

SASH SHAPE MEMBER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a sash shape member which forms part of a sash such as a meeting stile for a sliding door.

2. Related Art

 There has been a known sliding sash unit in which a door (e.g., a shoji) is set movable in in-plane directions in a rectangular sash consisting of upper and lower sash
10 transoms and left and right jambs.

 Sash shape members which are cut into predetermined lengths from shape members extruded from aluminum and having predetermined sectional shapes are used for the upper and lower transoms and the jambs, and upper and lower rails, a meeting stile, and a door-stop stile which form part of the door.

15 The sliding sash unit described above is generally installed at an opening of a building. The indoor side of the sash frame as well as the indoor side of the doors can be seen with eyes from inside of the room.

 In recent years, it has been demanded that the design of the indoor side of sashes should be fitted for the taste of the resident.

20 The term of the design described above means the shape, decorative pattern, color, and the like.

 It is however disadvantageous for the aspect of costs to manufacture and prepare various sash shape members which have different indoor-side designs.

 The indoor-side parts such as the upper and lower transoms and the jambs, which
25 form part of the sash frame described above, can be covered with an edge cover and hidden from the room side. The demand as described above can then be satisfied. However, the indoor-side parts such as the upper and lower rails and the meeting and door-stop stiles are seen from the room side. In order to satisfy the same demand as

described above, the indoor side of these door rails and stiles must be designed to fit for the taste of the resident or the total interior design of the room.

In particular, the meeting stile is positioned longitudinally in the middle in the thickness direction of the sash. In addition, the thickness size is large due to the relationship with wind pressure resistance and the like. Therefore, the interior side of the meeting stile is extremely outstanding.

It has hence been requested that especially the indoor side of the meeting stile of the door among the sash shape members forming the sash unit should be designed to fit for the taste of the resident or the total interior design of the room.

There is a known conventional measure of providing a member having a strong design feature on the surface of a sash shape member.

For example, it is known that a wood engagement member may be attached to the indoor side of jambs and transoms forming part of a sash unit, to attain a woody design (Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open Publication No. 62-38384, prior art 1).

Further, there has been a known decorative frame member in which a decorative thin plate is adhered to the surface of a base member (Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open Publication No. 63-10190, prior art 2).

According to the disclosure of the prior art 1 mentioned above, the jambs and transoms are shaped to have engagement protrusions. The engagement protrusions are seen and look unattractive when the jambs and transoms are used alone.

According to the disclosure of the prior art 2, the decorative pattern and color can be varied. However, the surface shape of the decorative frame member is the same as the surface shape of the base member, and therefore, both surface shapes cannot be made different from each other.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made to solve the problems described above and has as its object to provide a sash shape member which can have a variety of indoor-side

shapes, using a common shape member body, and looks attractive even when the shape member body is used singly.

A sash shape member according to the present invention comprises: a shape member body having a recessed portion open in an indoor side, in an indoor-side part of the sash shape member; a base member fixed to the recessed portion of the shape member body by a fixing member; and a designed member engaged in the base member to be attached to the base member.

According to this structure, the indoor-side shape can be an arbitrary shape by varying the shape of at least one of the base member and the designed member with the shape member body used as a common component. For example, the indoor-side shape can be changed into a variety of shapes such as a rounded shape, a concave and convex shape, a concave shape, and the like.

Alternatively, if at least one of the base member and the designed member is varied to have a different decorative pattern or a different color, the indoor-side decorative pattern or color can be varied arbitrarily.

In addition, the indoor-side of the shape member body has a shape including a recessed portion. Hence, a sash shape member can have an attractive indoor-side appearance even when the shape member body is used alone.

Further, the designed member is inserted in and attached thereby to the base member. Accordingly, the designed member can be attached easily and also detached easily. In addition, the designed member can be positioned in the widthwise direction with respect to the base member.

Preferably in the present invention, the base member has a form in which an outdoor-side portion and a pair of indoor-side portions in a widthwise direction form a recessed portion open in the indoor side, the pair of indoor-side portions protrude more into the indoor side than an indoor-side surface of the shape member body, and the designed member is attached in the recessed portion.

According to this structure, a hand can be put on the indoor side of the base

member. When the sash shape member is used for a meeting stile of a shoji-type door, the shoji-type door can be opened and closed with catching the indoor-side of the meeting stile by a hand.

In addition, the base member is fixed by a fixing member to the shape member body. Therefore, the base member does not wobble or fall off when the shoji-type door is opened or closed with catching the indoor-side of the meeting stile by a hand.

Preferably in the present invention, the designed member is engaged in the recessed portion of the shape member body and inserted and attached in the base member, and the designed member covers the indoor-side surface of the shape member body and the base member.

According to this structure, the indoor-side surface of the shape member body and the base member are covered with the designed member. Therefore, the shape of the indoor side of the sash shape member can be varied by varying the shape of the designed member

In addition, the decorative pattern and color of the indoor side can be varied by varying the decorative pattern and color of the designed member.

Preferably in the present invention, the base member is provided with a mount bracket portion facing in the widthwise direction, and the designed member is provided with a mount portion facing in the widthwise direction, and when the designed member kept inserted in the base member is moved in the lengthwise direction, the mount portion contacts an outdoor-side surface of the mount bracket portion.

According to this structure, the mount portion contacts the outdoor-side surface of the mount bracket portion. The designed member is thus supported such that the designed member is much harder to be detached.

Preferably in the present invention, the base member is provided with a first mount bracket portion made of resin and facing in the widthwise direction, and a second mount bracket portion made of metal and facing in the widthwise direction, with an interval maintained in the lengthwise direction between the first and second mount bracket

portions, the designed member is provided with first and second mount portions facing in the widthwise direction, with an interval maintained in the lengthwise direction between the first and second mount portions, and when the designed member kept inserted in the base member is moved in the lengthwise direction, the first mount portion is pressed to
5 contact an outdoor-side surface of the first mount bracket portion, and the second mount portion is opposed to an outdoor-side surface of the second mount bracket portion, with a gap maintained in a depth between the second mount portion and the outdoor-side surface of the second mount bracket portion.

According to this structure, the outdoor-side surface of the first mount bracket
10 portion made of resin is pressed to contact the first mount portion. Thus, the designed member can be attached without rattling in the depth direction.

In addition, the first mount bracket portion made of resin can be easily deformed elastically, and the outdoor-side surface of the second mount bracket portion made of metal which is hard to be deformed is opposed to the second mount portion, with a gap
15 maintained therebetween. Therefore, the designed member can be slid and attached in the lengthwise direction.

When arc-like warping and deforming of the base member (or the shape member body) causes large force to act in the direction in which the designed member moves apart from the base member, the first mount bracket portion made of resin is elastically
20 deformed, and the outdoor-side surface of the second mount bracket portion made of metal contacts the second mount bracket portion, preventing the designed member from falling off.

The sash shape member according to the present invention may be arranged in a structure in which as the described-above base member, a first mount bracket portion
25 made of resin and facing in a widthwise direction and a second mount bracket portion made of metal and facing in the widthwise direction are provided on a surface portion of the shape member body, with an interval maintained in the lengthwise direction between the first and second mount bracket portions, the designed member is provided with first

and second mount portions facing in the widthwise direction, with an interval maintained in the lengthwise direction between the first and second mount portions, and when the designed member is slid to move in the lengthwise direction along the surface portion of the shape member body, the first mount portion is pressed to contact a surface of the first
 5 mount bracket portion, which faces the shape member body, and the second mount portion is opposed to a surface of the second mount bracket portion, which faces the shape member body, with a gap maintained in a depth direction between the second mount bracket portion and the surface of the second mount bracket portion, which faces the shape member body.

10 According to this structure, the designed member can be attached to the surface portion of the shape member body, by sliding the designed member in the lengthwise direction along the surface portion of the shape member body.

In addition, the first mount portion is pressed to contact the surface of the first mount bracket portion made of resin that faces the shape member body. Thus, the
 15 designed member can be securely attached without rattling in the depth direction.

Further, the first mount bracket portion made of resin can be easily deformed elastically, and the shape member body surface of the second mount bracket portion made of metal which is hard to be deformed is opposed to the second mount portion, with a gap maintained therebetween. Therefore, the designed member can be slid and attached in
 20 the lengthwise direction.

When arc-like warping and deforming of the shape member body causes large force to act in the direction in which the designed member moves apart from the base member, the first mount bracket portion made of resin is elastically deformed, and the shape member body surface of the second mount bracket portion made of metal, which
 25 faces the shape member body, contacts the second mount portion, preventing the designed member from falling off.

Preferably in this structure, the second mount bracket portion is provided at each of those portions of the shape member body that are near both ends and at a center of the

shape member body in the lengthwise direction, and the first mount bracket portion is provided between each adjacent two of the second mount bracket portions.

According to this structure, the shape member body is firmly supported at the portions thereof near both ends and at a center of the shape member body in the lengthwise direction of the shape member body, when the shape member body is warped and deformed like an arc. Therefore, the designed member is steadily prevented from falling off from the shape member body.

Preferably in this structure, the first mount bracket portion is provided with a stopper which the first mount portion contacts.

According to this structure, the first mount portion contacts the stopper and positions the designed member in the lengthwise direction, after the designed member is slid in the lengthwise direction and the first mount portion is pressed to contact the surface of the first mount bracket portion that faces the shape member body.

Preferably in this structure, a first mount bracket member made of resin and having a mount body and a mount bracket tip is provided on the surface portion of the shape member body, by a fixing member, with the mount bracket tip used as the first mount bracket portion, and a second mount bracket member made of metal and having a mount body and a mount bracket tip is provided on a surface portion of the shape member body, by a fixing member, with the mount bracket tip used as the second mount bracket portion.

According to this structure, the designed member can be attached to the shape member body by attaching the first and second mount bracket members to the existing shape member body.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic inner view showing the double sliding sash unit in the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing the meeting stile in the first embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing the meeting stile in the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the meeting stile, showing the third embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the meeting stile, showing the fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the meeting stile, showing the fifth embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the meeting stile, showing the sixth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the meeting stile, showing the seventh embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the base member in the seventh embodiment;

15 FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of the meeting stile, showing the eighth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view showing the base member, the designed member, and the mount bracket member in the eighth embodiment;

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of the meeting stile, showing the ninth embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG. 13 is an exploded perspective view of the meeting stile, showing the tenth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of the first mount bracket member in the tenth embodiment;

25 FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the second mount bracket member in the tenth embodiment;

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of the mount portion based on the first mount bracket member in the tenth embodiment;

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view of the mount portion based on the second mount

bracket member in the tenth embodiment;

FIGS. 18A and 18B are cross-sectional views of the corner jambs, showing the eleventh embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 19 is a perspective view of the meeting stile, showing exploded shape member body and designed member in the eleventh embodiment;

FIG. 20 is a cross-sectional view of the portion where the designed member is attached by means of the first mount bracket member in the eleventh embodiment; and

FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional view of the portion where the designed member is attached by means of the second mount bracket member in the eleventh embodiment.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the drawings.

FIGS. 1 and 2 show the first embodiment of the present invention.

In FIG. 1, doors 2 are set openable and closable in a sash frame 1, to form a sash unit A.

This embodiment supposes a double-sliding sash unit in which the doors 2 are set to be slidable in their in-plane directions in the interior and exterior sides of the sash frame 1, respectively. This embodiment however is not limited to this sash unit but may be a single sliding door, a fixed window, an inward open window, an outward open window, an entrance sash door, or the like.

The sash frame 1 is a rectangular frame constituted by assembling a top transom 3, a bottom transom 4, and left and right jambs 5. The indoor side of the top transom 3, bottom transom 4, and left and right jambs 5 is seen from the room. This side however can be hidden by an edge cover or the like.

Each of the doors 2 is a rectangular frame constituted by assembling a top rail 6, a bottom rail 7, a door-stop stile 8, and a meeting stile 9. The indoor side of the top rail 6, bottom rail 7, door-stop stile 8, and meeting stile 9 is seen from the room.

In this embodiment, the meeting stile 9 of the door 2 which is set in the outdoor side overlaps the meeting stile 9 of the other door 2 which is set in the indoor side, and therefore cannot be seen from the room.

Therefore, the design of the meeting stile 9 of the door 2 set in the indoor side of the sash frame 1 (i.e., the inner door) is important for the double-sliding sash unit.

The meeting stile 9 of the inner door is a sash shape member having a shape member body 10, a base member 20 mounted on the indoor side of the shape member body 10, and a designed member 30 mounted on the base member 20, as shown in FIG. 2.

The indoor side of the shape member body 10 has a recessed portion 11 open to the room and has a shape which looks attractive.

For example, the shape member body 10 has a hollow shape having a substantially rectangular section, and has a glass receiving portion 12 in a surface 10a facing in the widthwise direction. Another surface 10b also facing along the widthwise direction is a flat surface continuous to the depth direction (in the direction to the indoor outside). A surface (the outdoor-side surface) 10c facing in the depth direction has a smoke stopper 13. Protrusions 14 are formed integrally on both end portions of the widthwise direction of another surface (the indoor-side surface) 10d facing in the depth direction. The pair of protrusions 14 and the indoor-side surface 10d form the recessed portion 11 described above.

Thus, the shape member body 10 can singly be used as a meeting stile, and the indoor side of the body 10 has an shape including the pair of protrusions 14, which looks attractive.

Since the base member 20 is engaged in the recessed portion 11, the base member 20 can be positioned in the widthwise direction and temporarily secured. In addition, the base member 20 can be fixed to the bottom of the recessed portion 11 (in the indoor-side surface 10d) by a fixing member such as a screw 21. Note that the base member 20 may be fixed to the recessed portion 11 without being engaged in the recessed portion 11.

It is thus possible to attach easily the base member 20 to the indoor side of the

shape member body 10, while positioning the base member 20 in the widthwise direction.

Specifically, there are an outdoor-side portion 22 and a pair of indoor-side portions 23 continuous integrally to both end portions in the widthwise direction of the indoor-side portion 22 and having a sectional shape including a recessed portion 24. The
 5 outdoor-side portion 22 has a substantially U-shaped section and is hollow. Outdoor-side surfaces 23a of the indoor-side portions 23 contact the indoor-side surfaces 14a of the protrusions 14 and continue respectively in equal planes to the widthwise-facing surface 10a and the other widthwise-facing surface 10b.

Thus, the base member 20 is fixed firmly to the shape member body 10 by a screw
 10 21, and the pair of indoor-side portions 23 protrude more into the room than the shape member body 10. Therefore, the door 2 can be moved to open or close, with the indoor-side portions 23 caught by hands. In addition, the base member 20 does not wobble when the door 2 moves to open or close.

The pair of indoor-side portions 23 are each hollow and have high rigidity.
 15 Therefore, these indoor-side portions 23 are not deformed or the like when the door 2 is moved to open or close with these portions 23 caught by a hand.

In addition, the outdoor-side surfaces 23b of the pair of indoor-side portions 23 are respectively continuous in equal planes to the widthwise-facing surface 10a and the other widthwise-facing surface 10b. Therefore, an attractive appearance can be attained when
 20 seen from the room.

The designed member 30 has such a form which allows this member 30 to be inserted in and attached to the base member 20.

Therefore, the designed member 30 can be easily attached and detached.

For example, the designed member 30 has a hollow body portion 31 to be inserted
 25 in the recessed portion 24 of the base member 20, and a pair of mount portions 32 facing in the widthwise direction and provided on an outdoor-side surface 31a of the body portion 31. The designed member 30 is attached by elastically pressing the pair of mount portions 32 into contact with a pair of support portions 25 facing in the widthwise

direction and provided on the outdoor-side portion 22 of the base member 20.

In this embodiment, opposed surfaces of the paired support portions 25 form substantially a V-shape open in the depth direction. In addition, the distance between the opposed surfaces in the widthwise direction is smaller than the distance between the paired mount portions 32 in the widthwise direction. When the paired mount portions 32 are inserted between the paired support portions 25, the paired support portions 32 are elastically deformed in the direction in which the mount portions 32 become close to each other. Then, the support portions 25 are pressed strongly by elastic recovery force against the opposed surfaces of the support portions 25.

10 In this way, the designed member 30 can be attached simply and firmly.

In addition, notches 32a are formed in the outer surfaces in the widthwise direction of the paired mount portions 32, so that a margin for elastic deformation can be large even if the mount portions 32 are short.

A widthwise-facing surface 31b and another widthwise-facing surfaces 31c of the body portion 31 are opposed to or preferably contact widthwise-facing inner surfaces 23c of the paired indoor-side portions 23. An indoor-side surface 31d protrudes substantially in the same plane as or preferably protrudes like an arc from the indoor-side surfaces (e.g., the indoor-side surfaces 23d of the indoor-side portions 23) of the base member 20.

As a result, the indoor side of the meeting stile 9 has a rounded shape.

20 A laminate 33 may be adhered to the indoor-side surface (e.g., the indoor-side surface 31d of the body portion 31) of the designed member 30. This laminate allows the designed member 30 as a common component to have arbitrary color and decorative pattern.

The second embodiment of the present invention will now be described on the basis of FIG. 3.

25 This embodiment relates to a sash unit A similar to the previous first embodiment. Most structural features of this embodiment are equal to those of the first embodiment except that the structure of a meeting stile 9 is different.

In a meeting stile 9 in this embodiment, the body portion 31 of the designed member 30 has a shape like a flat plate and is positioned inside the recessed portion 24 of the base member 20. As a result of this, the indoor side of the meeting stile 9 has a recessed shape.

5 The third embodiment of the present invention will now be described on the basis of FIG. 4.

Most structural features of this embodiment are equal to those of the first embodiment except the shape of the indoor-side portions 23 of the base member 20, the manner of attaching the base member, and the designed member 30.

10 Each of the indoor-side portions 23 is substantially U-shaped and has a support portion 26. The base member 20 is attached temporarily by inserting the support portions 26 in the recessed portion 11, contacting indoor-side surfaces 14a of the protrusions 14 of the shape member body 10 and also contacting inner surfaces 14b facing in the widthwise direction.

15 The body portion 31 of the designed member 30 has a rectangular section and a hollow shape, and is attached and positioned in the recessed portion 24.

As a result of this, the indoor side of the meeting stile 9 has a recessed shape.

The fourth embodiment of the present invention will now be described next on the basis of FIG. 5.

20 Most structural features of this embodiment are equal to those of the third embodiment except that the indoor-side surfaces 23d of the indoor-side portions 23 of the base member 20 are not flat but are arc-like surfaces.

As a result of this, the indoor side of the meeting stile 9 has a shape consisting of smooth and continuous convexes and concaves.

25 The fifth embodiment of the present invention will now be described on the basis of FIG. 6.

Most structural features of this embodiment are equal to those of the third embodiment except that the indoor-side surfaces 23d of the indoor-side portions 23 of the

base member 20 and the indoor-side surface (e.g., the indoor-side surface 31d of the body portion 31) of the designed member 30 are arranged to have a continuous arc-like shape.

As a result of this, the indoor side of the meeting stile 9 has a rounded shape.

The sixth embodiment of the present invention will now be described next on the
5 basis of FIG. 7.

Most structural features of this embodiment are equal to those of the fourth embodiment except that the body portion 31 of the designed member 30 has a flat shape.

As a result of this, the indoor side of the meeting stile 9 has a rounded and recessed shape.

10 The seventh embodiment of the present invention will now be described on the basis of FIGS. 8 and 9.

Most structural features of this embodiment are equal to those of the first embodiment except the shape of the base member 20, no protrusion over the recessed portion 11 of the shape member body 10, contact of the designed member 30 with the
15 indoor-side surfaces (e.g., the indoor-side surfaces 14a of the paired protrusions 14), and the manner of attaching the designed member 30 to the base member 20.

As a result of this, the indoor side of the meeting stile 9 forms a rounded shape only by the designed member 30.

The base member 20 has a pair of support portions 25 and a pair of press portions
20 28 in the widthwise direction on a base plate 27. The paired press portions 28 are positioned respectively in the outsides of the paired support portions 25 in the widthwise direction. In each side, one mount portion 32 of the designed member 30 is pressed and inserted in the space between one support portion 25 and one press portion 28.

Each of the mount portions 32 of the designed member 30 has a shape with a
25 laterally-extending portion 41 provided on a protrusion 40. At each mount portion 32, the protrusion 40 and the laterally-extending portion 41 are pressed in the space described above, to contact firmly the press portion 28 and the support portion 25 with strong force.

In this embodiment, as shown in FIG. 9, parts of each of the paired support

portions 25, for example, parts close to both vertical ends are protruded to form protrusions 29 toward the press portion 28, so that the laterally-extending portion 41 of the mount portion 32 is pressed against the protrusions 29.

In this way, a part of each mount portion 32, for example, a part of each
 5 laterally-extending portion 41 elastically deforms the protrusions 29. Each protrusion 40 is pressed against one press portion 28 by elastic recovery force, so that the designed member 30 can be attached firmly to the base member 20. In addition, the protrusions 29 are provided so partially that the designed member 30 can be pressed in with only small force.

10 The body portion 31 of the designed member 30 has a substantially semi-circular hollow sectional shape. A pair of protrusions 34 provided on the outdoor-side surface 31a of the body portion 31 contact widthwise-facing inner surfaces 14b of a pair of protrusions 14, and are engaged in and attached temporarily to the recessed portion 11.

According to this embodiment, the indoor-side surface 10d of the shape member
 15 body 10 and the base member 20 are covered with the designed member 30, so that the design of the designed member 30 serves also as the indoor-side design of the meeting stile 9.

Therefore, a meeting stile having an arbitrary shape can be attained if a designed member 30 having a different shape is attached to the shape member body 10 and the base
 20 member 20 as common components.

For example, the indoor side of the meeting stile 9 can have a variety of designed shapes if the shape of the indoor-side surface 31d of the body portion 31 of the designed member 30 is changed to a concave shape, a concave and convex shape, a flat shape, or the like.

25 A laminate 33 may be adhered to the indoor-side surface (e.g., the indoor-side surface 31d of the body portion 31) of the designed member 30, as indicated by a virtual line in FIG. 8.

In each of the embodiments described above, the base member 20 and the

designed member 30 may be adhered to each other so that the designed member 30 is harder to be detached.

For example, as shown in FIG. 3, adhesive members 50 are used to adhere the designed member 30 to the base member 20. Each adhesive member 50 is formed by providing double-side adhesive tapes 52 on both sides of a block 51. However, the adhesive members 50 each may simply be a double-side adhesive tape. Alternatively, an adhesive agent may be coated.

Also, in each of the embodiments described above, the base member 20 may be provided with a mount bracket portion facing in the widthwise direction, and the designed member 30 may be provided with a mount portion also facing in the widthwise direction. These portions may be arranged such that the mount portion contacts the outdoor-side surface of the mount bracket portion as the designed member 30 kept engaged in the base member 20 is moved in the lengthwise direction. As a result of this, the designed member 30 may be harder to be detached from the base member 20.

The eighth embodiment of the present invention will be described next.

In FIGS. 10 and 11, a mount bracket member 60 is fixed by a fixing member (e.g., a screw 61) to the base member 20 (preferably at a portion thereof which fixes the base member 20 to the shape member body 10, e.g., at the middle of the indoor-side surface of the outdoor-side portion 22 in the widthwise direction).

This screw 61 penetrates the base member 20 and is screwed into the shape member body 10.

The mount bracket member 60 has a mount member 62 and a pair of mount bracket tips 63. The attach member 62 is fixed by the screw 61 and, outdoor-side surfaces 63a of the mount bracket tips 63 are opposed, at a distance maintained in the depth direction, to the mount surface (e.g., the indoor-side surface of the outdoor-side portion 22) of the base member 20 where the mount bracket member 60 is attached. These mount bracket tips 63 are the mount bracket portions described previously.

In this embodiment, the mount bracket member 60 has a short height, and a

plurality of mount bracket members 60 may be fixed to the base member 20, at intervals along the lengthwise direction.

A pair of L-shaped portions 64 are integrally formed on the designed member 30 or preferably the outdoor-side surface 31a of the body portion 31. A portion 64a of each L-shaped portion 64, which is extended in the widthwise direction, contacts the outdoor-side surface 63a of one mount bracket tip 63. These portions 64a are the mount portions described previously.

The pair of L-shaped portions 64 are integrally continuous in the lengthwise direction, and have notches cut at intervals along the lengthwise direction. Each notch 65 has a size enough to receive the mount bracket member 60.

According to this structure, the designed member 30 is engaged in the base member 20, aligning the notches 65 with the mount bracket members 60, as indicated by virtual lines in FIG. 11. The designed member 30 is then moved in the lengthwise direction along the base member 20, to make the portions 64a of the paired L-shaped portions 64 contact the outdoor-side surfaces 63a of the paired mount bracket tips 63. The designed member 30 is thus supported and is much harder to be detached from the base member 20.

The outdoor-side surfaces 63a of the mount bracket tips 63 are provided with, for example, protrusions 66. As described above, the designed member 30 is moved in the lengthwise direction, and the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 contact the outdoor-side surfaces 63a of the mount bracket tips 63. When the designed member 30 is further moved by a predetermined stroke after the contact, the portions 64a described above contact the protrusions 66 to inhibit the designed member 30 from moving any more in the lengthwise direction.

Therefore, the designed member 30 can be positioned in the lengthwise direction, and the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 can be prevented from falling off from the outdoor-side surfaces 63a of the mount bracket tips 63.

The opposite sides of the mount bracket tips 63 to the protrusions 66 are

chamfered so that the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 can smoothly start contacting.

In this embodiment, the base member 20 and the designed member 30 are connected to each other in a similar manner to that of the seventh embodiment.

5 That is, the base member 20 has support portions 25 and press protrusions 28a. Mount portions 32 of the designed member 30 each have a shape in which a protrusion 40 is provided with a laterally-extending portion 41. The total dimension in the widthwise direction of the protrusion 40 and the laterally-extending portion 41 is slightly larger than the distance between the support portion 25 and the press protrusion 28a in the widthwise
10 direction. Hence, the support portions 25 can be elastically deformed and pressed in to make a connection.

Needless to say, the manner of attaching firmly the designed member 30 to the base member 20 by use of the mount bracket portions and the mount portions is not limited only to the embodiment described above but is applicable to each of the
15 embodiment described previously.

FIG. 12 shows the ninth embodiment of the present invention.

Even in the case where the designed member 30 is attached by engaged this member in the recessed portion 24 of the base member 20, like this embodiment, each mount bracket member 60 may be fixed to the base member 20, and the designed member
20 30 may be provided with a pair of L-shaped portions 64.

Note that the mount bracket member 60 may have a long height and may be provided integrally on the base member 20. In this case, the mount bracket member 60 is partially notched to fit for the notches 65 of the L-shaped portions 64.

In each of the embodiments described above, a resin-made mount bracket member
25 and a metal-made mount bracket member may be attached to the base member 20, with an interval maintained between the resin-made and metal-made mount bracket members in the lengthwise direction. The resin-made mount bracket member is made contact and support the mount portions of the designed member 30, so that the designed member 30

might not rattle in the depth direction. On the other side, the metal-made mount bracket member is made contact the mount portions of the designed member 30, so that the designed member 30 might not fall off.

FIG. 13 shows the tenth embodiment of the present invention.

5 In this embodiment, first mount bracket members 70 made of resin and second mount bracket members 80 made of metal are attached to the base member 20, at intervals maintained between the members 70 and 80 in the lengthwise direction, by fixing members such as screws 71 and 81 respectively fixed in the same manner as described above.

10 Preferably, the second mount bracket members 80 are respectively provided near both ends of the base member 20 in the lengthwise direction and at the middle of the base member 20 in the lengthwise direction. Each first mount bracket member 70 is attached between a pair of adjacent second mount bracket members 80.

Since the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are thus attached,
15 near both ends and at the center of the shape member body 10 in the lengthwise direction and near both ends and at the center of the designed member 30 in the lengthwise direction are firmly supported by the second mount bracket members 80 in the depth direction. Accordingly, the designed member 30 is steadily prevented from falling off from the shape member body 10 even when the meeting stile 9 is warped and deformed
20 substantially like an arc by a rainstorm or the like.

The first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 respectively have mount bodies 72 and 82, and pairs of mount bracket tips 73 and 83, as shown in FIGS. 14 and 15. Screws 71 and 81 are respectively inserted from the holes 72a and 82a of the mount bodies 72 and 82, and are fixed to and screwed in the shape member body 10, penetrating
25 the base member 20 (the outdoor-side portion 22), as shown in FIGS. 16 and 17.

Outdoor-side surfaces 73a and 83a of the mount bracket tips 73 and 83 are opposed, at an interval maintained in the depth direction, to the mount surface (e.g., the indoor-side surface of the outdoor-side portion 22 described above) where the first and

second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are attached. The mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70 are first mount bracket portions made of resin, and the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80 are second mount bracket portions made of metal.

5 As shown in FIGS. 16 and 17, the base member 20 in this embodiment has a substantially U-shaped section and has a pair of widthwise-facing press portions 28 provided on a base plate 27 (e.g., the outdoor-side portion 22). The paired press portions 28 respectively contact the inner surfaces 14b of a pair of protrusions 14 of the shape member body 10. The base member 20 is attached to be contained in the recessed
10 portion 11 of the shape member body 10.

 The designed member 30 described above has a shape in which a pair of mount portions 32 and a pair of L-shaped portions 64 are provided on the outdoor-side surface 31a of the body portion 31. A pair of mount portions 32 thereof are engaged between the pair of press portions 28, and contact the base plate 27. The outdoor-side surface of the
15 body portion 31 contacts the indoor-side surfaces 14a of the pair of protrusions 14.

 As shown in FIG. 13, those portions of the pair of L-shaped portions 64 of the designed member 30 that are opposed to the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are notched. The first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are engaged in the notches 65.

20 Thus, the designed member 30 is moved to the outdoor side in the depth direction, so that the notches 65 are engaged with the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80, to make the pair of mount portions 32 contact the base plate 27 of the base member 20.

 In this state, the designed member 30 is moved in the lengthwise direction, so that
25 the widthwise-facing portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 are pressed into contact with the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70, as shown in FIG. 16. Simultaneously, the outdoor-side surfaces 83a of the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80 and the portions 64a of

the L-shaped portions 64 are opposed to each other with a gap maintained in the depth direction, as shown in FIG. 17. The designed member 30 is thus attached to the base member 20.

Those portions of the portions 64a that are pressed into contact with the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70 are first mount portions or preferably first mount portions made of metal. Those portions of the portions 64a that are opposed to the outdoor-side surfaces 83a of the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80 are second mount portions or preferably second mount portions made of metal.

Further, motion of the designed member 30 toward the indoor side is restricted by press-contact portions between the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 and the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70. Also, motion of the designed member 30 toward the outdoor side is restricted by the press contact portions between the mount portions 32 and the base plate 27. Accordingly, the designed member 30 is firmly held by the base member 20, without rattling in the depth direction.

Note that upper portions of the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70 are inclined to the indoor side, so that the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 described above smoothly start contacting, and the mount bracket tips 73 are elastically deformed to make strong press-contact.

In addition, the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 and the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80 are opposed to each other with a gap maintained therebetween. Therefore, the mount bracket tips 83 and the portions 64a, which are hard to be deformed, do not interfere (or contact) with each other when the designed member 30 is slid and attached in the lengthwise direction. Thus, attaching of the designed member 30 is not obstructed.

Further, when the shape member body 10 is warped and deformed like an arc, the mount bracket tips 73 made of resin are elastically deformed, and the portions 64a contact

the outdoor-side surfaces 83a of the mount bracket tips 83 made of metal, preventing the designed member 30 from falling off from the shape member body 10.

The outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70 are each provided with a stopper such as a protrusion 74. As
5 described above, the designed member 30 is moved in the lengthwise direction, and the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 contact the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73. When the designed member 30 is further moved by a
predetermined stroke after the contact, the portions 64a described above contact the protrusions 74 to inhibit the designed member 30 from moving any more in the lengthwise
10 direction.

Therefore, the designed member 30 can be positioned in the lengthwise direction, and the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 can be prevented from falling off from the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73.

Simultaneously, the portions 64a of the L-shaped portions 64 can be prevented
15 from falling off from the outdoor-side surfaces 83a of the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80.

Unless the protrusions 74 are provided, the designed member 30 can be attached slidably from one end to the other end in the lengthwise direction, without forming notches 65 in the L-shaped portions 64.

20 In each of the foregoing embodiments, the shape member body 10, base member 20, and designed member 30 are shape members extruded from aluminum. It is also possible to use shape members extruded from resin or molded members. The shape member body 10, base member 20, and designed member 30 may be made of different material.

25 As indicated in the foregoing first to tenth embodiments, a base member 20 and a designed member 30 which are varied in shape may be attached to the shape member body 10 as a common component, to form a meeting stile 9 which has a varied indoor-side shape.

In addition, a designed member 30 which is varied in shape may be attached to the shape member body 10 and the base member 20 as common components, to form a meeting stile 9 which has a varied indoor-side shape.

If the decorative pattern and color of the designed member 30 is varied, the pattern and color can be varied in the indoor side. This can be achieved by adhering a laminate 33.

The foregoing embodiments suppose the sash shape member to be the meeting stile 9. However, the sash shape member may be for the top rail 6, bottom rail 7, door-stop stile 8, upper transom 3, lower transom 4, jamb 5, or a corner jamb of a multiple window.

FIGS. 18A and 18B show the eleventh embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 18A, recessed portions 11 are respectively formed in two indoor-side surfaces 91 of an internal corner jamb 90. Base members 20 are respectively attached to the recessed portions 11. Designed members 30 are respectively attached to the base members 20.

Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 18B, a recessed portion 11 is formed in an oblique indoor-side surface 92 of an internal corner jamb 90. A base member 20 is attached to the recessed portion 11. A designed member 30 is attached to the base member 20.

In each of FIGS. 18, vertical jambs 93 are attached to both sides of the corner jamb 90 by fixing members 94.

Further, the foregoing embodiments can be applied to shape members forming part of a curtain wall, hand rail, or the like.

FIGS. 19 to 21 shows the twelfth embodiment of the present invention.

This embodiment relates to a sash unit A which is basically similar to the first embodiment except that the base member 20 is not a long member but consists only of the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80.

That is, the meeting stile 9 of the door 2 (i.e., the inner door) set in the indoor side of the sash frame 1 is a sash shape member having a shape member body 10 and a

designed member 30 attached to a surface portion of the shape member body 10, for example, in the indoor-side portion, as shown in FIG. 19.

The indoor side of the shape member body 10 has a shape including a recessed portion 11 open to the indoor side and looks attractive.

5 The shape member body 10 and the designed member 30 are shape members extruded from aluminum but are not limited to these members.

10 The shape member body 10 of the meeting stile 9 is provided with a side vertical plate 17 and another side vertical plate 18 integrally on the indoor-side surface 12a of a body 12b having a rectangular section. An indoor-side vertical plate 15 is provided and bridged integrally between indoor-side ends of the side vertical plates 17 and 18, thus forming a hollow reinforcing portion in the indoor-side of the body 12b.

The side vertical plates 17 and 18 are respectively provided with protrusions 16 extending toward the indoor side. These protrusions 16 and the indoor-side vertical plate 15 form the recessed portion 11 described above.

15 The designed member 30 has such a sectional shape which is engaged and supported slidably along the lengthwise direction in the recessed portion 11. For example, the designed member 30 is a long member constituted by an indoor-side vertical plate 35 and an outdoor-side vertical plate 36 and has a semi-circular section. A pair of mount portions 37 and a pair of L-shaped portions 38 are integrally provided on the outdoor-side vertical plate 36, respectively in both sides of the widthwise direction.

20 The pair of mount portions 37 are engaged between the inner surfaces 16a of the pair of projections 16. Simultaneously, the outdoor-side vertical plate 36 contacts the indoor-side surfaces 16b of the pair of projections 16. Thus, the designed member 30 is engaged and supported slidably along the lengthwise direction in the recessed portion 11.

25 In this embodiment, a resin-made mount bracket member and a metal-made mount bracket member are attached to the shape member body 10, with an interval maintained between the bracket members in the lengthwise direction. The designed member 30 is slid to move in the lengthwise direction, to make mount portions of the designed member

30 contact the resin-made mount bracket member, so that the designed member 30 might not rattle in the depth direction. On the other side, mount portions of the designed member 30 is made contact the metal-made mount bracket member, so that the designed member 30 might not fall off.

5 For example, as shown in FIG. 19, first mount bracket members 70 made of resin and second mount bracket members 80 made of metal are attached and fixed to the shape member body 10 or preferably the indoor-side vertical plate 15 thereof (the bottom surface of the recessed portion 11), at intervals maintained in the lengthwise direction, by fixing members such as screws 71 and 81 respectively.

10 Preferably, the second mount bracket members 80 are respectively provided near both ends of the shape member body 10 in the lengthwise direction and at the middle of the shape member body 10 in the lengthwise direction. Each first mount bracket member 70 is attached between a pair of adjacent second mount bracket members 80.

15 Since the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are thus attached, near both ends and at the center of the shape member body 10 in the lengthwise direction and near both ends and at the center of the designed member 30 in the lengthwise direction are firmly supported by the second mount bracket members 80 in the depth direction. Accordingly, the designed member 30 is steadily prevented from falling off from the shape member body 10 even when the meeting stile 9 is warped and deformed
20 substantially like an arc by a rainstorm or the like.

The first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are the same as those described previously with reference to FIGS. 14 and 15, and respectively have mount bodies 72 and 82, and pairs of mount bracket tips 73 and 83. Screws 71 and 81 are respectively inserted through the holes 72a and 82a of the mount bodies 72 and 82, and are
25 fixed to and screwed in the shape member body 10 (the indoor-side vertical plate 15), as shown in FIGS. 20 and 21.

Outdoor-side surfaces 73a and 83a of the mount bracket tips 73 and 83 are opposed, at an interval maintained in the depth direction, to the mount surface (e.g., the

indoor-side surface of the indoor-side vertical plate 15 described above) where the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are attached. The mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70 are first mount bracket portions made of resin, and the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80 are second mount
 5 bracket portions made of metal. In addition, the outdoor-side surfaces 73a and 83a of the mount bracket tips 73 and 83 are the surface of the shape member body 10.

As shown in FIG. 19, those portions of the pair of L-shaped portions 38 of the designed member 30 that are opposed to the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are notched. The first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are engaged
 10 in the notches 39.

According to this structure, the designed member 30 is moved to the outdoor side in the depth direction, so that the notches 39 are respectively engaged with the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80, to make the designed member 30 engaged slidably in the lengthwise direction along the recessed portion 11.

15 In this state, the designed member 30 is slid to move in the lengthwise direction, so that the widthwise-extending portions 38a of the L-shaped portions 38 are pressed into contact with the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70, as shown in FIG. 20. Simultaneously, the outdoor-side surfaces 83a of the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80 and the
 20 portions 38a of the L-shaped portions 38 are opposed to each other with a gap maintained in the depth direction, as shown in FIG. 21. The designed member 30 is thus attached to the shape member body 10.

Those portions of the portions 38a that are pressed into contact with the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members
 25 70 are first mount portions or preferably first mount portions made of metal. Those portions of the portions 38a that are opposed to the outdoor-side surfaces 83a of the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80 are second mount portions or preferably second mount portions made of metal.

Further, motion of the designed member 30 toward the indoor side is restricted by press-contact of the portions 38a of the L-shaped portions 38 with the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70. Also, motion of the designed member 30 toward the outdoor side is restricted by the press contact portions between the outdoor-side vertical plate 36 and the indoor-side surfaces 16b of the protrusions 16. Accordingly, the designed member 30 is firmly held by the shape member body 10, without rattling in the depth direction.

Note that upper portions of the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70 are inclined to the indoor side, so that the portions 38a of the L-shaped portions 38 described above smoothly start contacting, and the mount bracket tips 73 are elastically deformed to make strong press-contact.

In addition, the portions 38a of the L-shaped portions 38 and the mount bracket tips 38 of the second mount bracket members 80 are opposed to each other with a gap maintained therebetween. Therefore, the mount bracket tips 83 and the portions 38a, which are hard to be deformed, do not interfere (or contact) with each other when the designed member 30 is slid and attached in the lengthwise direction. Thus, attaching of the designed member 30 is not obstructed.

Further, when the shape member body 10 is warped and deformed like an arc, the portions 38a contact the outdoor-side surfaces 83a of the mount bracket tips 83, preventing the designed member 30 from falling off from the shape member body 10.

The outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73 of the first mount bracket members 70 are each provided with a stopper such as a protrusion 74. As described above, the designed member 30 is slide to move in the lengthwise direction, and the portions 38a of the L-shaped portions 38 contact the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73. When the designed member 30 is further moved by a predetermined stroke after the contact, the portions 38a described above contact the protrusions 74 to inhibit the designed member 30 from moving any more in the lengthwise direction.

Therefore, the designed member 30 can be positioned in the lengthwise direction, and the portions 38a of the L-shaped portions 38 can be prevented from falling off from the outdoor-side surfaces 73a of the mount bracket tips 73.

Simultaneously, the portions 38a of the L-shaped portions 38 can be prevented
5 from falling off from the outdoor-side surfaces 83a of the mount bracket tips 83 of the second mount bracket members 80.

Unless the protrusions 74 are provided, the designed member 30 can be attached slidably from one end to the other end in the lengthwise direction (i.e., throughout the whole length), without forming notches 39 in the L-shaped portions 38.

10 The sectional shapes of the shape member body 10 and the designed member 30 are not limited to those described above.

For example, the shape member body 10 may be arranged to have a sectional shape which has only the flat indoor-side vertical surface 15 without the pair of protrusions 16. In other words, the indoor-side surface may have a flat sectional shape,
15 and the pair of mount portions 37 of the designed member 30 may each have a sectional shape contacting the indoor-side vertical plate 15.

In addition, the designed member 30 may be arranged to have a substantially arc-like sectional shape in which the pair of L-shaped portions 38 are provided on the U-shaped indoor-side vertical plate 35. Ends of the indoor-side vertical plate 35 may be
20 arranged to contact the indoor-side surface (the indoor-side surfaces 16b of the protrusions 16 and the indoor-side vertical plate 15) of the shape member body 10.

That is, the sectional shape may be arranged such that the designed member 30 contacts the indoor-side surface of the shape member body 10 and that a space for attaching the first and second mount bracket members 70 and 80 are provided between the
25 indoor-side surface of the shape member body 10 and the designed member 30.

In addition, a pair of bracket tips may be provided integrally on the indoor side (the indoor-side vertical plate 15) of the shape member body 10 in the lengthwise direction, in place of the second mount bracket members 80. The bracket tips may be

partially cut and removed in the lengthwise direction, and the remaining parts thereof may be used as the second mount bracket members 80, i.e., the second mount bracket portions made of metal.

Further, the present invention is not limited to the meeting stile 9 but may be
5 applied to a meeting center stile of a single sliding sash unit, a stile of a fixed sash window, a top rail of a shoji-type door, a bottom rail thereof, a door-stop stile thereof, an upper transom of a sash frame, a lower transom thereof, a jamb thereof, a jamb of a multiple window, a jamb of a curtain wall, a transom of a staged window, or the like. In particular, the present invention is preferable for a sash shape member such as the meeting
10 stile 9, a meeting center stile, of the like, which is easily warped and deformed by a rainstorm or the like.

Also, the present invention is not limited to a sash shape member described above but may be applied to a column of a fence, an upper or lower cross-beam, a handrail, a column of a gate door, a pole, or the like. Specifically, any sash shape member is
15 acceptable as long as the sash shape member is equipped with the designed member 30 on a surface part of the shape member body 10.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A sash shape member comprising:
a shape member body (10) having a recessed portion (11) open in an indoor side,
5 in an indoor-side part of the sash shape member; and
a base member (20) fixed to the recessed portion (11) of the shape member body (10) by a fixing member; and
a designed member (30) engaged in the base member (20) to be attached to the base member (20).
- 10 2. The sash shape member according to claim 1, wherein
the base member (20) has a form in which an outdoor-side portion (22) and a pair of indoor-side portions (23) in a widthwise direction form a recessed portion (24) open in the indoor side,
the pair of indoor-side portions (23) protrude more into the indoor side than an
15 indoor-side surface of the shape member body (10), and
the designed member (30) is attached in the recessed portion (24).
3. The sash shape member according to claim 1, wherein
the designed member (30) is engaged in the recessed portion (11) of the shape member body (10) and inserted and attached in the base member (20), and
20 the designed member (30) covers the indoor-side surface of the shape member body (10) and the base member (20).
4. The sash shape member according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein
the base member (20) is provided with a mount bracket portion facing in the widthwise direction, and the designed member (30) is provided with a mount portion
25 facing in the widthwise direction, and
when the designed member (30) kept inserted in the base member (20) is moved in the lengthwise direction, the mount portion contacts an outdoor-side surface of the mount bracket portion.

5. The sash shape member according to claim 4, wherein

the base member (20) is provided with a first mount bracket portion made of resin and facing in the widthwise direction, and a second mount bracket portion made of metal and facing in the widthwise direction, with an interval maintained in the lengthwise

5 direction between the first and second mount bracket portions,

the designed member (30) is provided with first and second mount portions facing in the widthwise direction, with an interval maintained in the lengthwise direction between the first and second mount portions, and

when the designed member (30) kept inserted in the base member (20) is moved in
10 the lengthwise direction, the first mount portion is pressed to contact an outdoor-side surface of the first mount bracket portion, and the second mount portion is opposed to an outdoor-side surface of the second mount bracket portion, with a gap maintained in a depth direction between the second mount portion and the outdoor-side surface of the second mount bracket portion.

15 6. The sash shape member according to claim 1, wherein

as the base member (20), a first mount bracket portion made of resin and facing in a widthwise direction and a second mount bracket portion made of metal and facing in the widthwise direction are provided on a surface portion of the shape member body (10), with an interval maintained in the lengthwise direction between the first and second mount
20 bracket portions,

the designed member (30) is provided with first and second mount portions facing in the widthwise direction, with an interval maintained in the lengthwise direction between the first and second mount portions, and

when the designed member (30) is slid to move in the lengthwise direction along
25 the surface portion of the shape member body (10), the first mount portion is pressed to contact a surface of the first mount bracket portion, which faces the shape member body, and the second mount portion is opposed to a surface of the second mount bracket portion, which faces the shape member body, with a gap maintained in a depth direction between

the second mount portion and the surface of the second mount bracket portion, which faces the shape member body.

7. The sash shape member according to claim 6, wherein

the second mount bracket portion is provided at each of those portions of the shape member body (10) that are near both ends and at a center of the shape member body in the lengthwise direction, and the first mount bracket portion is provided between each adjacent two of the second mount bracket portions.

8. The sash shape member according to claim 6, wherein

the first mount bracket portion is provided with a stopper which the first mount portion contacts.

9. The sash shape member according to any of claims 6 to 8, wherein

a first mount bracket member (70) made of resin and having a mount body (72) and a mount bracket tip (73) is provided on the surface portion of the shape member body (10), by a fixing member, with the mount bracket tip (73) used as the first mount bracket portion, and

a second mount bracket member (80) made of metal and having a mount body (82) and a mount bracket tip (83) is provided on a surface portion of the shape member body (10), by a fixing member, with the mount bracket tip (83) used as the second mount bracket portion.