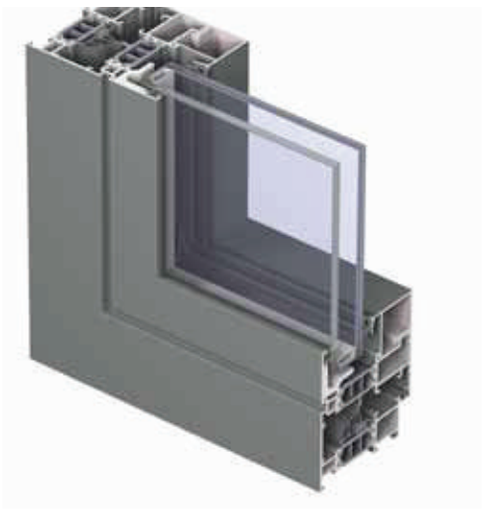
CS 77 CS 77 hidden vent

optimised safety & comfort

CS 77 is a thermally improved three-chamber system for windows and doors that boasts the optimum combination of safety and comfort. Fibreglass reinforced polyamide strips with ribs and/or hollow chambers guarantee high thermal insulation levels.

The system is available in a variety of aesthetic shapes to match the current architectural trends whilst offering all types of both inward and outward opening windows and doors. A double butt strip between the frame and vent and a lowered drainage ensure superior wind and water tightness. An additional asset of the system is the option to use it in combination with the Ventalis system.

Different inner and outer colours are possible.



Your Company Name Here

PERFORMANCES

	ENERGY									
	Thermal Insulation (1) EN ISO 10077-2	Uw value down to 1.3 W/m2K depending on frame/vent combination								
	COMFORT									
	Acoustic performance (2) EN ISO 140-3; EN ISO 717-1	Rw (C; Ctr) = 36 (-1; -4) dB / 39 (-1; -3) 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 (≤l/150)				B (≤l/200)			C (≤l/300)		
	SAFETY									
	Burglar resistance (6) ENV 1627 – ENV 1630	WK 1				WK 2			WK 3		

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

(1) The Uw-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uw-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 windforce. 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.