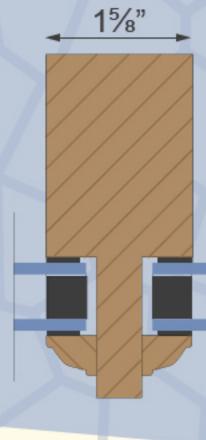




during the Romanesque Era, where common building materials evolved from stone to wood. 15/8"



with various materials, but they still serve as structural support for a window or door. Dimensions can vary depending on the design.

📒 are now made

Ithough mullions were invented to achieve greater spans, glass technology was still not capable of creating

the same size of glass.

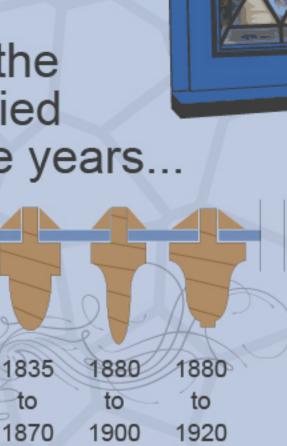




that some now consider as an essential architectural element in period buildings. The 'well-cut gemstone' effect

This created a style of window

provides reflections at slightly different angles making the glass look like a diamond. The profile for the muntin has varied greatly over the years...



## needed as much anymore.

1830

1850

The Industrial Revolution

introduced new technologies in glass

production that allowed larger panes

of glass, and the TDL was not

1705

to

1790

1790

1830

Double-paned glass restricts the width of muntins to 1\%" because room is needed for the spacer bar that is set inside. Glass companies now have minimum square

cost of a window if the lites are undersized.

foot charges

unnecessarily to the

for sealed units,

which can add



size

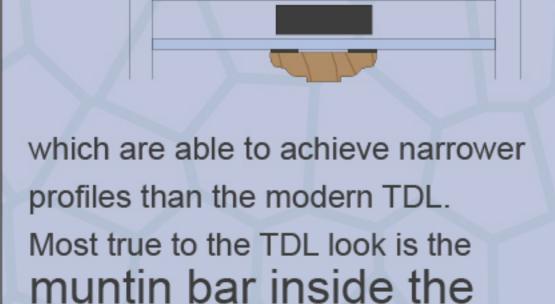
needed

size

charged

o accomodate the continuing need for the TDL while still being cost-effective, window manufacturers now carry varieties of Simulated Divided Lites

(SDL).



glass with SDL bars bonded to the glass surface. This look is fairly close to the original;

however, if a peice of glass breaks, the entire glass has to be replaced. With the TDL, only the

broken pane would need replacing.

TDLs and SDLs can both be used to compliment a design, and they both have pros and cons. The options are available, and

the possibilities are endless.

A Lifetime of Beauty and Performance