

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.

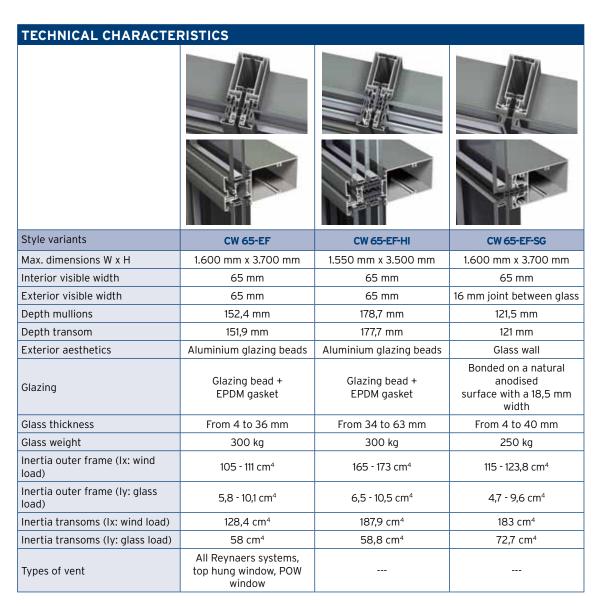
CW 65-EF provides increased insulation with an Uf-value of up to 2.6 W/m²K. The opening elements such as a top hung and parallel opening window can be integrated into the system.

The high insulation variant, CW 65-EF-HI, provides an increased insulation with Uf-value of up to 1,5 W/m²K 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.







PERFORMANCES				
	ENERGY	CW 65-EF	CW 65-EF-HI	CW 65-EF-SG
	Thermal insulation (EN 13947) ⁽¹⁾	Uf ≥ 2,54 W/m²K, depending on the profile combination	Uf ≥ 1,51 W/m²K, depending on the profile combination	Utj ≥ 7,6 W/m²K, depending on the profile combination and glass composition
	COMFORT			
	Air tightness ⁽²⁾ , max.test pressure	Class A4	Class A4	Class AE 700
	Water tightness ⁽³⁾ (EN 12155, EN 12154)	Class RE 1200		
	Wind load resistance ⁽⁴⁾ , max test pressure (EN 12179, EN 13116)	1800 Pa	1800 Pa	1400 Pa
	Resistance against impact EN 14019 - test report 09.1175	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.
- 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

