indicates the rate of heat loss (or gain) through a window. A lower U-factor demonstrates a greater resistance to heat loss and gain, i.e., better insulating value of the window. As a result, a lower number produces greater winter comfort.
4. SHGC, or Solar Heat Gain Coefficient, is a number between 0 and 1 that indicates the fraction of radiation (heat) from the sun that is transmitted through the window; the lower the SHGC, the less the amount of solar radiation that is allowed to pass through the window and become unwanted additional heat in the summer. As a result, a lower number produces greater summer comfort.
5. Window and skylight U-factor and SHGC values are maximum acceptable levels. An area-weighted average of fenestration products shall be permitted to satisfy the U-factor and SHGC requirements.
6. Up to 15 square feet of glazed fenestration is permitted to be exempt from the U-factor and SHGC requirements. One side-hinged opaque door assembly up to 24 square feet is exempted from the Fenestration U-factor requirement. These exceptions apply in the prescriptive path only. Certain impact rated fenestration may be permitted to have a higher U-factor in climate zones 2 and 3. Special exceptions may apply for fenestration U-factor requirements in thermally isolated sunrooms.
7. Window, door and skylight U-factors and SHGCs must be determined from a National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) rating that is independently certified and set forth on a label on the product or from a limited table of product default values in the IECC. See [www.nfrc.org](http://www.nfrc.org) for more details on the NFRC rating system.
8. Windows, doors and skylights must be labeled in a manner to determine that they meet the IECC's air infiltration requirements.
9. The labeled product U-factor and SHGC should also be used in calculation procedures to properly size the home's HVAC equipment. The IECC requires the use of an appropriate computational procedure to size equipment.




World's Best Window Co.  
Millennium 2000+  
Vinyl-Clad Wood Frame  
Double Glazing • Argon Fill • Low E  
Product Type: Vertical Slider

ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
U-Factor (U.S./I-P)	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>
ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
Visible Transmittance	Air Leakage (U.S./I-P)
<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Condensation Resistance	<b>—</b>

Manufacturer stipulates that these ratings conform to applicable NFRC procedures for determining whole product performance. NFRC ratings are determined for a fixed set of environmental conditions and a specific product size. NFRC does not recommend any product and does not warrant the suitability of any product for any specific use. Consult manufacturer's literature for other product performance information.  
[www.nfrc.org](http://www.nfrc.org)

**Look for the NFRC Label!**

The 2 most important values to look for are:  
U-factor & Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)



Efficient Windows  
Collaborative

See the Efficient Windows Collaborative (EWC) web site for more information.  
[www.efficientwindows.org](http://www.efficientwindows.org)

## Limitations

This guide is an energy code compliance aid for window selection in Iowa based upon the simple prescriptive option of the 2009 IECC and reflects the prescriptive values from Table 402.1.1 of that code. This guide only addresses window requirements and not the requirements applicable to the rest of the home. It does not provide a guarantee that a home meets the IECC. This guide is not designed to reflect the actual energy code, with amendments, if any, adopted in Iowa and does not, therefore, provide a guarantee for meeting the state energy code. For additional details on Iowa's energy code, including how it may differ from the IECC, please contact your local building guide official.