











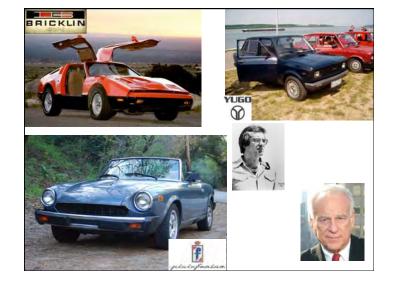
1970 Consumer Reports (rightfully) branded the 360 "The Most Unsafe Car In America" at any speed

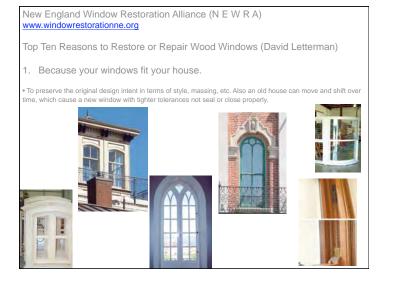


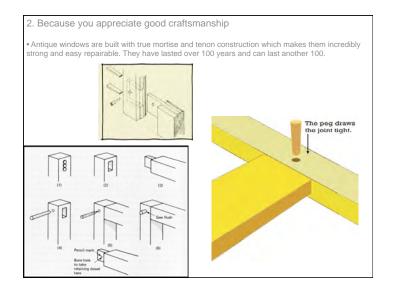


In an example of how what goes around comes around, here's a Subaru 100 mpg experimental based on the 360 from the early seventies.









# 3. Because you value good materials.

Antique wood windows are constructed of old growth timber from an ancient cloister forest. Here
tree grew very slowly due poor sunlight condition which result in them making a denser cellulose
more highly resistant to decay. This wood is no longer readily available.



4. Because you love the character of antique glass.

Non Pilkington glass or imperfect glass (some times call Heritage glass) has the wonderful character of air seeds and waviness because of the way it was made.



5. Because you think a warranty should be more than 20 years.

 Most modern windows with thermo panes have a 20 warranty for seal failure. You are fortunate if both the seal and the company last the 20 years. Antique windows do not have a seal to fail. Thus no thermo pane to throw away.

6. Because you want to avoid vinyl.

 Poly vinyl chloride (PVC) is becoming one of the greatest concerns in the building industry. Both its production and is itself releases nasty gases and chemical to the environment. Plus it gets brittle with age making it not a low maintenance or forever choice.

7. Because you want more light.

 Replacement windows are often set into the old window jam opening, thus reducing the size of the sash compared to the originals in turn reducing your visible glass area. Who wants less light?

8. Because windows are a functional part of your house.

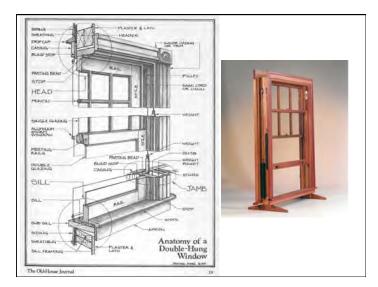
Weights and pulleys are one of the simplest balance systems every invented. They are easy
repairable and last longer then today spring balance systems. Most weight pockets are well sealed
by paint and caulking on the inside and outside. Sealed the air you seal the energy transfer. There
is even weather-stripping for sash cord pulley.

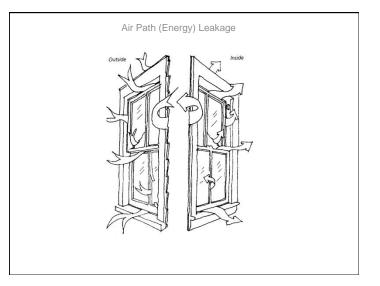
9. Because you really can save 30-40% on heating costs.

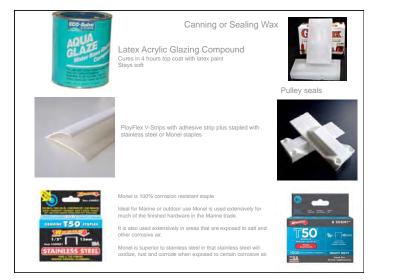
With a little bit of weather striping Antique windows can be with in the same air tightness or energy
efficiencies( with in 5-10%) of a new window. According to the Field Study of Energy Impacts of
Window Rehab Choices conducted by the Vermont Energy Investment Corporation, the University
of Vermont School of Civil and Environmental Engineering and the U.S. Army Cold Regions
Research and Engineering laboratory the estimate first year energy savings between a restored
wooden window with a good storm window vs. a replacement window was \$0.60. Good
sealing windows and an air tight building envelope will help you reduced you energy consumption
by 30-40%.

10. Because the greenest building is one that is already built.

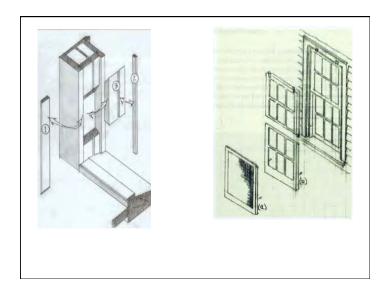
• Replacement windows are touted as a way to save energy. But when evaluated from the perspective of the entire production, shipping, installation and removal process replacing windows consumes a whole lot of energy, or viewed the another way an older building has a great deal of embodied energy. If the total energy expenditure to manufacture replacement windows is considered the break even period stretches to 40-60 years. In the words of Richard Moe, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation "We can't build our way out of the global warming crisis. We have to conserve our way out. That means we have to make better, wiser use of what we have already built." Repairs and restoration work are done by local craftspeople paying local taxes. The use a minimum of materials and the best way to support the local economy.

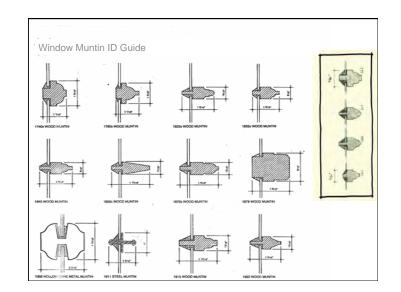


















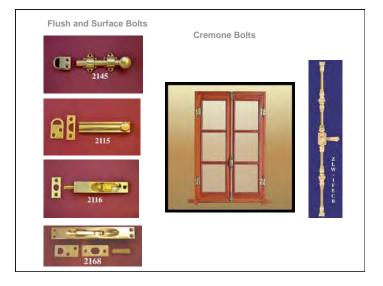


Product # Diameter Material Cable Strength	
	Unit of Measure
6 3/16" (5 mm) cotton yarn w/galvanized steel cable core 400 lbs.	250 ft. reels
8 1/4" (6 mm) cotton yarn w/galvanized steel cable core 400 lbs.	250 ft. reels
8 1/4" (6 mm) cotton yarn w/stainless steel cable core* 400 lbs.	250 ft. reels
10 5/16" (8 mm) cotton yarn w/galvanized steel cable core 850 lbs.	250 ft. reels
10 5/16" (8 mm) cotton yarn no cable 400 lbs.	100 ft.
12 3/8" (9.5 mm) cotton yarn w/galvanized steel cable core 2000 lbs.	250 ft. reels















#### **Combination Plus Storm/Screen**

Each Combination Plus storm/screen is provided with screen and glass removable inserts All glass is clear annealed window glass set in a rolled aluminum channel (white or brown) with a vinyl glazing strip and pile weather strip All wood is clear pine — no finger joints

Specifications Storms/screens are manufactured 1-1/8" thick Top Rail and Stiles: 2-1/8" wide Bottom Rail: 3-1/2" wide Storm Cross Bar: 1-1/4" wide

Preservative treat to AWI specifications for long life Segment head (curved), half round top, rounded Custom sizes Custom glass (Restoration glass, Low E glass, etc.)





Segment head (curved), half round top, rounded corners Custom sizes and shapes (curved, half round top, rounded corners) Custom glass (Restoration glass, Low E glass, etc.) Various woods available (Mahogany, etc.)

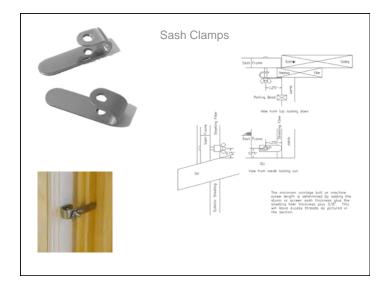


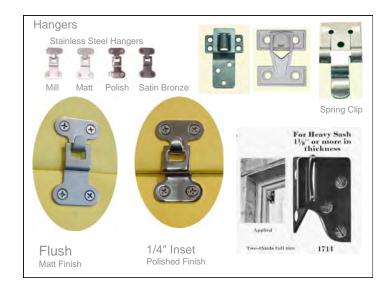




Options Factory priming corners

Various woods available (Mahogany, etc.)







			St	torm W	indow	Numb	er Tac	ks		
al a fail a fail					345 946 946 946	80008		66669%		
		Ту	vpe 18	-8 Stai	nless	Steel H	look 8	Eye		
	Туре	Item No.	Size	Hook Wire Diameter	Overall Length of Hook	Hook Leg Length	Eye Wire Diameter	Inside Diameter of Eye	Overall Length of Eye	Thread Length of Eye
	с	104241	1"	0.11"	0.96"	0.69"	0.10"	0.20"	0.94"	0.39"
	т	104242	1-3/8"	0.14"	1.39"	0.80"	0.14"	0.24"	1.18"	0.55"
	т	104243	2"	0.15"	1.96"	0.90"	0.13"	0.24"	1.18"	0.55"
	с	104244	2-1/2"	0.17"	2.43"	1.05"	0.16"	0.26"	1.38"	0.60"
	с	104245	3"	0.17"	2.91"	1.08"	0.16"	0.25"	1.38"	0.63"
	с	104246	4"	0.20"	4.01"	1.41"	0.20"	0.32"	1.57"	0.71"
					5.95"	1.65"	0.24"	0.31"	1.96"	0.90"
	т	104247	6"	0.24"	5.95	1.05	0.24	0.31	1.90	0.90







# A Safer, More Efficient Alternative

Because the steam softens the paint film, you can scrape it away more easily for house restoration and historic preservation projects. Effective for removing paint from wood exteriors, interior walls, and window work, steam offers advantages over mechanical scraping and shaving, chemical stripping, and dry-heat methods in these areas:

•Helps control lead health issues and eliminate the lead fume risk.

•Reduces the risk of fire, compared to dry-heat methods, by keeping the paint surface below 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

 Avoids fumes from chemicals and heat decomposition of binders in old paint that are common with chemical and dry-heat methods.

•Uses a portable steamer that can be transported easily to work sites, even up on scaffolding.

•Requires moderately priced equipment (\$100 to \$300), with lower operating and supply costs than chemical paint removal.

•Lowers residue disposal costs compared to chemical paint removal.

## History of Steam Stripping

"I first learned about steam paint removal in the 1970s, when a preservation contractor experimented with steam to remove heavy paint from the side of a house in New Hampshire. According to the story, the steam removed paint all right, but the steamgenerating equipment was, perhaps, too dangerous, so the contractor dropped the idea. Fast-forward to the 1990s, when there were reports of British workers steamblasting grafitti off of stone in England and someone from Australia using a wallpaper steamer on paint. I just kept scraping away with my noisy hot-air gun and gooey chemicals.

Then in the late 1990s, my colleague Marc Bagala developed the steam chamber method of removing all of the paint and putty from a window sash by sliding it into a stainless-steel, steam-filled enclosure from an industrial-grade steam generator. I took the students in one of my window workshops to see this marvel, and it really works."

> Get up to Speed with Steam Old House Journal by John Leeke June, 2006







"Later, one of my students, Dave Bowers, a window restoration specialist in New Hampshire, built a steam box powered by a portable steamer. Dave told me it worked great just holding the steam head on the sash. So, after encountering decades of examples of steam at work on paint, it finally dawned on me that the right steamer would work on any surface with heavy paint buildup. Now I use a steamer routinely and have trained a half-dozen crews around the country in its use."



<u>Get up to Speed with Steam</u> Old House Journal by John Leeke June, 2006

Weare, New Hampshire



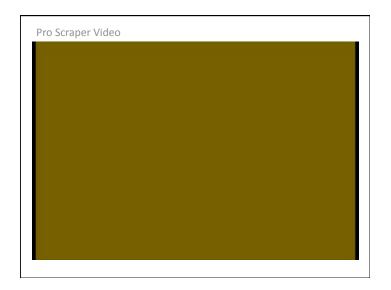


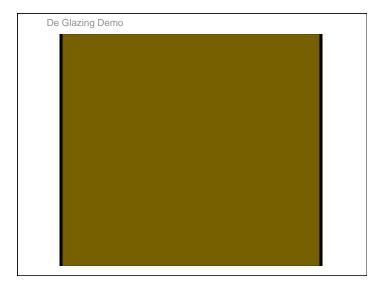
## How It Works

Steaming makes paint removal easier in two ways. First, it softens the paint film by heating it throughout to between 190 and 200 degrees. As the water vapor condenses on the cooler surface of the paint film, latent heat in the water vapor penetrates the paint film by conduction. At first, the thin film of water forming on the paint surface helps conduct heat. As the film of water on the surface thickens, it impedes the transfer of heat. The paint warms up more quickly on vertical surfaces because the water dribbles away, allowing more vapor to condense closer to the paint surface.

Furthermore, steaming loosens the paint from the wood by introducing water between the paint film and the wood surface. This interaction occurs when there are breaks in the paint film, such as alligatoring, cracks, and areas of missing paint. Moisture migration occurs by simple capillary action, not by the pressure supplied by the steam generator. Sometimes, I notice the steam traveling between layers of paint because water percolates up out of the cracks in the paint film outside the steam head.

Spraying steam with the hose of a wallpaper steamer has little effect on the paint because the rig does not transfer enough heat to the paint film. The steam is too busy condensing within the air and loses its latent heat before reaching the paint surface, and the water vapor must reach the surface of the paint film to soften and losen it. By using a steam head to exclude air as the steam approached the surface, we were able to transfer heat more effectively. Currently, we are making our own steam heads to match the size and shape of the house parts on which we work.









This duplex, built in 1911 by the contractor Joseph Bourque, combines elements of the Beaux-Arts and Italian styles. When Arthur Bourque, Joseph's son, inherited it in 1918 it, he was already occupying the entire building. Ten years later, Bourque went bankrupt and his sister Alexina repurchased the house from the receivers. She sold it to Lucien Massé, a prominent accountant, who rented it to two tenants.

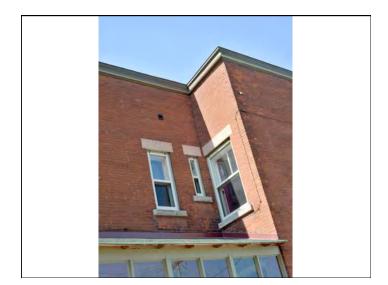
On August 5, 1942, Marie-Berthe Laflamme, wife of Alexandre Taché, bought the house and transferred ownership to her husband on December 14. The Tachés did not move in right away, because the building was occupied by two tenants, Ludovic Blain, a notary, and Abert Couture, a jeweiler. In 1944, the Taché family moved into 174 Champiain while Blain remained in 172 until 1947. When he left, the family moved into 172, leaving their previous flat to a nephew, Herbert Huard, a civil servant. Needing more space, Taché had a door installed between the front beforms of the two units, and for several years, closed off the main entrance to 172. Mrs. Taché left the house around 1964. Her tenant, Mrs Flora A. Vaney, bought it on October 30, 1967.

The man who left his mark on the history of this house was born in Saint-Hyacinthe, on August 17, 1899. Alexandre Taché was the son of Joseph de La Broqueier Taché (1555-1932), a notary and journalist, who moved to Ottawa in 1914 to work as King's Phinter and Parliamentary Liboratian. Among his great-uncles and uncles were Eiemer-Paschal Taché (1975-1680), Prime Minister of Lower Canada and Father of Confederation, and Mgr. Alexandre Taché, Archibeirop of Saint-Bonitace, Manitoba, from 1851 to 1894. His mother, Marie Louise Langewin (1964-1930), was related to Heccin-Louis Langewin, another Father of Confederation.





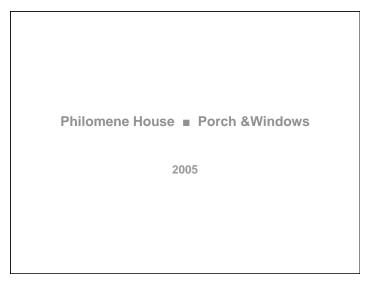


































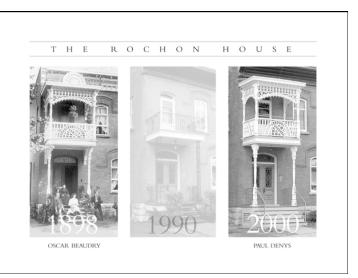




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