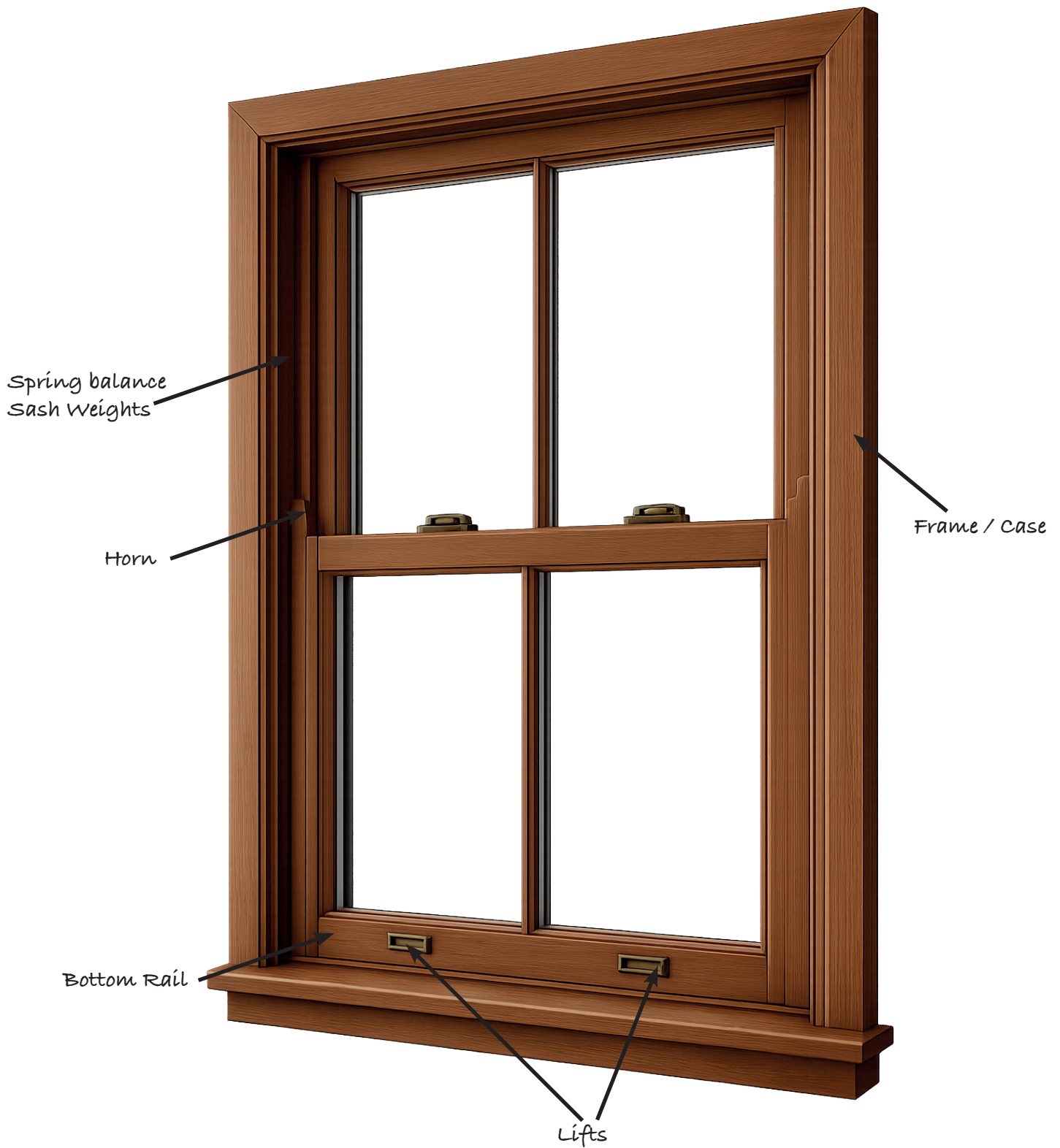


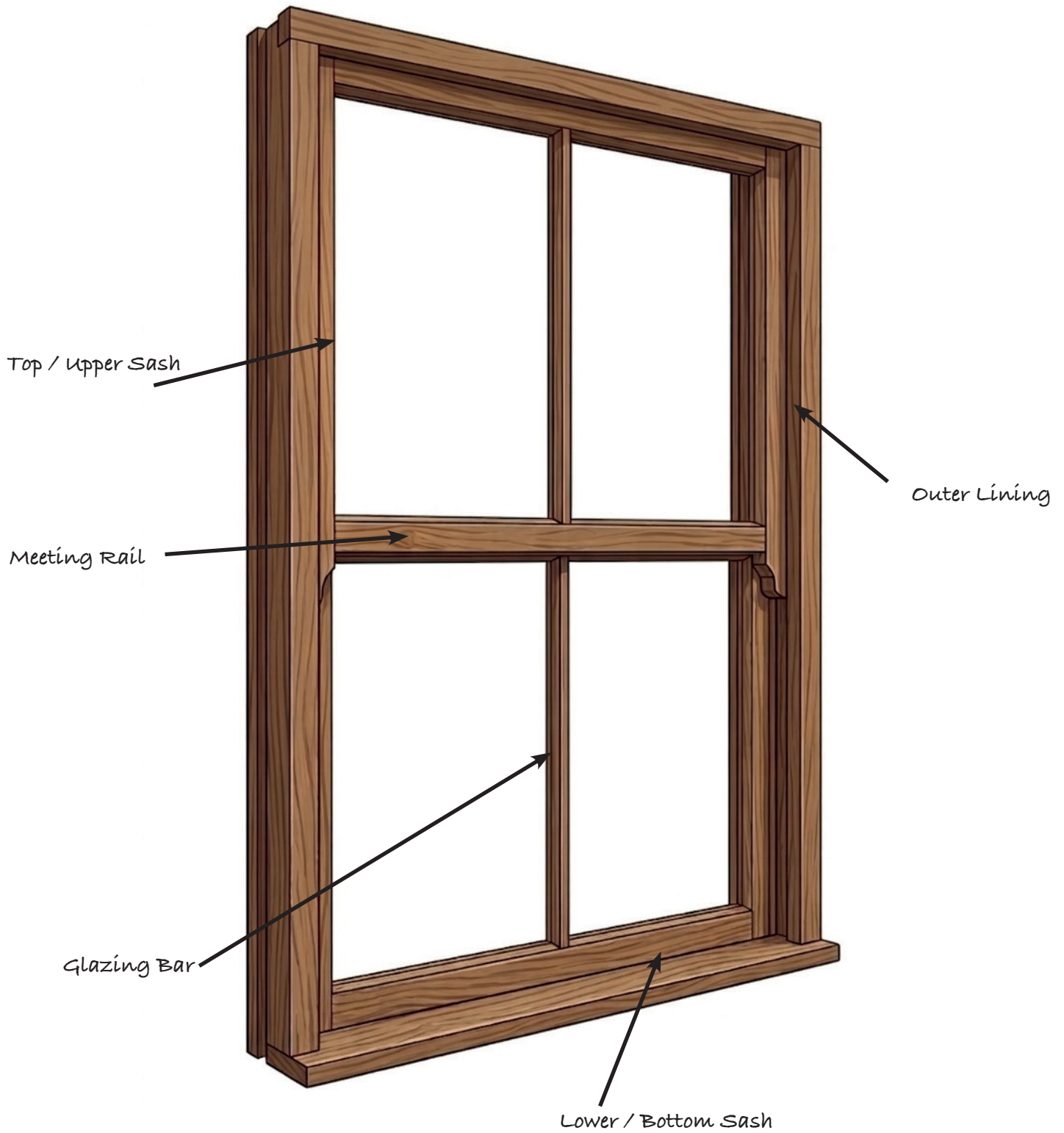
Wood Window Terminology

Sliding Sash (Inside)



Wood Window Terminology

Sliding Sash (Outside)



Wood Window Terminology - Sliding Sash

Top/ Upper Sash:

The upper sash is the top moving or fixed glazed frame within a sash window. It holds the upper panes of glass and sits above the lower sash, usually sliding vertically within the outer frame or case. In a traditional sash window, it helps form the upper half of the window and may overlap the lower sash at the meeting rail.

Lower /Bottom Sash:

The lower sash is the bottom moving glazed frame within a sliding sash window. It holds the lower panes of glass and sits below the upper sash, usually sliding vertically within the outer frame or case. In a traditional sash window, it forms the lower half of the window and may overlap the upper sash at the meeting rail.

Outer Lining:

The outer lining is the external timber lining or face of the sash window frame. It forms part of the fixed outer case around the sliding sashes and helps create a neat finish where the window frame meets the wall opening. It also helps protect the sash box and internal parts from weather exposure.

Meeting Rail:

The meeting rail is the horizontal rail where the upper and lower sashes meet when the sliding sash window is closed. It forms the joint between the two sashes and helps create a seal against draughts and weather. It is also often the position where sash locks or fasteners are fitted.

Glazing bar:

A glazing bar is a narrow timber bar that divides and supports individual panes of glass within a sash. In traditional sliding sash windows, glazing bars form the grid pattern across the upper or lower sash and help hold the glass securely in place while adding decorative character.

Spring Balances / Sash Weights:

Spring balances and sash weights are systems used to counterbalance the weight of the sliding sashes, making them easier to open, close, and hold in position. Traditional sash windows often use cast iron or lead weights hidden inside the sash box and connected to the sash by cords or chains. Modern sliding sash windows may use spring balances instead, which use a spring mechanism fitted into the frame to support the sash movement.

Horn:

A sash horn is the small, shaped projection at the lower ends of the upper sash stiles, usually found on traditional timber sliding sash windows. Horns help strengthen the sash joints, especially where the meeting rail and vertical stiles connect, and they also provide a decorative period detail commonly seen on Victorian and Edwardian sash windows.

Bottom Rail:

The bottom rail is the horizontal rail at the very bottom of the lower sash in a sliding sash window. It forms the base of the lower sash, connects the two vertical stiles, and helps hold the glass or glazing bars securely in place. It also provides strength to the sash and may form part of the seal where the sash closes onto the sill.

Frame/Case:

The frame, or case, is the fixed outer structure of a sliding sash window that surrounds and supports the moving sashes. It is fitted into the wall opening and usually includes the head, sill, side jambs, outer linings, and the sash box where weights, cords, or balances may be housed. The case keeps the sashes aligned and allows them to slide vertically.

Staff bead:

The staff bead is the removable narrow timber bead fitted to the inside edge of a sash window frame. It helps hold the inner sash in position within the frame while still allowing it to slide vertically. Staff beads also help create a neat internal finish and can include draught-proofing seals to reduce air leakage around the sash.