



BLATZER  
WOOD



**BLATZER** is a window with triple soul: beauty, naturalness, technology. It can finally ensure closer harmony between windows and your interior and exterior design tastes.

Base materials are **BLATZER**'s most peculiar feature, especially wood: with its sensuality, its warmth and safety. Aluminium technology complements **BLATZER**, thus avoiding maintenance. These three souls, in perfect balance, ensure a fully harmony to **BLATZER**, you, your home and project.

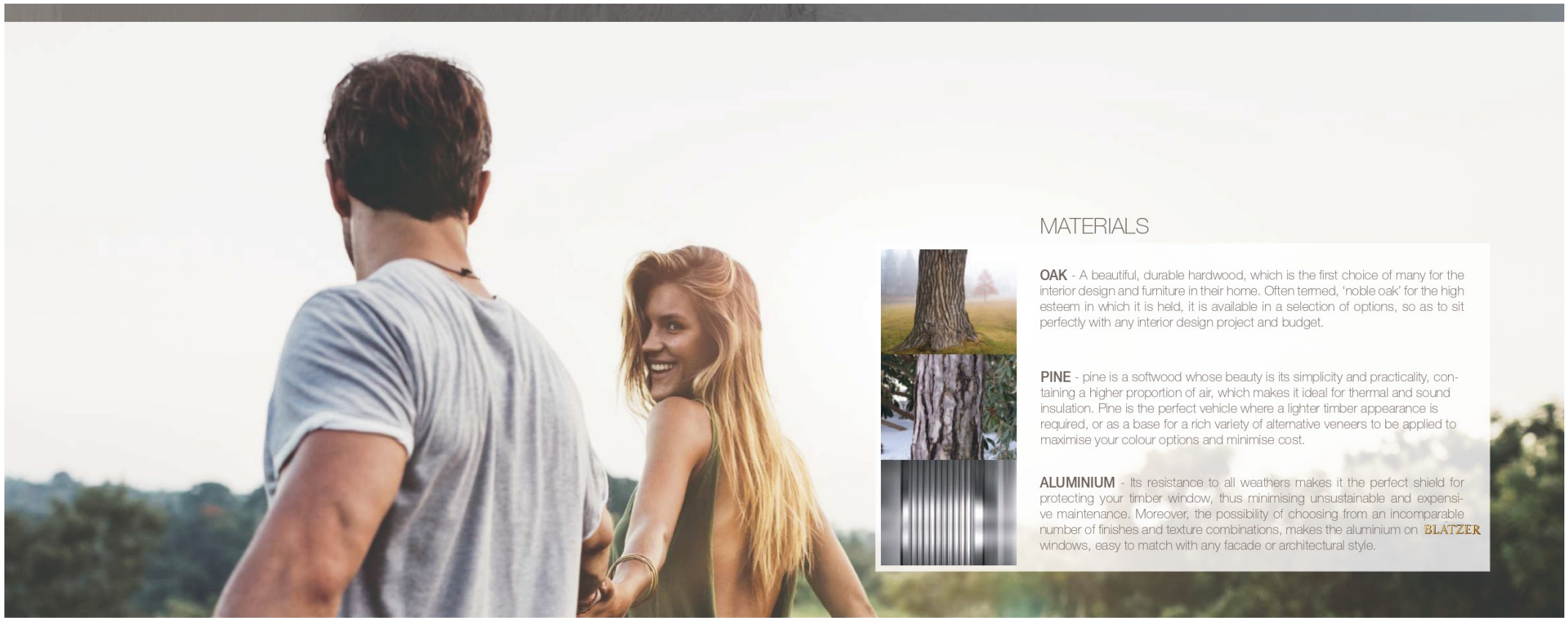
## SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Awareness that the environment needs protecting, for us and for future generations, implies ethical choices to **reduce energy consumption and use sustainable natural materials**. **BLATZER** windows fully meet these criteria – and can help to reduce your carbon footprint.

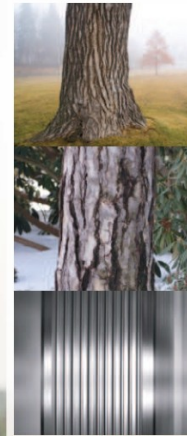
The **wood** used on the inside comes from sustainably controlled forests and is produced using timber engineering and veneer technology, giving optimal use of the tree – and maximising life and durability of the window.

The **aluminium** on the outside is re-cycled and can easily be re-cycled again: The whole **BLATZER** window gives high levels of thermal and acoustic insulation, leading to savings in energy and efficient sound reduction.





## MATERIALS



**OAK** - A beautiful, durable hardwood, which is the first choice of many for the interior design and furniture in their home. Often termed, 'noble oak' for the high esteem in which it is held, it is available in a selection of options, so as to sit perfectly with any interior design project and budget.

**PINE** - pine is a softwood whose beauty is its simplicity and practicality, containing a higher proportion of air, which makes it ideal for thermal and sound insulation. Pine is the perfect vehicle where a lighter timber appearance is required, or as a base for a rich variety of alternative veneers to be applied to maximise your colour options and minimise cost.

**ALUMINIUM** - Its resistance to all weathers makes it the perfect shield for protecting your timber window, thus minimising unsustainable and expensive maintenance. Moreover, the possibility of choosing from an incomparable number of finishes and texture combinations, makes the aluminium on **BLATZER** windows, easy to match with any facade or architectural style.

## ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND COMFORT

**BLATZER** windows are designed to achieve the highest thermal insulation, maximum energy efficiency and comfort.

The performance, proven by independent test houses, demonstrates high levels of achievement by **BLATZER** in every configuration of window opening.



### Air permeability: class 4 (Achieved the highest classification)

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? With a Hurricane\* Force wind speed of 75 mph: no air leakage, no draughts, thus, a warmer and quieter, more comfortable atmosphere and greater energy saving.

### Water tightness: Method A - class E 1050 (Exceeded the highest classification)

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? No leakage when the glass is completely wet, despite a severe Hurricane\* Force wind speed of 95 mph and horizontal rain. \*Hurricane wind speeds according to The Beaufort Scale.

### Wind resistance: Class 5C (Achieved the highest classification)

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? Extremely robust, minimal distortion even under high wind pressure, excellent resistance to gusts, no damage to fastenings, providing greater safety for occupants.

### Energy saving: thermal transmittance 'U' values between 0.8 W/m²K and 1.2 W/m²K with high-performance glass

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? Insulating double or triple glazed glass units, made with panes covered in a low emissivity coating (Low-E) combined with Argon gas between panes and warm-edge spacer bars, allow optimum performance values to be reached, guaranteeing enhanced comfort inside the building in all climatic conditions, reducing heat loss. Solar control glass also enables energy gains to be obtained from outside, as well as reducing heat excesses in Summer months.

### Sound Reduction: insulation up to 49 dBR

When requested, the glass panes can be laminated, built with the insertion of a transparent, acoustic, PVB interlayer of soundproofing material which, allows noise insulation to be greatly enhanced, reaching outstanding levels of sound attenuation.



What you see here are not enlargements of the details of furniture elements: they are **BLATZER** finishes! Thanks to **BLATZER** wide range of exquisite finishes, you can achieve perfect co-ordination for each room.



## THE FULFILMENT OF YOUR DESIGN

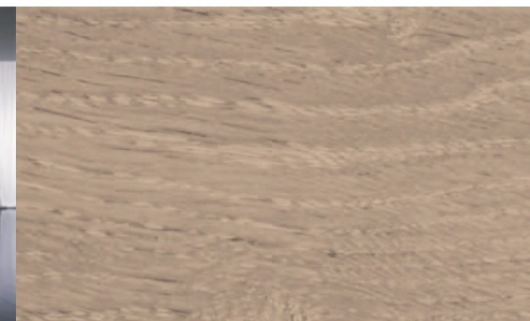
The evocative beauty and tactile sensuality of natural materials can create an additional dimension to your decor choices. Thus **BLATZER** becomes a finishing element of interior design for those who leave nothing to chance and seek perfection in the details of their own home. Imagine the harmony you can create in a room if you use the same finish for windows, doors and furniture. **BLATZER** windows are born of nature but designed with interior decor in mind, to bring together technology and design in the home: your home.

### 45° JOINT

The 45° joint is embellished with an angular insert available in various finishes that can be combined with the colour of the handles or the wood.

### 90° JOINT

The corner of the 90° junction is inspired by the tradition of wooden windows, whilst retaining the rigorous lines and the purity of contemporary design.







## FINISHES: EMOTION AND SENSES IN MATERIAL FORM

Like our fingerprints, every **BLATZER** finish is unique.

A perfectly balanced tactile and sensory experience enhances each element, adding to the structural qualities, nobility and refinement of wood. Words have never been more superfluous: touch the finish of a **BLATZER** window and you will understand in an instant what we are talking about.

SILK



Finishes shown in this brochure are solely indicative.

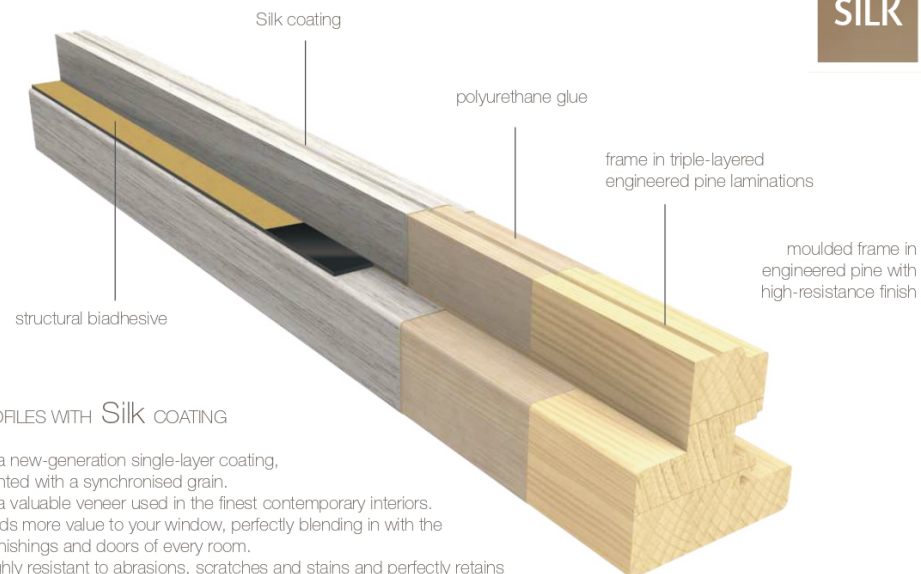




## GLULAM PINE

Due to its technical properties and stability, pine wood is ideal to build door and window frames. It features good workability and durability. Pine is a soft type of wood that contains more air inside it, making it more suitable to achieve high thermal and acoustic insulation performance. The wood comes from renewable sources with controlled reforestation and is produced with lamellar technology allowing for the optimal use of plants.

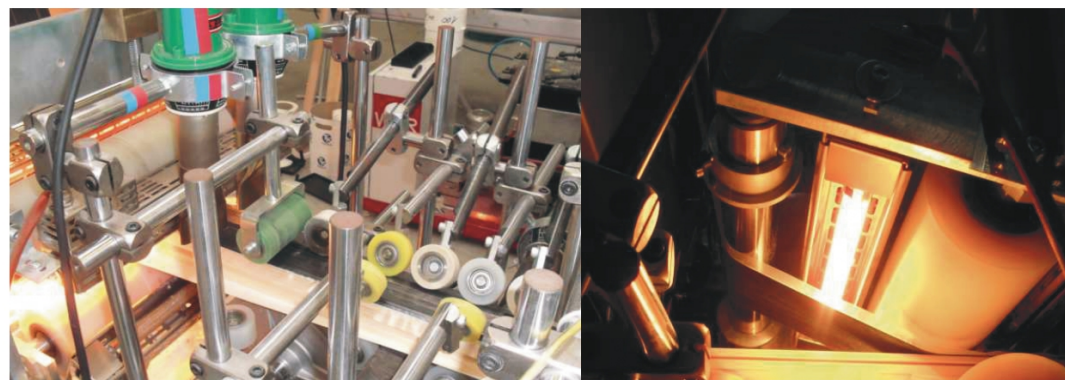
## SILK



### PROFILES WITH Silk COATING

- is a new-generation single-layer coating, printed with a synchronised grain.
- is a valuable veneer used in the finest contemporary interiors.
- adds more value to your window, perfectly blending in with the furnishings and doors of every room.
- highly resistant to abrasions, scratches and stains and perfectly retains colours with no alterations following exposure to light.

|                                             | Innovation    | Tradition        |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
|                                             | Solid coating | Liquid paintwork |
| Even finish                                 | ✓             | ✗                |
| Consistent thickness                        | ✓             | ✗                |
| Scratch-proof                               | ✓             | ✗                |
| Waterproof                                  | ✓             | ✗                |
| Stain-resistant                             | ✓             | ✗                |
| Colour fastness following exposure to light | ✓             | ✗                |







#### FRAMES IN TECHNO-OAK

Techno-oak frames are produced by an innovative system of fingerjoints which creates the characteristic effect of parquet thanks to the joining of many carefully selected slats.

This kind of lamination is extremely stable and particularly suited to large-sized windows as it avoids the natural tensions present in solid wood.

In the world of furniture, this kind of engineered wood construction is highly valued and used for panels, kitchen worktops, tables, stairs and floors.

#### FRAMES IN AGED TECHNO-OAK

The aging treatment which enhances the beauty of wood grain is applied to techno-oak frames to give the window the look of time-aged oak, especially appropriate where the aim is to create an atmosphere of warmth and 'old-world charm'.

The aging process is accomplished using special abrasive brushes which remove the softer wood between the hard grain of the oak, giving the wood more depth and character.





## ALUMINIUM

Due to the high quality protection from our factory applied to powder coating paint system, the exterior aluminium on **BLATZER** windows requires minimal maintenance and provides excellent resistance to water, sea spray and air-borne pollutants, allowing the designer free expression with new shapes and colours.

Painting is done after welding, ensuring perfectly sealed corners which are completely protected by the paint, and improving the aesthetics of the finished product.

The process of painting **BLATZER** aluminium is as follows:

- Pre-treatment by immersion in chrome-free products in a closed circuit.
  - Powder coating with polymerisation at heat.
- The painting process is carried out in compliance with European Qualicoat standards.

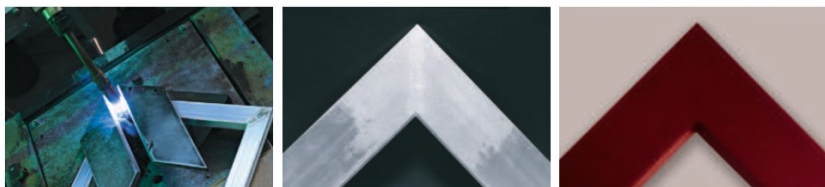
## ALUMINIUM FINISHES

The sample kit of colours and exterior finishes comes in an elegant case containing:

- RAL COLOUR FINISHES
- OXIPULVER - OXIDIZATION
- WOOD and METAL FINISHES
- SPECIAL FINISHES



Aluminium frames are produced using welding technology for corners which give them maximum strength and quality. The connecting system of aluminium corner blocks glued and crimped is used for oxidised, decorative wood and metal frames.



## THE BENEFITS OF STRUCTURAL WOOD - GLASS BONDING

All **BLATZER** models involve the structural bonding of wood to glass. The wood is glued to the glass surface by means of a structural biadhesive tape pre-assembled on the bar profiles.

This adhesive, which is also used for the structural bonding of glass on wood and aluminium wood curtain walls, combines the two materials in a permanent and indissoluble way.

The glass glued to the wooden structure makes the window stable and non-deformable when subjected to any kind of stress and allows for the creation of very large and bright openings. In traditional door and window frames, glass tessellation generates stress on certain points, concentrating the flow of forces on the slab. The structural bonding of glass to wood instead distributes the load in a linear manner, eliminates the stress points on the slabs and avoids deformation on the glass.

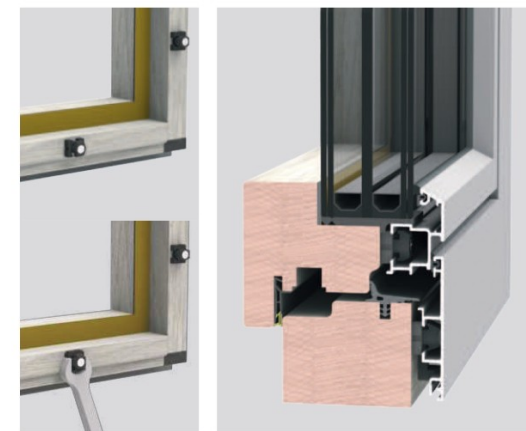
Structural bonding also improves thermal and acoustic insulation and provides increased burglary protection and maximum safety and functionality throughout the service life of the door or window frame.



## FIXING TO WOOD USING CLIPS

The aluminium frame is fixed to the wood using robust nylon screw clips.

The clips snap onto the aluminium edge; the frame can be dismantled by unscrewing the clips with a suitable tool.







BLATZER  
WOOD

THE COLLECTION



STANDARD



SMART



DROP



LANAR



FLAT



TERMOSCUDO



SLIM



HS\_SLIM



**Uw=1,2 W/(m²K)**

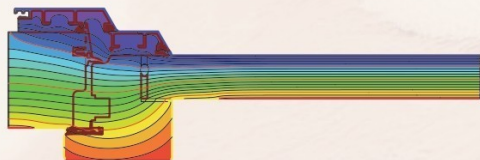
## STANDARD

|                                  |                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material</b>                  | Wood-Aluminium                                                                                                       |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>        |  Uw= 1,2 W/(m²K)                    |
| <b>Acoustic insulation</b>       |  up to 41 Rw (dB)                   |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>          |  double glazing, thickness 28/32 mm |
| <b>Security hardware</b>         |  Yes                                |
| <b>Dimensions in mm.</b>         |                                                                                                                      |
| Thickness of sash                | 83,5 x 70 mm                                                                                                         |
| Thickness of frame               | 77,5 x 73 mm                                                                                                         |
| Section sash + frame             | 106 mm                                                                                                               |
| Section of intersection 2 sashes | 116 mm                                                                                                               |

Thermal transmittance values are calculated according to UNI EN 10077/1-2007, UNI EN 10077/2-2012, UNI EN 10456-2008, EN ISO 673-2011.  
LxH (1230x1480mm 1 sash window)

Soft wood: Uf=1,2 W/(m²K)  
Hard wood: Uf=1,5 W/(m²K)

Acoustic insulation values are estimated, for a window with 2 sashes, width by height (1500x1500mm)



| SOFT WOOD Uf=1,2 W/(m²K) |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ug                       | ψg             |                |
|                          | 0,04 W/mK      | 0,06 W/mK      |
| 1,0 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K |
| 1,1 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K |
| 1,2 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,3 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,4 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K |
| 1,5 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,6 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,7 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,8 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K |

| HARD WOOD Uf=1,5 W/(m²K) |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ug                       | ψg             |                |
|                          | 0,04 W/mK      | 0,06 W/mK      |
| 1,0 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K |
| 1,1 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,2 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,3 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K |
| 1,4 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,5 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,6 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,7 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K |
| 1,8 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K | Uw = 1,9 W/m²K |

**Uw=1,2 W/(m²K)**

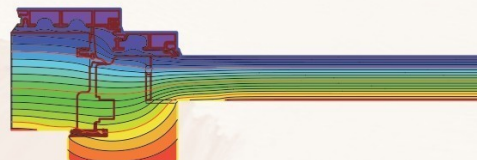
## SMART

|                                  |                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material</b>                  | Wood-Aluminium                                                                                                      |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>        |  Uw= 1,2 W/(m²K)                 |
| <b>Acoustic insulation</b>       |  up to 41 Rw (dB)                |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>          |  double glazing, thickness 28 mm |
| <b>Security hardware</b>         |  Yes                             |
| <b>Dimensions in mm.</b>         |                                                                                                                     |
| Thickness of sash                | 83,5 x 70 mm                                                                                                        |
| Thickness of frame               | 77,5 x 73 mm                                                                                                        |
| Section sash + frame             | 106 mm                                                                                                              |
| Section of intersection 2 sashes | 116 mm                                                                                                              |

Thermal transmittance values are calculated according to UNI EN 10077/1-2007, UNI EN 10077/2-2012, UNI EN 10456-2008, EN ISO 673-2011.  
LxH (1230x1480mm 1 sash window)

Soft wood: Uf=1,2 W/(m²K)  
Hard wood: Uf=1,5 W/(m²K)

Acoustic insulation values are estimated, for a window with 2 sashes, width by height (1500 x 1500 mm)



| SOFT WOOD Uf=1,2 W/(m²K) |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ug                       | ψg             |                |
|                          | 0,04 W/mK      | 0,06 W/mK      |
| 1,0 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K |
| 1,1 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K |
| 1,2 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,3 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,4 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K |
| 1,5 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,6 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,7 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,8 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K |

| HARD WOOD Uf=1,5 W/(m²K) |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ug                       | ψg             |                |
|                          | 0,04 W/mK      | 0,06 W/mK      |
| 1,0 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K |
| 1,1 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,2 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,3 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K |
| 1,4 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,5 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,6 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,7 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K |
| 1,8 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K | Uw = 1,9 W/m²K |



**Uw=1,2 W/(m²K)**

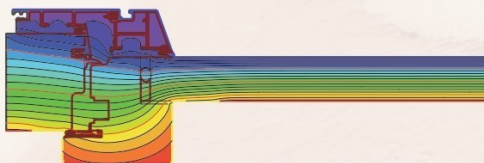
## DROP

|                                  |                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material</b>                  | Wood-Aluminium                                                                                                    |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>        |  Uw= 1,2 W/(m²K)                 |
| <b>Acoustic insulation</b>       |  up to 41 Rw (dB)                |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>          |  double glazing, thickness 28 mm |
| <b>Security hardware</b>         |  Yes                             |
| <b>Dimensions in mm.</b>         |                                                                                                                   |
| Thickness of sash                | 83,5 x 70 mm                                                                                                      |
| Thickness of frame               | 77,5 x 73 mm                                                                                                      |
| Section sash + frame             | 106 mm                                                                                                            |
| Section of intersection 2 sashes | 116 mm                                                                                                            |

Thermal transmittance values are calculated according to UNI EN 10077/1-2007, UNI EN 10077/2-2012, UNI EN 10456-2008, EN ISO 673-2011.  
LxH (1230x1480mm 1 sash window)

Soft wood: Uf=1,2 W/(m²K)  
Hard wood: Uf=1,5 W/(m²K)

Acoustic insulation values are estimated, for a window with 2 sashes, width by height (1500 x 1500 mm)



**Uw=0,8 W/(m²K)**

## LANAR

|                                  |                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material</b>                  | Wood-Aluminium                                                                                                      |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>        |  Uw= 0,8 W/(m²K)                 |
| <b>Acoustic insulation</b>       |  up to 43 Rw (dB)                |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>          |  triple glazing, thickness 44 mm |
| <b>Security hardware</b>         |  Yes                             |
| <b>Dimensions in mm.</b>         |                                                                                                                     |
| Thickness of sash                | 98,5 x 70 mm                                                                                                        |
| Thickness of frame               | 77,5 x 72,5 mm                                                                                                      |
| Section sash + frame             | 106 mm                                                                                                              |
| Section of intersection 2 sashes | 116 mm                                                                                                              |

Thermal transmittance values are calculated according to UNI EN 10077/1-2007, UNI EN 10077/2-2012, UNI EN 10456-2008, EN ISO 673-2011.  
LxH (1230x1480mm 1 sash window)

Soft wood: Uf=1,3 W/(m²K)  
Hard wood: Uf=1,5 W/(m²K)

Acoustic insulation values are estimated, for a window with 2 sashes, width by height (1500 x 1500 mm)



| SOFT WOOD Uf=1,2 W/(m²K) |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ug                       | ψg             |                |
|                          | 0,04 W/mK      | 0,06 W/mK      |
| 1,0 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K |
| 1,1 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K |
| 1,2 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,3 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,4 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K |
| 1,5 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,6 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,7 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,8 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K |

| HARD WOOD Uf=1,5 W/(m²K) |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ug                       | ψg             |                |
|                          | 0,04 W/mK      | 0,06 W/mK      |
| 1,0 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K |
| 1,1 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,2 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,3 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K |
| 1,4 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K |
| 1,5 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,6 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,6 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K |
| 1,7 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,7 W/m²K | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K |
| 1,8 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,8 W/m²K | Uw = 1,9 W/m²K |

| SOFT WOOD Uf=1,3 W/(m²K) |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ug                       | ψg             |                |
|                          | 0,04 W/mK      | 0,06 W/mK      |
| 0,5 W/m²K                | Uw = 0,8 W/m²K | Uw = 0,9 W/m²K |
| 0,6 W/m²K                | Uw = 0,9 W/m²K | Uw = 1,0 W/m²K |
| 0,7 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,0 W/m²K | Uw = 1,0 W/m²K |
| 0,8 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,0 W/m²K | Uw = 1,1 W/m²K |
| 0,9 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,1 W/m²K | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K |
| 1,0 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K |
| 1,1 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K |
| 1,2 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,3 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K |

| HARD WOOD Uf=1,5 W/(m²K) |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ug                       | ψg             |                |
|                          | 0,04 W/mK      | 0,06 W/mK      |
| 0,5 W/m²K                | Uw = 0,8 W/m²K | Uw = 0,9 W/m²K |
| 0,6 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,0 W/m²K | Uw = 1,0 W/m²K |
| 0,7 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,0 W/m²K | Uw = 1,1 W/m²K |
| 0,8 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,1 W/m²K | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K |
| 0,9 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K |
| 1,0 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,2 W/m²K | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K |
| 1,1 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,3 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,2 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K | Uw = 1,4 W/m²K |
| 1,3 W/m²K                | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K | Uw = 1,5 W/m²K |



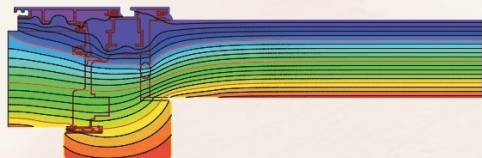
## FLAT

|                                  |                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material</b>                  | Wood-Aluminium                                                                                                        |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>        |  $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| <b>Acoustic insulation</b>       |  up to 43 Rw (dB)                    |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>          |  triple glazing, thickness 50 mm     |
| <b>Security hardware</b>         |  Yes                                 |
| <b>Dimensions in mm.</b>         |                                                                                                                       |
| Thickness of sash                | 98,5 x 70 mm                                                                                                          |
| Thickness of frame               | 77,5 x 72,5 mm                                                                                                        |
| Section sash + frame             | 106 mm                                                                                                                |
| Section of intersection 2 sashes | 116 mm                                                                                                                |

Thermal transmittance values are calculated according to UNI EN 10077/1-2007, UNI EN 10077/2-2012, UNI EN 10456-2008, EN ISO 673-2011.  
LxH (1230x1480mm 1 sash window)

Soft wood:  $U_f = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$   
Hard wood:  $U_f = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$

Acoustic insulation values are estimated, for a window with 2 sashes, width by height (1500 x 1500 mm)



$U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$

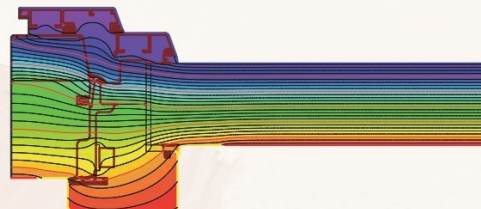
## TERMOSCUDO

|                                           |                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material</b>                           | Wood-Aluminium                                                                                                           |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>                 |  $U_w = 0,7 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$  |
| <b>Thermal insulation certificate PHI</b> |  $U_w = 0,95 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| <b>Acoustic insulation</b>                |  up to 43 Rw (dB)                     |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>                   |  triple glazing, thickness 52/54 mm   |
| <b>Security hardware</b>                  |  Yes                                  |
| <b>Dimensions in mm.</b>                  |                                                                                                                          |
| Thickness of sash                         | 111 x 70 mm                                                                                                              |
| Thickness of frame                        | 108,5 x 73 mm                                                                                                            |
| Section sash + frame                      | 106 mm                                                                                                                   |
| Section of intersection 2 sashes          | 145 mm                                                                                                                   |

Thermal transmittance values are calculated according to UNI EN 10077/1-2007, UNI EN 10077/2-2012, UNI EN 10456-2008, EN ISO 673-2011.  
LxH (1230x1480mm 1 sash window)

Soft wood:  $U_f = 0,82 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$   
Hard wood:  $U_f = 0,95 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$

Acoustic insulation values are estimated, for a window with 2 sashes, width by height (1500 x 1500 mm)



$U_w = 0,7 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$

| SOFT WOOD $U_f = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                     |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $U_g$                                         | $\psi_g$                            |                                     |
|                                               | 0,04 W/mK                           | 0,06 W/mK                           |
| 0,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,9 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,3 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |

| HARD WOOD $U_f = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                     |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $U_g$                                         | $\psi_g$                            |                                     |
|                                               | 0,04 W/mK                           | 0,06 W/mK                           |
| 0,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,9 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,3 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |

| SOFT WOOD $U_f = 0,82 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                     |                                     |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $U_g$                                          | $\psi_g$                            |                                     |
|                                                | 0,04 W/mK                           | 0,06 W/mK                           |
| 0,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 0,7 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 0,7 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,9 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,3 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |

| HARD WOOD $U_f = 0,95 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                     |                                     |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $U_g$                                          | $\psi_g$                            |                                     |
|                                                | 0,04 W/mK                           | 0,06 W/mK                           |
| 0,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 0,7 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 0,9 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| 1,3 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                         | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |



## SLIM

|                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material</b>                                                                                                                                                           | Wood-Aluminium                                                                                                        |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>                                                                                                                                                 |  $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |
| <b>Acoustic insulation</b>                                                                                                                                                |  up to 43 Rw (dB)                    |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>                                                                                                                                                   |  triple glazing, thickness 44 mm     |
| <b>Security hardware</b>                                                                                                                                                  |  Yes                                 |
| <b>Dimensions in mm.</b>                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                       |
| Thickness of sash                                                                                                                                                         | 93 x 70 mm                                                                                                            |
| Thickness of frame                                                                                                                                                        | 82,5 x 99 mm                                                                                                          |
| Section sash + frame                                                                                                                                                      | 106 mm                                                                                                                |
| Section of intersection 2 sashes                                                                                                                                          | 116 mm                                                                                                                |
| Thermal transmittance values are calculated according to UNI EN 10077/1-2007, UNI EN 10077/2-2012, UNI EN 10456-2008, EN ISO 673-2011.<br>LxH (1230x1480mm 1 sash window) |                                                                                                                       |
| Soft wood: $U_f = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$<br>Hard wood: $U_f = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$                                                                          |                                                                                                                       |
| Acoustic insulation values are estimated, for a window with 2 sashes, width by height (1500 x 1500 mm)                                                                    |                                                                                                                       |



$U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$

|                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material</b>                                                                                                                | Wood-Aluminium                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>                                                                                                      |  $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$<br>thickness 68 mm |
| <b>Thermal insulation</b>                                                                                                      |  $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$<br>thickness 78 mm |
| <b>Acoustic insulation</b>                                                                                                     |  up to 41 Rw (dB)                                       |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>                                                                                                        |  double glazing, thickness 32 mm                        |
| <b>Insulating glass</b>                                                                                                        |  triple glazing, thickness 52 mm                        |
| reference regulation UNI EN 10077/1-2007, UNI EN 10077/2-2012, UNI EN 10456-2008, EN ISO 673-2011.<br>LxH (2800x2500mm Plan A) |                                                                                                                                            |

HS-SLIM 68 mm sash thickness – 32 mm glass



HS-SLIM 78 mm sash thickness – 52 mm glass

| SOFT WOOD $U_f = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                   |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| $U_g$                                         | $\psi_g$                          |                                   |  |
|                                               | 0,04 W/mK                         | 0,06 W/mK                         |  |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,3 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,4 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,7 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,7 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |

| SOFT WOOD $U_f = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                    |                                    |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| $U_g$                                         | $\psi_g$                           |                                    |  |
|                                               | 0,04 W/mK                          | 0,06 W/mK                          |  |
| 0,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,77 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 0,81 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,85 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 0,89 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,94 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 0,98 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |
| 0,9 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |

| SOFT WOOD $U_f = 1,2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                   |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| $U_g$                                         | $\psi_g$                          |                                   |  |
|                                               | 0,04 W/mK                         | 0,06 W/mK                         |  |
| 0,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,9 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,3 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,4 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |

| HARD WOOD $U_f = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                   |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| $U_g$                                         | $\psi_g$                          |                                   |  |
|                                               | 0,04 W/mK                         | 0,06 W/mK                         |  |
| 0,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 0,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,9 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,3 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,4 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |

| HARD WOOD $U_f = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                   |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| $U_g$                                         | $\psi_g$                          |                                   |  |
|                                               | 0,04 W/mK                         | 0,06 W/mK                         |  |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,3 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,4 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,7 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,7 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 1,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,9 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 2,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |

| HARD WOOD $U_f = 1,5 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ |                                    |                                    |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| $U_g$                                         | $\psi_g$                           |                                    |  |
|                                               | 0,04 W/mK                          | 0,06 W/mK                          |  |
| 0,5 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,80 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 0,84 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,6 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,89 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 0,93 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ |  |
| 0,7 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 0,97 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ | $U_w = 1,0 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |
| 0,8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |
| 0,9 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,1 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |
| 1,0 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |
| 1,1 W/m <sup>2</sup> K                        | $U_w = 1,3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  | $U_w = 1,4 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  |  |





Project:  
**Brighton Marina**  
 Client: **UK Facades**  
 Photo by **Jim Stephenson**  
 Architect:  
**UK Facades architecture**





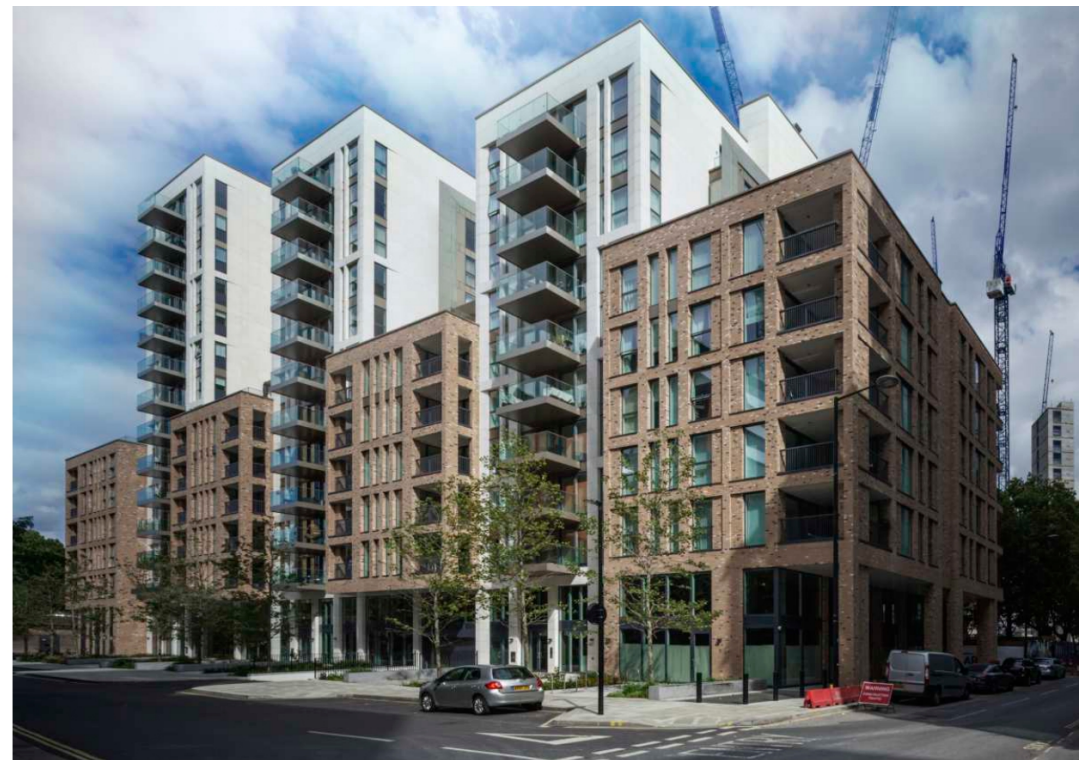


Project:  
**Oakhill Road**  
client: **UK facades**  
Photo by **Jim Stephenson**  
Architect: **RMA Architects**

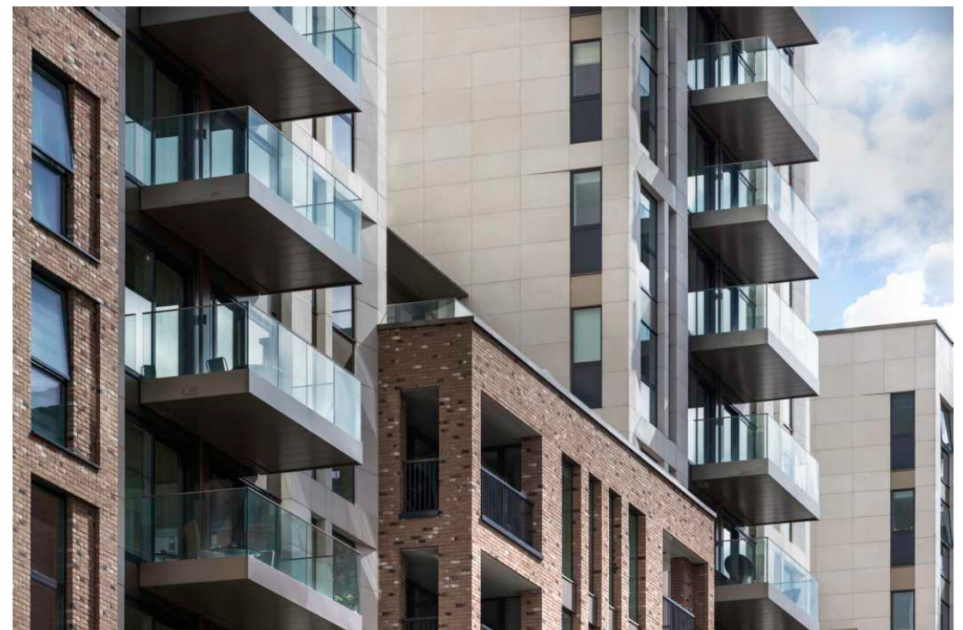


Project:  
**Weston Street**  
Client: **Solidspace**  
Photo by **Jim Stephenson**  
Architect:  
**Allford Hall Monaghan  
Morris Ltd**





Project:  
**North Wharf Gardens**  
 Client: **Bouygues**  
 Photo by **Jim Stephenson**  
 Architect: **Powell Dobson**







Project: **Shepherdess Walk**  
 Client: **Solidspace**  
 Photo by **Helen Binet**  
 Architect: **Jaccaud Zein**



Project: **Shepherdess Walk**  
 Client: **Solidspace**  
 Photo by: **Helen Binet**  
 Architect: **Jaccaud Zein**







Project:  
**BedfordHouse**  
Client: **OCL Facades**  
Architect:  
**BPTW partnership**

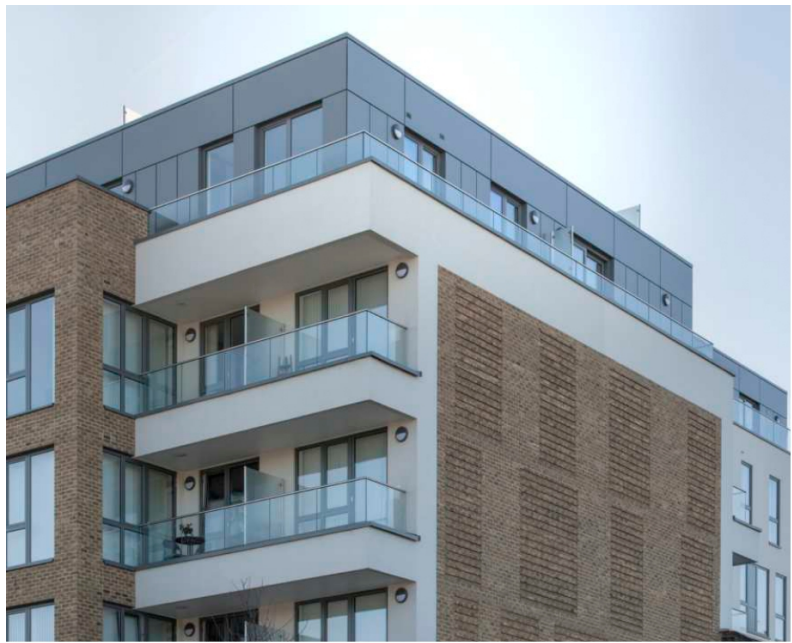


Project:  
**Albany Street**  
Client: **Philiam Costruction**  
Photo by **Jim Stephenson**  
Architect:  
**DRMM architects**



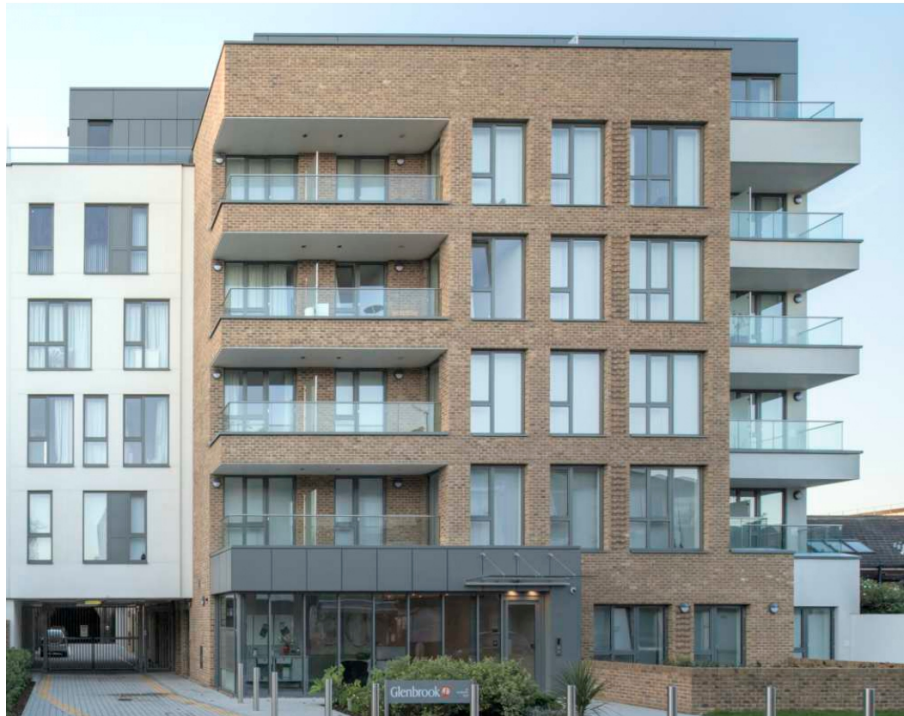
Project:  
**Commercial Road**  
Client: **Mace group**  
Architect:  
**HKR Architect**





Project:  
**Glenthorne Road**  
Client: **UK Facades**  
Photo by  
**Jim Stephenson**  
Architect:  
**Twenty First Architecture Ltd**

Project: **Dixon House**  
Client: **ISG plc**  
Photo by **Adelina Iliev**  
Architect:  
**Fletcher Priest Architects**





Thanks for photographic  
input are due to:

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