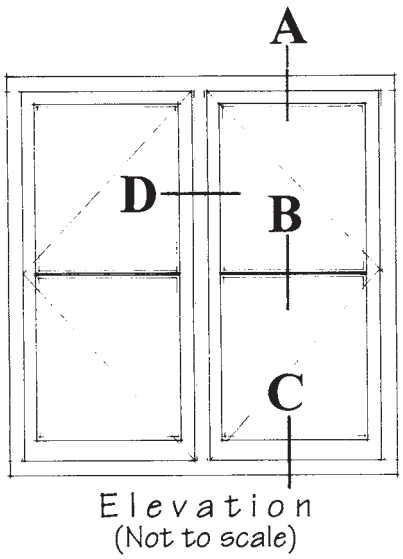
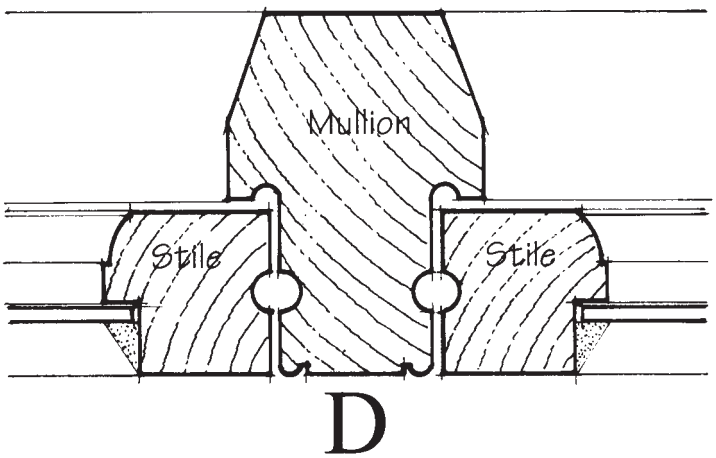
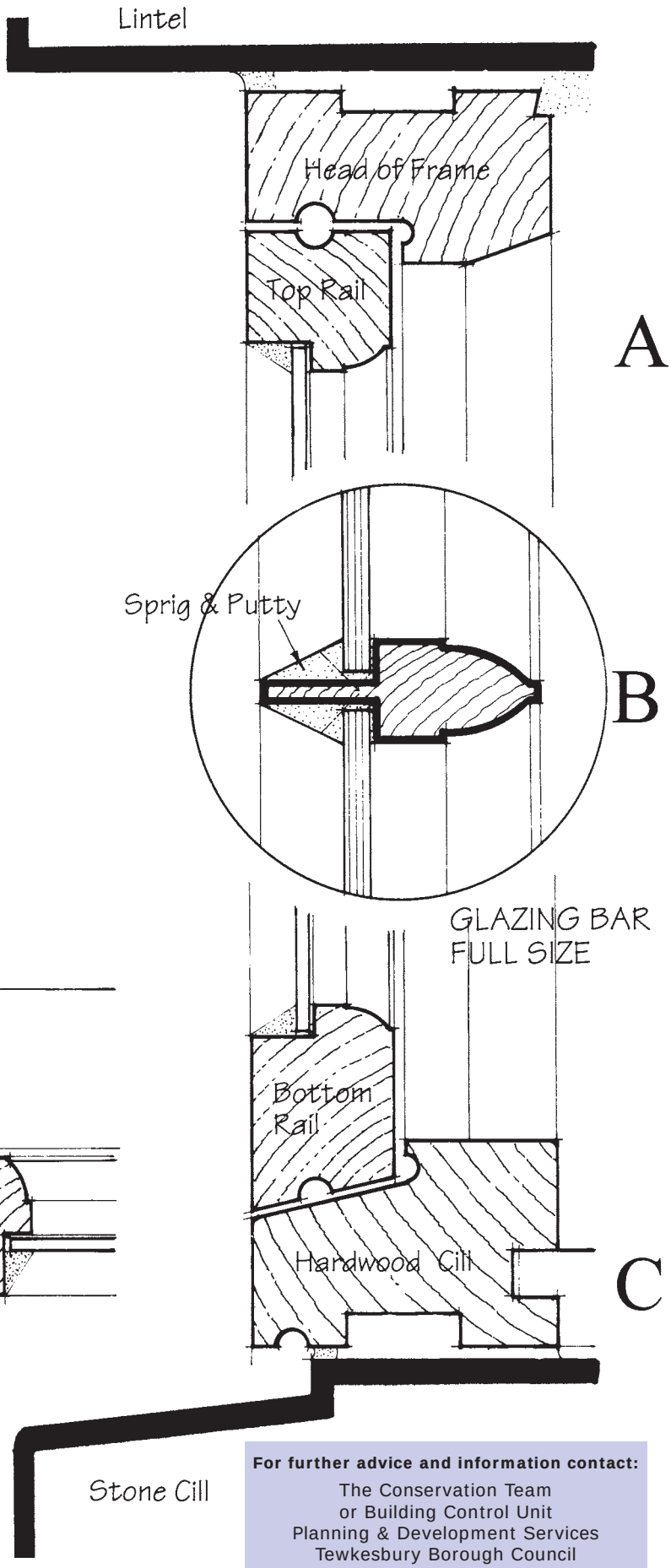
TRADITIONAL CASEMENT WINDOWS

Technical Guide 1
Single Glazing







Tewkesbury Borough Council

April 2004

Tewkesbury Borough Council

For further advice and information contact:

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Planning & Development Services
Tewkesbury Borough Council
Gloucester Road
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Tel: 01684 272060
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HELPING OUR COMMUNITIES FLOURISH IN A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT

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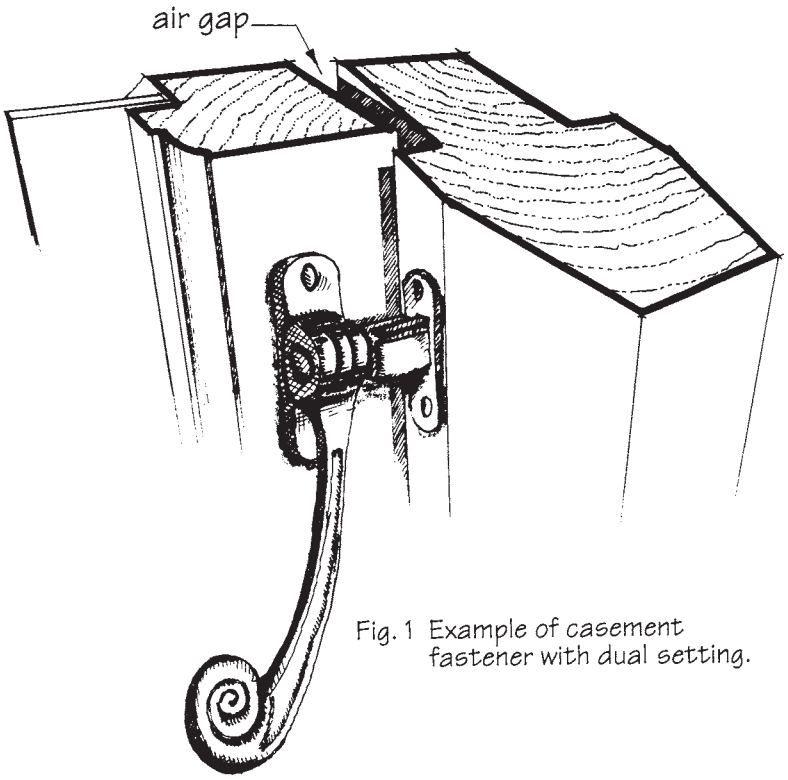


Fig. 1 Example of casement fastener with dual setting.

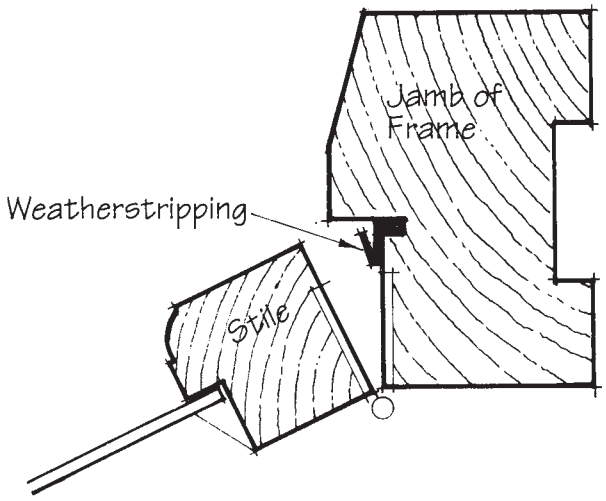


Fig. 2 Example of weatherstripping.

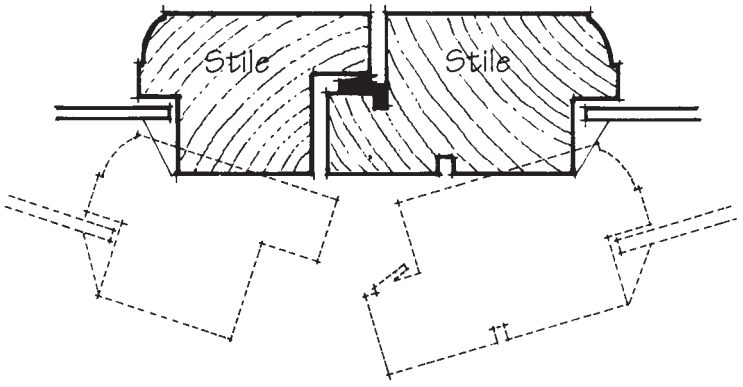


Fig. 3 Example of escape window with stile of opening casement incorporating fake mullion.

Technical Guide 1
Single Glazing

This technical guide is intended to provide supplementary information to the *Traditional Casement Windows - Design Guide.* The drawings overleaf illustrate an example of how a modern window can be detailed in a way which reflects the general pattern of traditional single glazed casement windows found, in the historic buildings of Tewkesbury Borough.

Building Regulations

To satisfy the requirements of Part F 1 *Means of Ventilation* of the Building Regulations 1991, suitable ironmongery can be fitted which secures the opening casements in an open position thus providing background ventilation. This avoids the need for modern 'trickle vents' within the window frame and ventilation openings within the fabric of the wall. *(See fig 1)*

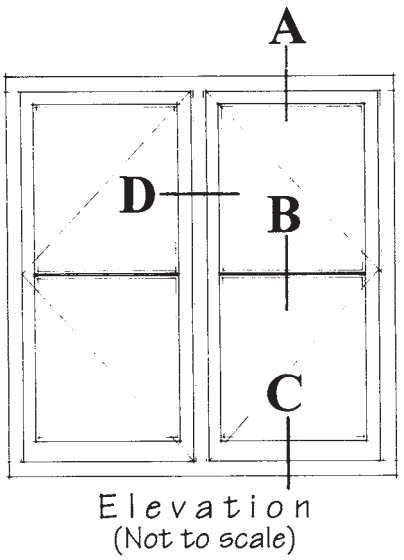
In order to help meet the requirements of Part L 1 (a) *limiting the heat loss through the fabric of the building,* draught stripping can be fitted in the frames of the opening elements of the window. The major benefit of draught stripping is that these improvements can be made at low cost, and with no noticeable visual change to the window. *(See fig. 2)*

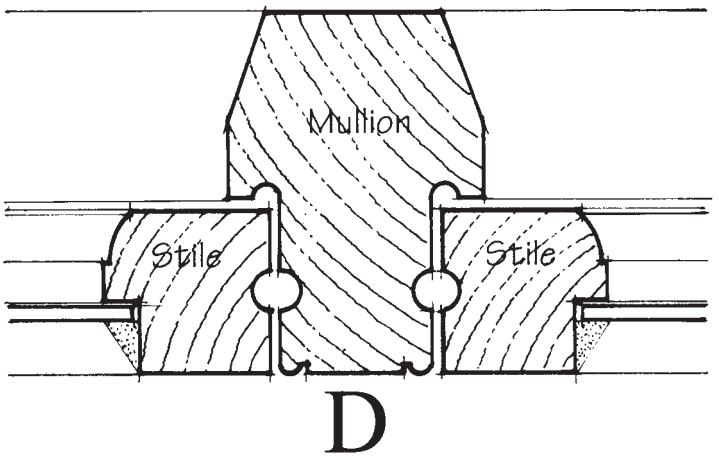
If the window is provided as a means of escape in the event of an emergency, the requirements of Part B l *Means of Escape* **must be** satisfied. Nearly always a design solution can be found which satisfies this requirement while retaining the overall design and appearance of a traditional casement window. *(See fig 3)*

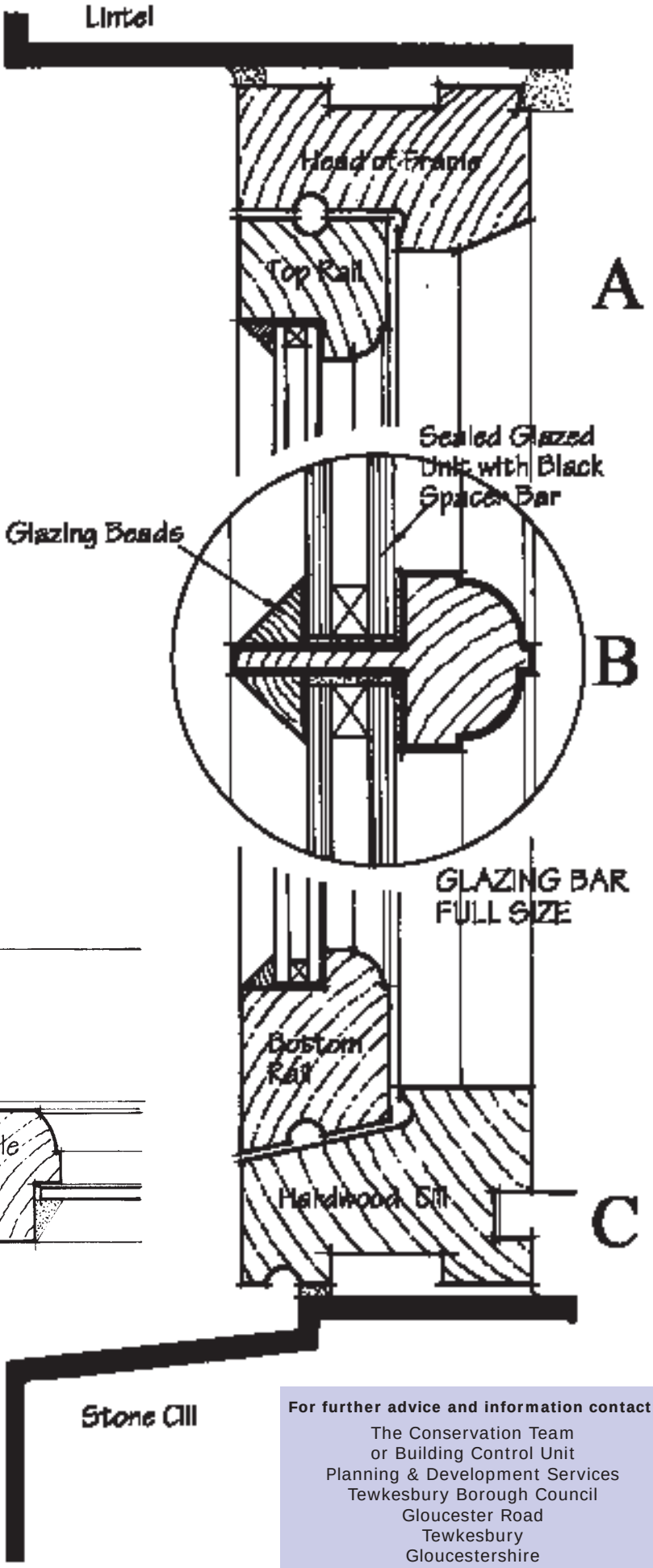
Please note that the replacement of a window or the opening of a new window requires approval under Building Regulations. Part L of the Building Regulations requires all windows to be double glazed in the interests of energy conservation EXCEPT in listed buildings or historic buildings in conservation areas.

TRADITIONAL CASEMENT WINDOWS

Technical Guide 2
Double Glazing







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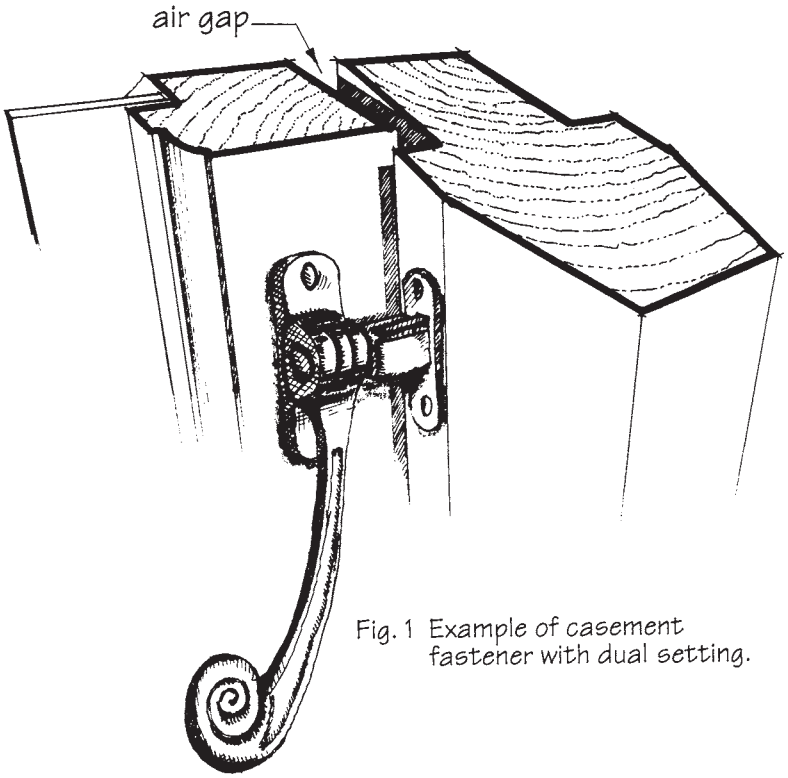

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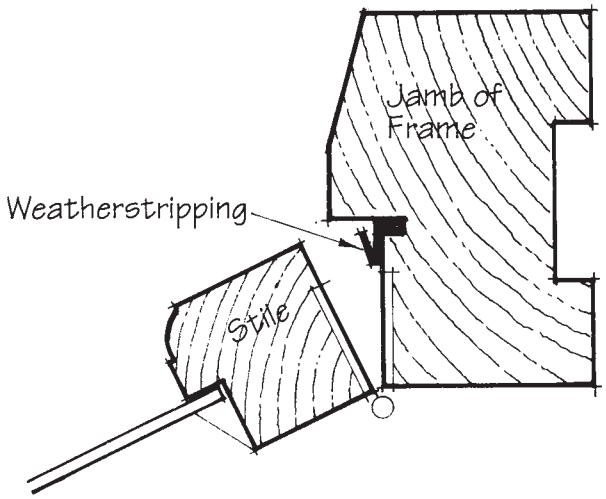

Fig. 2 Example of weatherstripping.

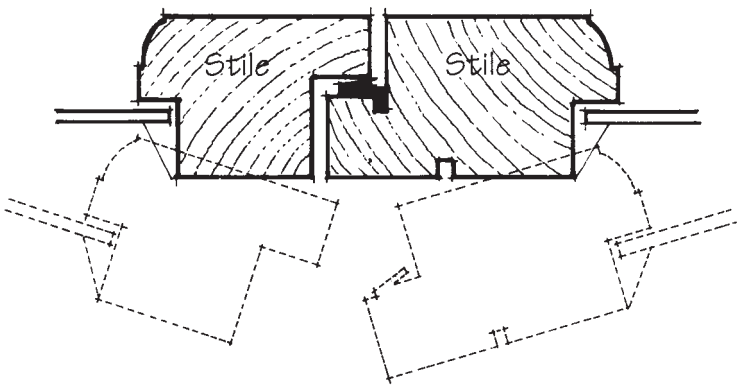

Fig. 3 Example of escape window with stile of opening casement incorporating fake mullion.

Technical Guide 2
Double Glazing

This technical guide is intended to provide supplementary information to the Traditional Casement Windows - Design Guide. The drawings overleaf illustrate how, if required, a window can be double glazed while retaining a traditional appearance.

Please note that in certain situations, for example on listed buildings, the use of double-glazed casements may not be acceptable, due to the effect of the appearance and detailing of the window.

With sealed double-glazed units the need to reduce timber sections to sizes comparable with traditional windows presents the designer with several problems. It is impossible to replicate a traditional casement window when using double glazing without making noticeable changes to the profiles of glazing bars, stiles and rails. Where a window is designed for a building which is less sensitive to these changes, double glazing may be acceptable.

Building Regulations

To satisfy the requirements of Part Fl *Means of Ventilation* of the Building Regulations 1991, suitable ironmongery can be fitted which secures the opening casements in an open position thus providing background ventilation. This avoids the need for modern 'trickle vents' within the window frame and ventilation openings within the fabric of the wall. *(See fig 1)*

Double-glazed units can be supplied in a variety of thicknesses. It is the air-gap which dictates the thermal efficiency of the window. By using combinations of standard and high performance glass and an Argon gas within the sealed unit, it is possible to satisfy the requirements of Part Ll(a) *limiting the heat loss through the fabric of the building* of the Building Regulations, while keeping the thickness of the glazing and the casement frame to an absolute minimum, achieving a somewhat traditional appearance. As with single-glazed windows, the use of draught stripping will greatly reduce the rate of heat loss through casements and reduce draughts and noise. *(See Fig. 2)*

If the window is provided as a means of escape in the event of an emergency, the requirements of Part B l *Means of Escape* **must be** satisfied. Nearly always a design solution can be found which satisfies this requirement while retaining the overall design and appearance of a traditional casement window. *(See fig 3)*