



CS68

high insulation levels



CS68 hidden vent

high insulation levels



CS 68 is a thermally improved three-chamber system for windows and doors that boasts the optimum combination of high insulation levels and optimal safety.







CS 68 Hidden Vent is our most popular window. Offering great sight lines and security as only the outer frame is visible externally.

CS 68 Hidden Vent is an Inward Opening only window system - generally used with Tilt & Turn gearing with an impressive 1600mm wide x 2400mm high maximum vent size. Double butt strips between the frame and vent and lowered drainage ensure superior wind and water tightness.

Different inner and outer colours are possible.



PERFORMANCES

	ENERGY										
	Thermal insulation (1) EN 10077-2	U w-value 1.65 W/m ² K, depending on the frame/vent combination									
	COMFORT										
	Acoustic performance (2) EN ISO 140-3; EN ISO 717-1	Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (-2; -5) 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 (1200 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 detection (5) EN 12211; EN 12210	A (<1/150)			B (<1/200)			C (<1/300)			
	SAFETY										
	Burglar resistance (6) ENV 1627 - ENV 1630	WK 1			WK 2 (windows & doors)			WK 3 (flush doors)			

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

- (1) The U_w-value measures the heat flow. The lower the U_w-value, the better the thermal insulation of the frame
- (2) The sound reduction index (R_w) 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
- (6) The burglar resistance is tested by statistical and dynamic loads as well as by simulated attempts to break in using specified tools

