TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Style variants	FUNCTIONAL	RENAISSANCE	SOFTLINE	HIDDEN VENT
Min. visible width inward opening window				
Frame	51 mm	51 mm	51 mm	76 mm
Vent	33 mm	33 mm	33 mm	not visible
Min. visible width outward opening window				
Frame	17,5 mm	-	-	-
Vent	76 mm	-	-	-
Min. visible width inward opening flush door				
Frame	68 mm	-	-	-
Vent	76 mm	-	-	-
Min. visible width outward opening flush door				
Frame	42 mm	-	-	-
Vent	102 mm	-	-	-
Min. visible width T-profile	76 mm	76 mm	76 mm	126 mm
Overall system depth window				
Frame	59 mm	68 mm	68 mm	59 mm
Vent	68 mm	77 mm	77 mm	63.5 mm
Rebate height	25 mm	25 mm	25 mm	18,5 mm
Glass thickness	up to 44 mm	up to 44 mm	up to 44 mm	up to 44 mm
Glazing method	dry glazing with EPDM or neutral silicones			
Thermal insulation	23 mm omega-shaped fibreglass reinforced polyamide strips			

PERFORMANCES

ENERGY

Thermal Insulation [1] EN 10077-2	Uf-value between 1.8 W/m²K and 2.9 W/m²K, depending on the frame/vent combination	

U_f-value between 1.8 W/m^2K and 2.9 W/m^2K, depending on the frame/vent combination

COMFORT

Acoustic performance [2]
EN ISO 140-3; EN ISO 717-1

Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (-2; -5) dB, depending on glazing type

Air tightness, max. test pressure [3]
EN 1026; EN 12207

1 (150 Pa)	2 (300 Pa)	3 (600 Pa)	4 (600 Pa)

Water tightness [4]
EN 1027; EN 12208

2A (50 Pa)	3A (100 Pa)	4A (150 Pa)	5A (200 Pa)	6A (250 Pa)	7A (300 Pa)	8A (450 Pa)	9A (600 Pa)	E750 (750 Pa)	E (1200 Pa)

Wind load resistance, max. test pressure [5]
EN 12211; EN 12210

1 (400 Pa)	2 (800 Pa)	3 (1200 Pa)	4 (1600 Pa)	5 (2000 Pa)	Exxx (> 2000 Pa)

Wind load resistance to frame deflection [5]
EN 12211; EN 12210

A (≤ 1/150)	B (≤ 1/200)	C (≤ 1/300)

SAFETY

Burglar resistance [6]
ENV 1627 – ENV 1630

WK 1	WK 2 (windows & doors)	WK 3 (flush doors)

This table shows classes and values of performances, which can be achieved for specific configurations and opening types.

(1)   The Uf-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uf-value, the better the thermal insulation of the frame.
(2)   The sound reduction index (Rw) measures the capacity of the sound reduction performance of the frame.
(3)   The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
(4)   The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.
(5)   The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strength and is tested by applying increasing levels of air pressure to simulate the wind force. There are up to five levels of wind resistance (1 to 5) and three deflection classes (A,B,C). The higher the number, the better the performance.
(6)   The burglar resistance is tested by statistical and dynamic loads, as well as by simulated attempts to break in using specified tools.