ANN ARBOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION GUIDELINES FOR WINDOW EVALUATION, REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT

Windows strongly communicate the character and beauty of our homes, both interior and exterior. Their layout, materials, size, and even type of operation are critical elements of the character and style of our buildings. A Greek Revival style home is in part defined by the six-over-six muntin pattern of its windows, just as tall, narrow windows characterize a Gothic Revival home. Windows are considered character-defining features of historic buildings, from high-style monuments to vernacular homes. Details of windows generally resemble and reflect other design details found in the home. Because windows are such critical features of buildings, the Historic District Commission generally requires repair and maintenance of windows in historic buildings.

Replacement guidelines

Windows in good condition will remain. Normal maintenance will include cleaning, sash cord replacement, limited paint removal, re-caulking where necessary, and new paint to make windows fully operable. Weather stripping and storm windows may be added.

Windows in somewhat good condition will receive repair, such as new wood or epoxy laid into sills, jamb, or sash. Deteriorated parts, such as sash locks and cords, will be replaced.

Seriously deteriorated components that cannot be repaired will be replaced with a sash of like material and identical layout (muntin size, glass area, rail size and stile size) to the original. Insulated glass is permitted in sash replacement. (Relevant criteria for window replacement apply.)

Windows and components deteriorated beyond repair (deep rot, missing parts, major perimeter gaps) are the only elements that the Historic District Commission will consider for replacement.

Window Replacement Application Procedure

- 1. Together with an Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness, the applicant will submit one set of Window Specifications outlined on the attached form for each window proposed for replacement. In completing the Specifications form, applicants are encouraged to retain a capable professional who is familiar with the window types and window components shown on the following pages. The Historic District Commission maintains a list of local firms and individuals competent in window repair and sash replacement that can assist with completing the Specifications.
- 2. The applicant or their consultant must also provide a detailed account of the condition of the windows' deteriorated components and describe how the proposed repairs or replacement windows compare to the existing components.
- 3. At the Review Committee site visit, the Historic District Commission's representatives will complete a Window Condition Survey for each window where significant repair or for replacement is being proposed. The findings of the Survey(s) will be compared to the detailed account provided by the applicant and will be delivered to the full Historic District Commission for consideration at their regular meeting.

Ann Arbor Historic District Commission: Application Checklist for Replacement of Historic (pre-1945) Windows

The following information is required for applications for the replacement of windows installed before 1945. Additional information may also be submitted by the applicant or required by staff or the commission. Staff will use this list at the presubmission meeting and when evaluating the application for completeness. Only complete applications will be scheduled for an HDC agenda.

Site aa	ldress:	
Applica	ant (or representative):	
Today'	's date:	
Staff: _		
All dra	wings must be drawn to scale on 8 ½" x 11" sheets.	
	Key to window location(s) on the building. This may be via elevation drawings, exterior	
	photographs, or floorplans.	
	Keyed photos that show	
	 A front elevation of the house 	
	 Each elevation with one or more windows proposed to be replaced 	
	 Each existing window proposed to be replaced, interior and exterior 	
	 Closeups of any visible deterioration 	
	Window Specifications Worksheet(s): One for each unique window size/style (e.g. if you have	
	four matching wood double-hung windows, fill out one worksheet for those four windows).	
	Include the key on the worksheet.	
	A detailed written account of the condition of the windows' deteriorated components	
	Drawings, profiles, materials, and manufacturer's information (if applicable) for proposed	
	replacement windows	
	Note any other related exterior work, such as replacement of rotted trim, on the drawings	

For design assistance, please see the *Ann Arbor Historic District Design Guidelines* at www.a2gov.org/hdc
1/7/21

Window Types



Double-Hung: Α window with two sashes, each movable vertically by means a sash cord and weights, or some other mechanism. Double-hung windows are the most common.

Modern versions have a tilt sash for easy cleaning of the outside panes.



Awning: A window that is hinged at the top and swings outward. Awning windows are often used for ventilation under large, fixed-

pane windows in contemporary homes. They keep out the elements when open, as long as the wind is not blowing hard.

Oriel window: Similar to a bay window, typically constructed of multiple windows projecting from the face of the building, but supported by brackets or corbels, rather than a foundation.

Jalousie: Window made up of horizontally mounted glass louvers or slats that abut each other tightly when closed and rotate outward when cranked open.



Casement: A single window sash that opens on hinges fixed to its vertical edge. The casement window's full-height opening provides excellent ventilation. Casements, especially wooden ones, can

suffer damage if left open to the elements.



Fixed: A fixed frame window (or part thereof) that does not open. Fixed windows have sash that are permanently fixed to the frame. They are often flanked by double-hungs or

casements, or set above or below an awning or hopper. They come in a variety of shapes, including round, half-round, diamond, and trapezoid (to echo gable-end rafter pitches).

Bay window: A composite of three windows, constructed on a foundation and usually made up of one large fixed, center window and two angled, flanking units.

Hopper: Similar to an awning window, but the hinges are located at the bottom of the window and the unit tilts inward.

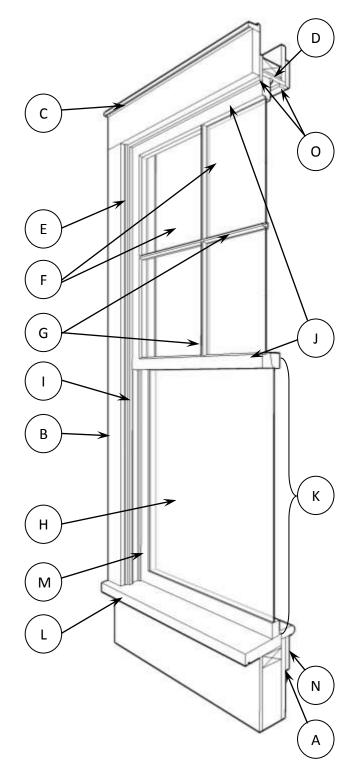
Window Components

The graphic below highlights a window's numerous components, shown in a section through a 4/1 double hung window, viewed from the exterior.

- A. **Apron**: Non-moving, interior portion of the window below the sill.
- B. **Casing**: The finished, visible framework around a door or window.
- C. Drip cap: A usually small, horizontal molding strip located above a door or window casing; designed to shed water, causing it to drip beyond the outside of the frame.
- D. **Frame**: The fixed, outer portion of the window that holds the sash.
- E. Jamb: The vertical member at each side of the window frame.
- F. **Lights**: The glass within the window; can refer to the number of divided areas of glass.
 - **Mullion** (not pictured): A vertical member between window units set in a series.
- G. Muntins: Secondary framing members that hold the panes of glass within a window or window wall.
- H. Pane: A single piece of window glass.
- I. Parting Bead: The vertical strip on each jamb that separates the sashes of a double-hung window.
- J. Rail: Horizontal members of the sash.

together. Also called a Cam lock

- K. Sash: The framework into which panes are set.Sash lock: (not pictured): mechanism that, in the locked position, pulls the upper and lower sash
- L. Sill: The exterior horizontal portion at the bottom of a window. The sill keeps the jamb boards lined up properly and is angled to drain water off the surface. The sill should be watched for moisture damage and rot.
- M. Stile: Any vertical member of a sash.
- N. **Stool**: The interior casing or molded piece running along the base of a window and contacting the bottom rail on the inside of a building. Also known as the interior sill.
- O. **Stop**: The removable vertical strip against which a window sash rest
 - **Brick mould** (not pictured): external trim that frames windows and doors in masonry walls.



Window Specifications

Refer to the criteria below for proper measurements. For cases of necessary replacement, the Historic District Commission requires that a new window meet *all* of the following criteria:

The viewable profile dimensions of the exterior rails and stiles are within 1/4"	The window unit type matches the original (double-hung, casement, etc.)		
of the original. Sash Face Existing Proposed Distance	Head Detail	Window Type Do the proposed windows' types match the existing types? Yes No	
The distance from sash face to back of casing is within 1/8" of the original dimensions, but not less than 3/8"total.		The number and location of muntins matches the original.	
Profiles Existing Proposed		Muntins Does the count and arrangement of muntins match the original?	
Distance		Yes No	
The casing width and thickness (including drip cap, if applicable) are within 1/8" of the original. Casing Thickness Existing Proposed		The distance from glass surface to exterior surface of muntin, rail and stile is at least 3/8"; AND the exterior surface of the unit's glass insets in the	
Casing Width Existing Proposed		sash is within 1/8" of the original. Glass Inset Existing Proposed Distance	
Distance		The class size remains within 000/ of	
The sill is similar in pitch to the original, extends to the outer edge of casing, and has a thickness within 1/8" of the original.		The glass size remains within 90% of the original in both directions. Glass Size Existing Proposed	
Sill Pitch Existing Proposed		Height Width	
Distance			
Sill Thickness Existing Proposed Distance		Refer to Window Resource List for those individuals and companies who may be equipped to aid in the window evaluation/repair.	
Sill Detail			