

FIXED SASHES OR DEAD LIGHTS.—One of the sashes at B, Fig. 56, is specified to be fixed. Such sashes should be well bedded in lead mastic and screwed to the frame.

It is a common practice in cheap work to dispense with a casement for a fixed light and to fix the glass directly to the frame, the mullion, jamb, head and sill being rebated for this purpose. This completely spoils the appearance of the window, as the "sight lines" of the top and bottom rails of the casement do not "line through" with the top and bottom sight lines of the fixed light, the upper and lower panes of the fixed light, are higher that the intermediates and in addition the above are window. fixed lights are higher than the intermediates, and, in addition, the sheets are wider than those in the hinged sash.

Windows with Solid Frames and Casements Opening Inwards.—As it is almost impossible to make this window weather proof, its adoption is not recommended, and for this reason a detailed description of it is not given. The frame is rebated on the inside to receive the sashes which swing inwards. The interference with curtains, etc. caused when the sashes are open provides an additional objection.

(b) Window with Cased or Boxed Frame and Vertical Sliding Sashes (see Figs. 60 1 and 61).—This window has a pair of sashes, both of which should be made to open for the purposes of ventilation and to facilitate cleaning. The sashes slide vertically within shallow recesses formed in the frame which is built-up with comparatively thin members. A pair of metal weights contained within the frame are connected to each sash by means of cords or chains after being passed over pulleys fixed to the frame. Without the weights, the upper sash when lowered and the bottom sash when raised would of course drop to the bottom immediately the sashes were released.2 A satisfactory appearance is obtained if the sashes are divided into panes 3 of the proportion shown at T, Fig. 60, and if the window is three or four panes wide and four panes high (see A). Both sashes are usually equal in size, although it is sometimes desirable to increase the height of the window when the upper and lower sashes may be two and three panes high respectively.

Frame.—This consists of two vertical jambs, a head and a sill.

A jamb (see N and S, Fig. 60) comprises an inner or inside lining, an outer of outside lining, a pulley stile (so called because the pulleys are screwed to them), and a back lining (often omitted in cheap work); in addition, a thin piece of wood, called a parting SLIP or mid-feather, is used to separate the two weights, a small parting BEAD is provided to separate the two sashes, and an inner bead (sometimes called a staff bead, fixing bead or guard bead) is fixed to complete the shallow recess for the inner or lower sash.

consist of sashes which are not divided by glazing bars into relatively small panes but each sash is glazed with a single sheet.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Fig. 60 is arranged to provide an example of a typical homework sheet (see p. 160). The half full size details, before reproduction, were drawn to the finished sizes (see pp. 62, 97, 109, 112, 113 and 160).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A fitting consisting of a coiled spring and called a sash balance may be used instead of the weights, cords and pulleys. A pair of balances would be used per sash (see p. 119). <sup>3</sup> Windows in large stone buildings of the commercial or factory type especially may