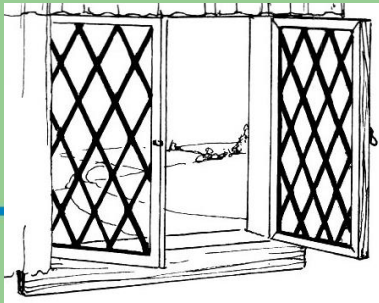


Historic Overview of Windows in the USA

1650



Casement Windows

Narrow stiles and rails held an iron frame that supported the ends of H-shaped iron bars called "comes" which in turn supported diamond or square lights then called "quarries."

1700

Green color represents the prevalence of casement windows through time

1701

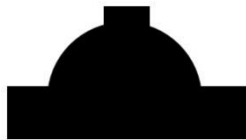
80% diamond lights (above)
20% square lights

1725

Double Hung Sash Windows

1750

Primarily attic and basement units henceforth

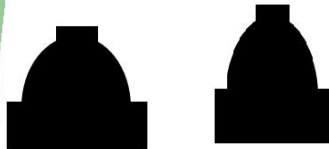


1725-1790

Supposedly introduced in 1701; superseded casements for primary windows by 1725

Usually had fixed upper sash prior to 1820

1800



1790-1815

1815-45

Window weights common after 1790; when retrofitted, the window size was reduced

At this time, DH windows were described by total number of lights, so a 6/9 was called a 15-light window

1850

Triple hung "walk out" windows



Tall, narrow windows introduced in 1850s

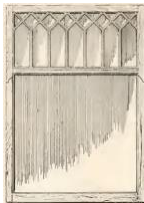


1845-65

Victorian windows introduced in mid-1880s

1900

Tudor Revival style



Transom windows 1895-1920



1916-1950

[then called marginal windows]

1950



Picture windows 1946



Jalousie windows 1950s

1932: Silentite window introduced by Curtis. Metal weatherstripping and springs along edges support weight of sashes, eliminating need for weights and pulleys.

2000

1958: Pella introduced snap-in-muntins, also called "simulated divided lights" or SDL.

Period of use of window weights 1790-1932