

Traditional sash and case details

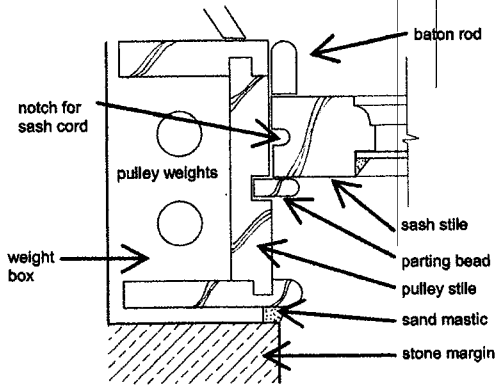


Figure 1: Plan of typical sash and case window jamb

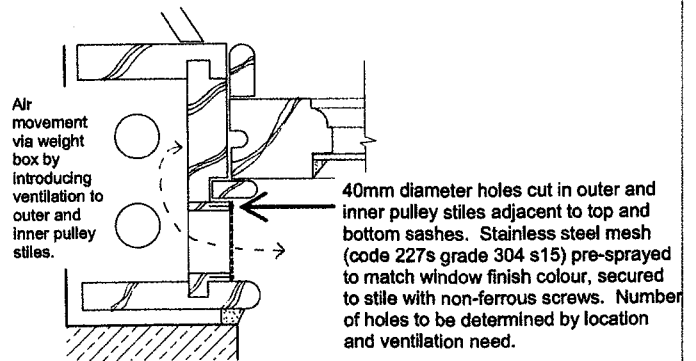


Figure 3: Permanent ventilation: window jamb detail

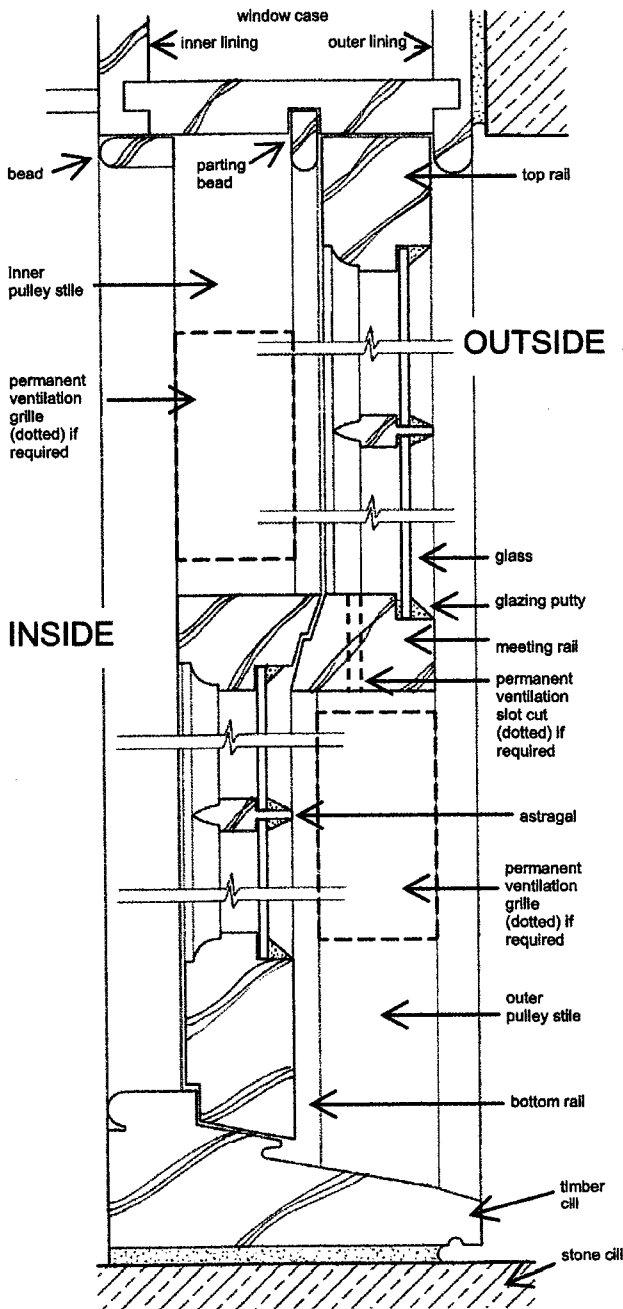


Figure 2: Section through typical sash and case window
Note all drawings are not to scale. Dimensions may vary and should be designed to suit the individual building and original windows.

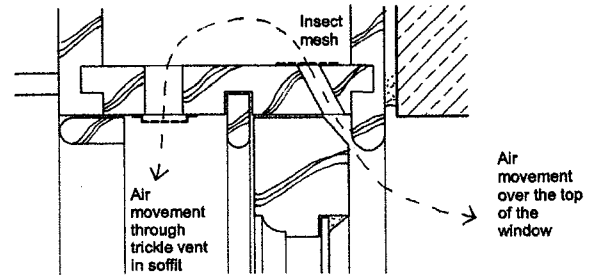


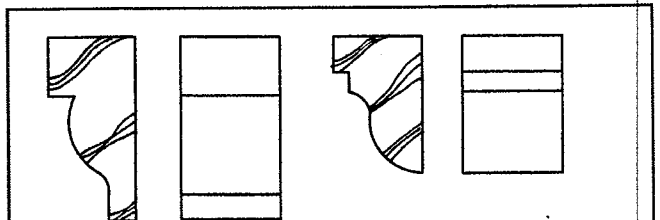
Figure 4: Background ventilation: window head detail

ADDITIONAL VENTILATION

If required ventilation should be provided by the means illustrated. Remember adding ventilation will increase noise transmission.

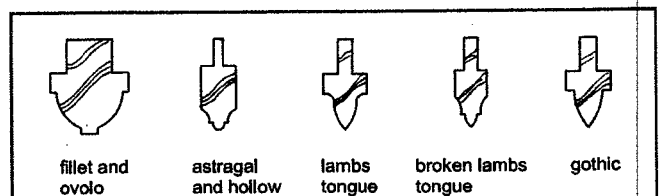
Permanent ventilation (figs 2 & 3) can be incorporated in the outer and inner pulley stiles allowing ventilation through the weight box. Holes should be drilled in the stile and neatly protected with stainless steel mesh coloured to match. Alternatively a slot can be cut in the meeting rail.

Background ventilation (fig 4) can be introduced via a chamfer to part of the outside edge of the head of the top rail. Slots are then cut into the window case protected by insect mesh. A proprietary adjustable trickle vent is fitted to the internal window soffit.



HORNS

Introduced to strengthen the upper sash when large sheet glass replaced smaller panes. Horns (or shoulders) are moulded and repair should always match the original in size and profile. New windows should look to the original or similar neighbouring properties and only be used if precedent is found.



ASTRAGALS

Timber astragals (glazing bars) developed over time from the larger fillet and ovolo in early windows to the slimmer lamb's tongue and gothic types. Astragal repairs should always match the original in size and profile. In new windows they should be as slim as possible, between 15-20mm wide.