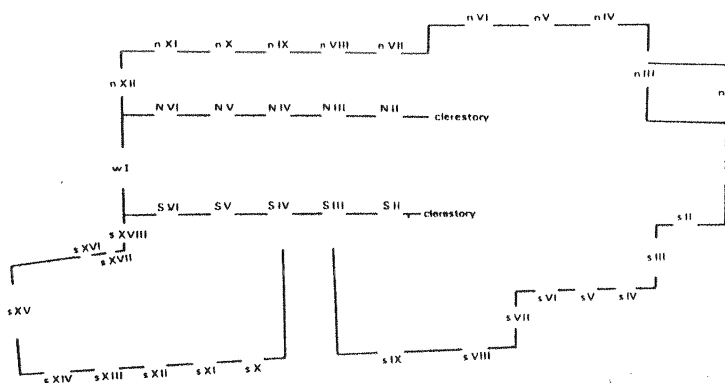


The CVMA Numbering System

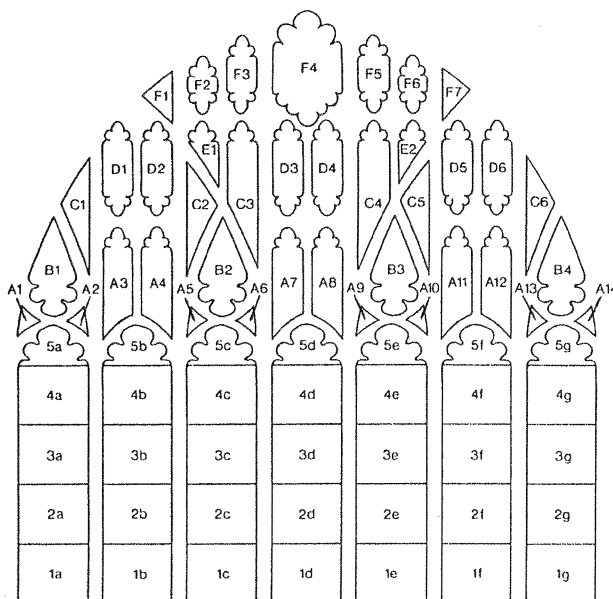
The CVMA numbering system is mnemonic, simple to use and internationally recognised. It obviates the necessity of using lengthy worded descriptions to locate a panel precisely within a building. Although primarily designed for churches, it is based on compass orientation and can be adapted for secular structures. In many cases a building containing historically important window glass will have already have been numbered in the archive at the National Monuments Record in London. Please contact the CVMA Archivist there, if you require assistance.

GROUND PLAN showing window numbering system



A line is drawn from (liturgical) east to west. The east window is always I; the west w.I. Lower case north (= n) and south (= s) are used for all the windows of the relevant orientation above and below the centre line. Nt. and St. respectively are used for all clerestory windows. Upper case is used for all triforium windows. Roman numerals are used to number each opening from east to west whether or not the window contains historically important glass.

WINDOW PLAN and PANEL NUMBERING SYSTEM



Numbering always follows the same sequence from bottom to top, left to right. In order to distinguish between main light panels and tracery lights, the number precedes the letter for the main lights, the letter comes before the number for the tracery. Both follow a sequential grid pattern directly related to the panel divisions, number of tracery openings and architectural divides. Transom divisions are treated as integral with the panel numberings.