



TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS		FUNCTIONAL	RENAISSANCE	DECO
Min. visible width inward opening window	Frame	60 mm		
	Vent	37 mm		
Min. visible width inward opening window-door	Frame	60 mm		
	Vent	67 mm		
Min. visible width T-profile		87 mm		
Overall system depth window	Frame	97 mm	107 mm	107 mm
	Vent	107 mm		
Rebate height		27 mm		
Glass thickness	Frame	up to 88 mm		
	Vent	up to 88 mm	up to 78 mm	up to 78 mm
Glazing method		60 mm glass fibre reinforced noryl strips		

PERFORMANCES											
ENERGY											
	Thermal insulation ⁽¹⁾ EN ISO 10077-2	Uf-value down to 0.78 W/m ² K depending on the frame/vent combination and the glass thickness.									
COMFORT											
	Acoustic performance ⁽²⁾ EN ISO 140-3; EN ISO 717-1	Rw (C; Ctr) = 46 (-1; -4) dB / 50 (-1;-2) 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	1A (0 Pa)	2A (50 Pa)	3A (100 Pa)	4A (150 Pa)	5A (200 Pa)	6A (250 Pa)	7A (300 Pa)	8A (450 Pa)	9A (600 Pa)	E900 (900 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⁾ EN 1627-1630	RC 1			RC 2			RC 3			

This table shows possible classes and values of performances. The values indicated in red are the ones relevant to this system.

- (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.