



# CW 65-EF

Unitised façade system with maximum transparency



CW 65-Element Façade enables unitised façades to be completely pre-assembled in the workshop. This results in a high execution speed on the site.

Productivity here however embraces architectural aesthetic requirements as the CW 65-EF works with slender profiles of only 65 mm. The slender profile is very strong and can be used for maximum widths of 1600 mm and heights up to 3700 mm.

The façade system is thus very well suited for high-rise constructions. Profiles can easily be adapted to fit project depending requirements.

CW 65-EF provides increased insulation with an  $U_f$ -value of up to  $2.6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ . The opening elements such as a top hung and parallel opening window can be integrated into the system.

The high insulation variant, CW 65-EF-HI, provides an increased insulation with  $U_f$ -value of up to  $1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  and allows installation of triple glazing up to 63mm glass thickness.







CW 65-EF is also available in the aesthetic looking structural glazing version where the glass plates are separated by a minimum joint of 16mm. The glass plate itself is glued directly onto a pre-assembled frame, reducing the required number of components and further minimizing the construction time.



## TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

			
Style variants	CW 65-EF	CW 65-EF/Hi	CW 65-EF/SG
Max. dimensions W x H	1.600 mm x 3.700 mm	1.550 mm x 3.500 mm	1.600 mm x 3.700 mm
Interior visible width	65 mm	65 mm	65 mm
Exterior visible width	65 mm	65 mm	16 mm joint between glass
Depth mullions	152 mm	179 mm	122 mm
Depth transom	152 mm	178 mm	121 mm
Exterior aesthetics	Aluminium glazing beads	Aluminium glazing beads	Glass wall
Glazing	Glazing bead + EPDM gasket	Glazing bead + EPDM gasket	Bonded on a natural anodised surface with a 18,5 mm width
Glass thickness	From 4 to 36 mm	From 34 to 63 mm	From 4 to 40 mm
Glass weight	300 kg	300 kg	250 kg
Inertia outer frame (Ix: wind load)	105 - 111 cm <sup>4</sup>	165 - 173 cm <sup>4</sup>	115 - 123,8 cm <sup>4</sup>
Inertia outer frame (Iy: glass load)	5,8 - 10,1 cm <sup>4</sup>	6,5 - 10,5 cm <sup>4</sup>	4,7 - 9,6 cm <sup>4</sup>
Inertia transoms (Ix: wind load)	128,4 cm <sup>4</sup>	187,9 cm <sup>4</sup>	183 cm <sup>4</sup>
Inertia transoms (Iy: glass load)	58 cm <sup>4</sup>	58,8 cm <sup>4</sup>	72,7 cm <sup>4</sup>
Types of vent	All Reynaers systems, top hung window, POW window	---	---

## PERFORMANCES

ENERGY							
	Thermal Insulation <sup>(1)</sup> EN 13947	Uf ≥ between 1.51 W/m <sup>2</sup> K and 7.6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K, depending on the profile combination.					
COMFORT							
	Acoustic performance <sup>(2)</sup> EN ISO 140-3; EN ISO 717-1	Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -3) dB, other values depending on glazing type					
	Air permeability, max. test pressure <sup>(3)</sup> EN 12153, EN 12152	A4 (600 Pa)			AE 700 (700 Pa)		
	Water tightness <sup>(4)</sup> EN 12155, EN 12154	R5 300	R6 450	R7 600	RE 900	RE 1050	RE 1200
	Wind load resistance, max. test pressure <sup>(5)</sup> EN 12179, EN 13116	1400 Pa			1800 Pa		
	Impact resistance EN 14019	class I5 / E5					

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.