

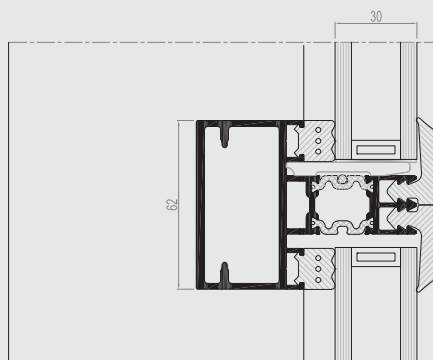
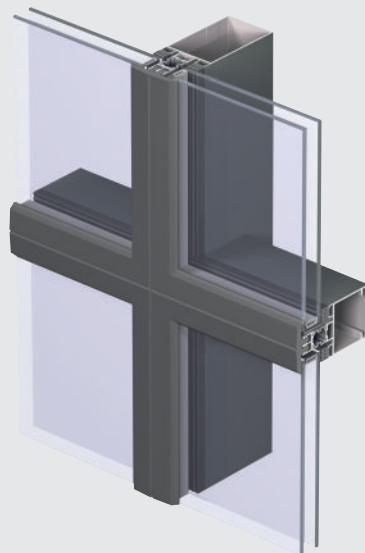


CW 60-DRL

Flush appearance



REYNAERS
aluminium



CW 60-DRL is a thermally insulated curtain wall system. Its glazing is fixed using pre-formed silicone gaskets. This provides an optimal solution for the glazing and adds an exclusive, flush appearance to the façade.








CW 60-DRL



TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Style variants	CW 60-DRL INSULATED
External visible width	62 mm
Exterior aesthetics	pre-formed silicone frames
Interior visible width	62 mm
Depth vertical mullions	from 150 mm to 180 mm
Depth horizontal transoms	from 81 to 179.5 mm
Inertia mullions (lx: wind load)	min 181.4 cm ⁴ to max 316.3 cm ⁴
Inertia transoms (lx: wind load)	min 33.8 cm ⁴ to max 326.4 cm ⁴
Inertia transoms (ly: glass load)	min 28.3 cm ⁴ to max 67.9 cm ⁴
Glazing	fixed by silicone frame
Rebate height	20.25 mm
Glass thickness	from 30 mm to 38 mm
Type of vents	all types of TS and CS window and door vents, all types of sliding doors with minimal integration depth of 30 mm; CS 77 vents preferred

PERFORMANCES

ENERGY						
 Thermal Insulation ⁽¹⁾ EN 13947	Specific test per profile combination - please contact your Reynaers Aluminium fabricator					
COMFORT						
 Air tightness, max. test pressure ⁽²⁾ EN 12153, EN 12152	A4 (600 Pa)					
 Water tightness ⁽³⁾ EN 12155, EN 12154	R4 150	R5 300	R6 450	R7 600	RE 1200	
 Wind load resistance, max. test pressure ⁽⁴⁾ EN 12179, EN 13116	2000 Pa					
 Resistance against impact EN 14019 - test report 05.168	E5/I5					

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 air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- (3) The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.
- (4) 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.

