

E19

E1600

# TECHNICAL CATALOGUE

OPENING WINDOW AND DOOR SYSTEM  
WITH THERMAL BREAK

E40

Q72

E75

E8000

E2300

E70

E85

Q60

# ETEM HISTORY

ETEM is a leading aluminium extrusion company. It was founded in 1971 as a part of the largest metal manufacturing holding in the Balkans. With over 40 years of experience ETEM is a fully integrated designer and producer of architectural systems and aluminium profiles for industrial applications.

Our mission is to listen and promptly respond to our customers' requests and design and manufacture aluminium products and systems, taking into consideration technical and aesthetic requirements.

ETEM focuses on sustainable development and has proven its concern about the protection of the natural environment by making considerable investments in anti-pollution measures and by optimizing production processes following the applicable standards of the European Union.

## SERVICES WE PROVIDE

ETEM supports you with the following:

- ▷ design of conventional and bespoke architectural system solutions
- ▷ innovative engineering in the field of curtain walls, ventilated facades, doors, windows
- ▷ professional consultation and adequate technical advices ensured by our engineering team with wide experience in the field of profile extrusion as well as architectural systems' engineering

- ▷ reliable customer care constant support trainings, technical support and audits on site
- ▷ high quality engineering which guarantees offering the best solution according to the specific features of every single project
- ▷ managing the process of certification in accordance with the applicable European standards in Notified Bodies
- ▷ production of non-standard length profiles and non-standard processing high quality powder coating

# ETEM PRODUCTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS DEVELOPMENT THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENT WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE ABILITY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS TO MEET THEIR OWN NEEDS.\*

For many, sustainable development is about environmental conservation. This is true but it also includes two other aspects: a social aspect and an economic aspect.

Sustainable development means striking the right balance between economic development, social equity and environmental protection.

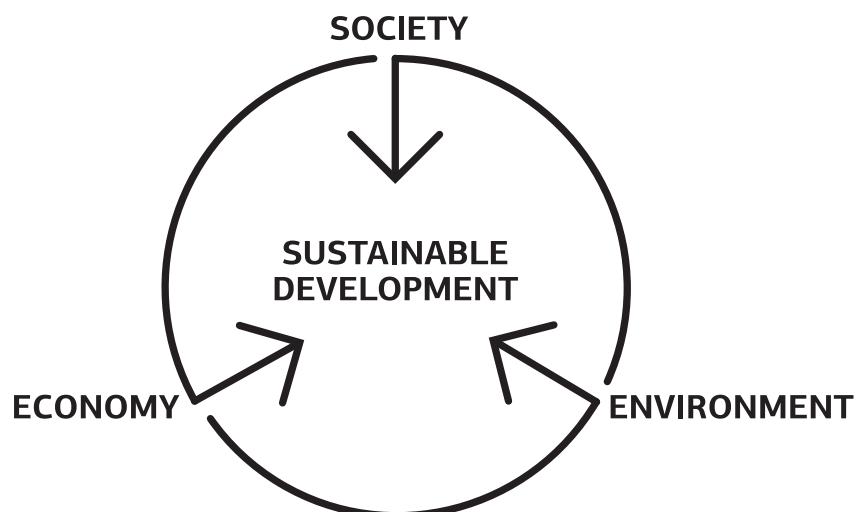
For us meeting this objective translates into the challenge of satisfying market demands at the lowest economic, social and environmental cost possible.

ETEM has always designed architectural systems which are in compliance with all requirements for achieving high energy efficiency.

In order to assure the comfort of the building inhabitants, ETEM systems adapt their functions to the changing environment.

As a moderator between outside and inside our systems provide:

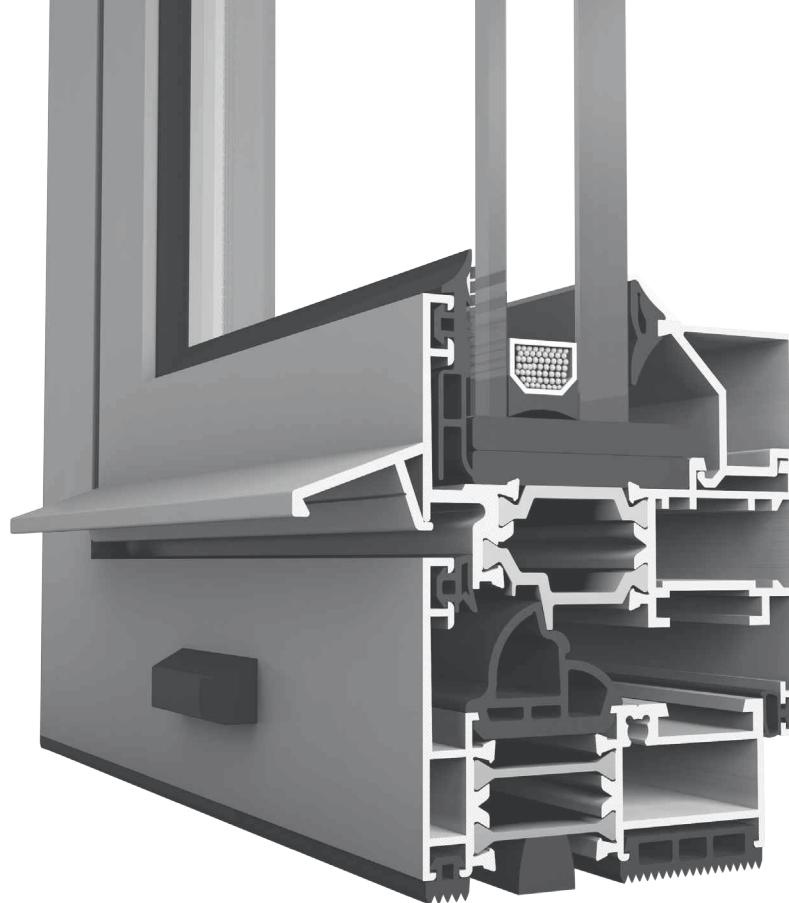
- › ENERGY EFFICIENCY
- › DAYLIGHT
- › SUN-SHADING
- › VENTILATION AND GOOD AIR QUALITY
- › SAFETY AND SECURITY



\* Extract from Brundtland Report, from the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development WCED

# GENERAL INFORMATION

CONCEPT / ADVANTAGES / CERTIFICATES



# E40 CONCEPT

E40 IS AN ENERGY CONSERVATION SYSTEM FOR OPENING WINDOWS AND DOORS.

- Effective and affordable solutions for all types of constructions
- Wide range of profiles and design flexibility of both straight line and round contours
- Aesthetics, functionality and durability
- Sound insulation, sealing and thermal insulation
- Capability of powder coating in any RAL colour, special woodgrain, patterns and other surfaces
- Opening parts- opening at vertical axis, tilt&turn, opening at top or bottom horizontal axes, folding doors, parallel sliding
- Reliable pivot mechanism
- Window sashes for PVC hardware enables multiple locks, hinges adjustment and fast mounting
- Mechanism for smoke proof doors according to safety regulations
- Double glazing from 18 up to 32 mm

# COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

## Production management

Quality Management system is certified in accordance with EN ISO 9001:2008.

Environmental management system is certified in accordance with EN ISO 14001.

Factory production control system is certified according to the requirements of EN 15088. All ETEM profiles are CE marked and in compliance with applicable European Standards.

ETEM is authorized to use the QUALICOAT quality sign for paint, lacquer and powder coating on aluminium for architectural applications.

Occupational Health & Safety Management System is certified in accordance with OHSAS 18001.

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF E40

Characteristic	Classification / value	Standard
Air permeability	Up to class 4	EN 1026 / EN 12207
Watertightness	Up to class E1050	EN 1027 / EN 12208
Resistance to wind load	Up to class C5	EN 12211 / EN 12210
Thermal transmittance	from 2.8 W/m <sup>2</sup> K	EN 12412-2 / EN ISO 10077-2
Acoustic performance	Up to 41 dB	EN ISO 717-1

# CLASSIFICATION OF CHARACTERISTICS

## for windows without resistance to fire and/or smoke leakage characteristics according to EN 14351-1

Characteristic / value / dimension	Classification / Value							
Resistance to wind load Test pressure P1 (Pa)	npd	1 (400)	2 (800)	3 (1200)	4 (1600)	5 (2000)	Exxxx (>2000)	
Resistance to wind load Frame deflection	npd	A (≤1/150)		B (≤1/200)		C (≤1/300)		
Resistance to snow and permanent load	npd	Declared information on the infill (e.g. type and thickness of glass)						
Reaction to fire	npd	F	E	D	C	B	A2	A1
External fire performance	npd	According to EN 13501-5						
Watertightness Non-shielded (A) Test pressure (Pa)		1A (0)	2A (50)	3A (100)	4A (150)	5A (200)	6A (250)	7A (300)
Watertightness Shielded (B) Test pressure (Pa)	npd	1B (0)	2B (50)	3B (100)	4B (150)	5B (200)	6B (250)	7B (300)
Dangerous substances	npd	As required by regulations						
Impact resistance Drop height (mm)	npd	200	300	450	700	950		
Load-bearing capacity of safety devices	npd <sup>a</sup>	Threshold value						
Acoustic performance Sound insulation $R_w$ (C;C <sub>tr</sub> ) (dB)	npd	Declared values						
Thermal transmittance $U_w$ (W/(m <sup>2</sup> .K))	npd	Declared values						
Radiation properties Solar factor (g)	npd	Declared values						
Radiation properties Light transmittance ( $\tau_v$ )	npd	Declared values						
Air permeability Max. test pressure (Pa) Reference air permeability at 100 Pa (m <sup>3</sup> /(h · m <sup>2</sup> ) or m <sup>3</sup> /(h · m))	npd	1 (150)	2 (300)	3 (600)	4 (600)			
Operating forces <sup>b</sup>	npd	1		2				
Mechanical strength	npd	1	2	3	4			
Ventilation		Declared values						
Air flow exponent n	npd							
Air flow characteristic K								
Air flow rates								
Bullet resistance	npd	FB1	FB2	FB3	FB4	FB5	FB6	FB7
Explosion resistance Shock tube	npd	EPR1		EPR2		EPR3		EPR4
Explosion resistance Range test	npd	EXR1		EXR2		EXR3		EXR4
Resistance to repeated opening and closing Number of cycles	npd	5000		10 000		20 000		
Behaviour between different climates	npd	Under development						
Burglar resistance	npd	1	2	3	4	5	6	

NOTE 1: npd: no performance determined

NOTE 2: The figures in brackets are for information

<sup>a</sup> Only if safety device(s) is(are) not provided

<sup>b</sup> Manually operated windows only

# BUILDING PHYSICS

DIMENSIONING / FORMULAS / EXAMPLES

# ALUMINIUM AS MATERIAL

ALUMINIUM IS A VERY YOUNG METAL, EXTRACTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1854. COMMERCIALLY PRODUCED AS A PRECIOUS METAL FROM 1886, ITS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR CIVIL APPLICATIONS ONLY ACHIEVED WIDE USE IN THE 1950'S.

NOW ALUMINIUM PLAYS A KEY ROLE FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RENOVATION OF EXISTING ONES. THANKS TO ITS PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES ALUMINIUM CONTRIBUTES TO THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE, SAFETY AND COMFORT OF NEW BUILDINGS.

## ADVANTAGES

### DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

The extrusion process offers an almost infinite range of forms and sections, allowing designers to integrate numerous functions into one profile

### LONG SERVICE LIFE

Aluminium building products are made from alloys that are weatherproof, corrosion-resistant and immune to the harmful effects of UV rays, ensuring optimal performance over a very long period of time

### HIGH STRENGTH-TO-WEIGHT RATIO

Thanks to the metal's inherent strength and stiffness, aluminium window and curtain wall frames can be very narrow. Material's light weight makes it easier to transport and handle on-site, reducing the risk of work-related injury

### HIGH-REFLECTIVITY

This characteristic feature makes aluminium a very efficient material for light management. Aluminium shading devices can be used to reduce the need for air conditioning in summer

### FIRE SAFETY

Aluminium does not burn and therefore is classified as a non-combustible construction material (European Fire Class A1). Aluminium alloys will nevertheless melt at around 6500 °C, but without releasing harmful gases

### NO RELEASE OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

Several studies have proved that aluminium building products do not present a hazard to occupants or the surrounding environment. Aluminium building products have no negative impact, either on indoor air quality or on soil, surface and groundwater

### OPTIMAL SECURITY

Where high security is required, specially designed, strengthened aluminium frames can be used. While the glass for such applications may well be heavy, the overall weight of the structure remains manageable thanks to the light weight of the aluminium frames.

# ALLOYS

Aluminium in its pure form is a very soft metal. Thanks to the addition of alloying elements such as copper, manganese, magnesium, zinc, etc. and thanks to suitable production processes, the physical and mechanical properties can be varied in a wide range to satisfy the requirements of a large number of different applications.

ETEM profiles are extruded from the following alloys:  
EN AW-1050 [Al 99.5]  
EN AW-6060 [Al Mg Si]  
EN AW-6063 [Al Mg0,7 Si]  
EN AW-6061 [Al Mg1 Si Cu]  
EN AW-6005 [Al Si Mg]  
EN AW-6082 [Al Si1 Mg Mn]

The most common aluminium alloy which is used by ETEM is EN AW 6063. Here are the properties of this alloy:

## MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Aluminium alloy	EN AW 6063 F22
Ultimate tensile strength	Rm = 210 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Yield strength	R <sub>p0,2</sub> = 160 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Modulus of elasticity	Eal=70 000 N/mm <sup>2</sup> = 7.10 <sup>9</sup> kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Coefficient of thermal expansion	α=0.023 mm/m .K (up to 12 mm/m for difference up to 50°C)

# EXTRUSION PROCESS

ETEM profiles are obtained through extrusion process, which consists of pushing a hot cylindrical bullet of aluminium through a shaped die. The extrusion process offers almost infinite range of forms and sections, allowing our designers to integrate numerous functions into one single profile.

aluminium surface, increasing hardness, corrosion and abrasion resistance. Anodizing gives a very decorative silver matt surface finish, and colored can also be obtained by sealing metallic dyes into the anodized layer.

# FINISHING

## POWDER COATING

It is a type of paint that is applied as a dry powder. Coating is applied on ETEM profiles electrostatically and then is cured under heat to allow it to flow and form a "skin". ETEM is authorized to use the quality sign QUALICOAT for powder coatings on aluminium for architectural applications. A wide range of colors and gloss levels can be achieved. ETEM also offers timber imitations painting, in addition to all RAL colors. The technology EZY provides the following colors: Golden Oak, Acero, Betulla, Mogano, Verde Scuro, Wenge, Noce Fiammato, Noce Chiaro, Ciliegio Rosso, Acacia Scuro, Ciliegio Antico, Noce Reale, Ciliegio Reale.

# MAINTENANCE

Apart from routine cleaning for aesthetic reasons, ETEM aluminium profiles do not require any maintenance which translates into a major cost and ecological advantage over lifetime of the product.

# RECYCLING

Aluminium scrap can be repeatedly recycled without any loss of value or properties. In many instances, aluminium is combined with other materials such as steel or plastics, which are most frequently mechanically separated from aluminium before being molten.

## ANODIZING

It is an electrochemical process whereby to reinforce the natural oxide film on the

# WIND LOAD

Wind action

The main influence over the facade is wind action, which depends mainly on the height of the curtain wall and location.

As a guideline, the wind pressure values with respect to the structure height are given in the table below:

Building Height	Wind Velocity	Wind Load	Wind Pressure	Wind Suction in a middle zone			Wind Suction in an edge zone		
$h$	$v$	$q = \frac{V^2}{16}$	$W_p * = 1.25 \times c_p \times q$ $c_p = 0.8$	$h/b \leq 0.25$ $W_s = c_p \times q$		$h/b \geq 0.5$ $W_s = c_p \times q$	$b/8 \leq 2 \text{ m}$ $W_s = c_p \times q$		
$m$	$m/s$	$kg/m^2$	$kg/m^2$	$kg/m^2$	$kg/m^2$	$kg/m^2$	$kg/m^2$	$kg/m^2$	$kg/m^2$
0 - 8	28	50	0.5	50	0.5	25	0.25	35	0.35
8 - 20	35	80	0.8	80	0.8	40	0.40	56	0.56
20 - 100	42	110	1.0	110	1.0	55	0.55	77	0.77
> 100	45	130	1.3	130	1.3	65	0.65	91	0.91
								100	1.0
								160	1.6
								220	2.2
								260	2.6

where:

$h$  - building height,  $m$

$b$  - building width,  $m$

$v$  - wind velocity,  $m/s$

$q$  - wind load,  $kg/m^2$  and  $kN/m^2$

$w_{p/s}$  - wind pressure / suction,  $kN/m^2$

$c_p$  - correction factor

\*Note: When calculating wind pressure  $w_p$  the load is increased with 25%

## UNITS CONVERTER

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm} = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$1 \text{ kN} = 100 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ N}$$

$$1 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 0.01 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0.01 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ kPa} = 1000 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 100 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ MPa} = 1000000 \text{ Pa} = 1000000 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ MPa} = 1 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 100000 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

# MULLION SELECTION

## \*Wind load actions:

The required moment of inertia of a mullion due to the wind action is given by:

a) triangle load

$$\text{If } \frac{H}{c} \leq 1, I_{yc} \geq \frac{w \cdot (H/2) \cdot H^4 \cdot 10^8}{120 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}}, \text{cm}^4$$

or

b) trapezoid load

$$\text{If } \frac{H}{c} > 1, I_{yc} \geq \frac{w \cdot (C/2) \cdot H^4}{1920 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}} \cdot 10^8 \left[ 25 - 40 \cdot \frac{(C/2)^2}{H^2} + 16 \cdot \frac{(C/2)^4}{H^4} \right], \text{cm}^4$$

Use the same method to calculate  $I_{yd}$

Total of required moment of inertia:

$$I_y = I_{yc} + I_{yd}, \text{cm}^4$$

Where:

$I_y$  - Moment of inertia of a transom,  $\text{cm}^4$

$w$  - Wind pressure,  $\text{kg/m}^2$

$E_{al}$  - Modulus of Elasticity of aluminium,  $\text{kg/m}^2$

$f_{max}$  - Maximum transom deflection,  $\text{m}$

$H$  - Length of a mullion,  $\text{m}$

$c, d$  - Distance between mullions,  $\text{m}$

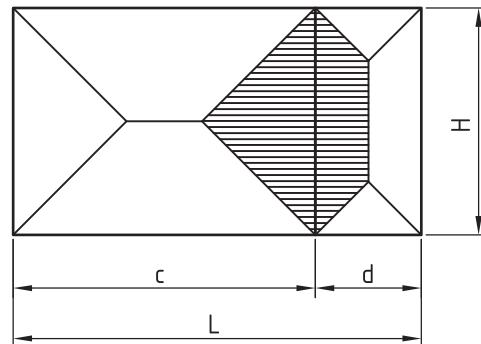
Maximum transom deflection  $f_{max}$  by wind load:

$$f = \frac{H}{200}, \text{m} \quad \text{or } 0.015 \text{ m} - \text{whichever is less (EN 14351-1)}$$

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate mullion with  $I_y$  exceeding or equal to the required  $I_y$ .

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate profile which characteristics exceed or are equal to both calculated values  $I_x$  and  $I_y$ .

Example:



Initial data:

$$w = 60 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$c = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$$E_{al} = 7 \cdot 10^9 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$d = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

$$f = \frac{H}{200} = \frac{2,2}{200} = 0,011 \text{ m} \quad \text{or } 0,015 \text{ m (EN 14351-1)}$$

$\Rightarrow f_{max} = 0,011 \text{ m}$  in the following formulas:

$$\frac{H}{c} = \frac{2,2}{2,4} = 0,91 < 1$$

$$I_{yc} \geq \frac{w \cdot (H/2) \cdot H^4 \cdot 10^8}{120 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}}, \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{yc} \geq \frac{60 \cdot (2,2/2) \cdot 2,2^4 \cdot 10^8}{120 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,011}, \text{cm}^4 \Rightarrow I_{yc} \geq 16,73 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\frac{H}{d} = \frac{2,2}{0,8} = 2,75 > 1$$

$$I_{yd} \geq \frac{w \cdot (d/2) \cdot H^4}{1920 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}} \cdot 10^8 \left[ 25 - 40 \cdot \frac{(d/2)^2}{H^2} + 16 \cdot \frac{(d/2)^4}{H^4} \right], \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{yd} \geq \frac{60 \cdot (0,8/2) \cdot 2,2^4}{1920 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,011} \cdot 10^8 \left[ 25 - 40 \cdot \frac{(0,8/2)^2}{2,2^2} + 16 \cdot \frac{(0,8/2)^4}{2,2^4} \right], \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{yd} \geq 9,01 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_y = I_{yc} + I_{yd}, \text{cm}^4 \Rightarrow I_y = 16,73 + 9,01 = 25,74 \text{ cm}^4$$

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate mullion with  $I_y \geq 25,74 \text{ cm}^4$

We choose mullion E40351 with  $I_x = 28,62 \text{ cm}^4$  and  $I_y = 33,38 \text{ cm}^4$

# TRANSOM SELECTION

## \*Dead load actions:

\*Glass pane self weight:

Weight of the glass pane  $G$  is calculated as follows:

The required moment of inertia of a transom due to the weight of the glazing is given by:

$$I_{x1} \geq \frac{G \cdot a \cdot 10^8}{48 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}} \cdot (3 \cdot L^2 - 4 \cdot a^2) , \text{cm}^4$$

Where:

$G$  - Weight of glass pane, kg

$t$  - Glass pane thickness, mm

$\rho_{glass}$  - Density of glass material, kg/m<sup>2</sup>/mm

$I_g$  - Horizontal dimension of the glass pane, m

$h_g$  - Vertical dimension of the glass pane, m

\*Transom self weight:

The required moment of inertia of a transom due to its self weight is given by:

$$I_{x2} \geq \frac{5 \cdot q \cdot L^4 \cdot 10^8}{384 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}} , \text{cm}^4$$

Total of required moment of inertia:

$$I_x = I_{x1} + I_{x2} , \text{cm}^4$$

Where:

$a=0,15$  - Distance of a glazing supports of the glass pane, m

$I_x$  - Moment of inertia of a transom, cm<sup>4</sup>

$q$  - Self weight of a transom per linear meter, kg/m

$E_{al}$  - Modulus of Elasticity of aluminium, kg/m<sup>2</sup>

$f_{max}$  - Maximum transom deflection, m

$L$  - Length of a transom, m

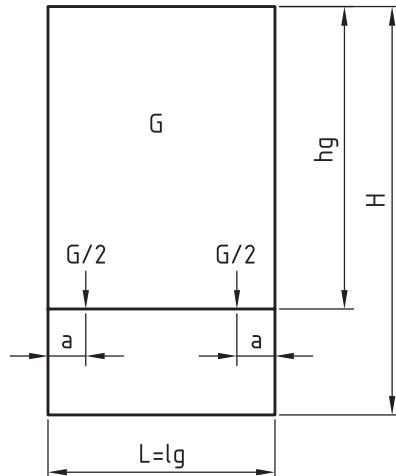
Maximum transom deflection  $f_{max}$  by dead load:

$$f = \frac{L}{500}, \text{m} \quad \text{or } 0,003 \text{ m} - \text{whichever is less (EN 14351-1)}$$

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate transom with  $I_y$  exceeding or equal to the required  $I_y$ .

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate profile which characteristics exceed or are equal to both calculated values  $I_x$  and  $I_y$ .

Example:  $G = t \cdot \rho_{glass} \cdot l_g \cdot h_g$



Initial data:

$$t = 12 \text{ mm} \quad E_{al} = 7 \cdot 10^9 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$l_g = 1,5 \text{ m} \quad \rho_{glass} = 2,5 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$h_g = 2,0 \text{ m} \quad q = 2 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$a = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$G = t \cdot \rho_{glass} \cdot l_g \cdot h_g = 10 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 2,0 = 75 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{max} = \frac{L}{500} = \frac{1,5}{500} = 0,003 \text{ m} \quad \text{or } 0,003 \text{ m (EN 14351-1)}$$

$\Rightarrow f_{max} = 0,003 \text{ m}$  in the following formulas:

$$I_{x1} \geq \frac{G \cdot a \cdot 10^8}{48 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}} \cdot (3 \cdot L^2 - 4 \cdot a^2) , \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{x1} \geq \frac{75 \cdot 0,15 \cdot 10^8}{48 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,003} \cdot (3 \cdot 1,5^2 - 4 \cdot 0,15^2) , \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{x1} \geq \frac{75 \cdot 0,15 \cdot 10^8}{48 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,003} \cdot (3 \cdot 1,5^2 - 4 \cdot 0,15^2) , \text{cm}^4 \Rightarrow I_{x1} \geq 7,43 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{x2} \geq \frac{5 \cdot q \cdot L^4 \cdot 10^8}{384 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}} , \text{cm}^4 \quad I_{x2} \geq \frac{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1,5^4 \cdot 10^8}{384 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,003} , \text{cm}^4 \Rightarrow I_{x2} \geq 0,63 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_x = I_{x1} + I_{x2} , \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_x = 7,43 + 0,63 = 8,06 \text{ cm}^4$$

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate transom with  $I_x \geq 8,06 \text{ cm}^4$

We choose transom E40301 with  $I_x = 13,26 \text{ cm}^4$  and  $I_y = 14,22 \text{ cm}^4$

# TRANSOM SELECTION

## \*Wind load actions:

The required moment of inertia of a transom due to the wind action is given by:

a) triangle load

$$\text{If } \frac{L}{a} \leq 1, I_{ya} \geq \frac{w \cdot (L/2) \cdot L^4 \cdot 10^8}{120 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}}, \text{cm}^4$$

or

b) trapezoid load

$$\text{If } \frac{L}{a} > 1, I_{ya} \geq \frac{w \cdot (a/2) \cdot L^4}{1920 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}} \cdot 10^8 \left[ 25 - 40 \cdot \frac{(a/2)^2}{L^2} + 16 \cdot \frac{(a/2)^4}{L^4} \right], \text{cm}^4$$

Use the same method to calculate  $I_{xb}$

Total of required moment of inertia:

$$I_y = I_{ya} + I_{yb}, \text{cm}^4$$

Where:

$I_y$  - Moment of inertia of a transom,  $\text{cm}^4$

$w$  - Wind pressure,  $\text{kg/m}^2$

$E_{al}$  - Modulus of Elasticity of aluminium,  $\text{kg/m}^2$

$f_{max}$  - Maximum transom deflection,  $\text{m}$

$L$  - Length of a transom,  $\text{m}$

$a, b$  - Distance between transoms,  $\text{m}$

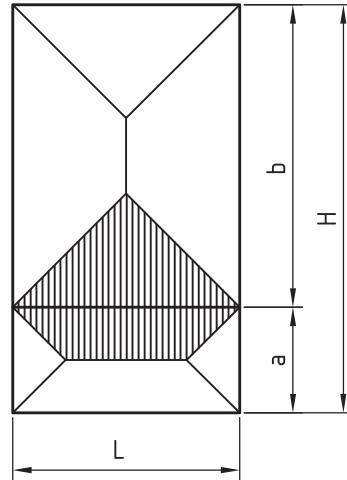
Maximum transom deflection  $f_{max}$  by wind load:

$$f = \frac{L}{200}, \text{m} \quad \text{or } 0.015 \text{ m} - \text{whichever is less (EN 14351-1)}$$

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate transom with  $I_x$  exceeding or equal to the required  $I_x$ .

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate profile which characteristics exceed or are equal to both calculated values  $I_x$  and  $I_y$ .

Example:



Initial data:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 1,5 \text{ m} & w &= 60 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ a &= 0,7 \text{ m} & E_{al} &= 7.10 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ b &= 2,0 \text{ m} & f &= \frac{L}{200} = \frac{1,5}{200} = 0,0075 \text{ m or } 0,015 \text{ m (EN 14351-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow f_{max} = 0,0075 \text{ m}$  in the following formulas:

$$\frac{L}{a} = \frac{1,5}{0,7} = 2,14 > 1$$

$$I_{ya} \geq \frac{w \cdot (a/2) \cdot L^4}{1920 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}} \cdot 10^8 \left[ 25 - 40 \cdot \frac{(a/2)^2}{L^2} + 16 \cdot \frac{(a/2)^4}{L^4} \right], \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{ya} \geq \frac{60 \cdot (0,7/2) \cdot 1,5^4}{1920 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,0075} \cdot 10^8 \left[ 25 - 40 \cdot \frac{(0,7/2)^2}{1,5^2} + 16 \cdot \frac{(0,7/2)^4}{1,5^4} \right], \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{ya} \geq 2,41 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\frac{L}{b} = \frac{1,5}{2,0} = 0,75 < 1$$

$$I_{yb} \geq \frac{w \cdot (L/2) \cdot L^4 \cdot 10^8}{120 \cdot E_{al} \cdot f_{max}}, \text{cm}^4 \quad \Rightarrow I_{yb} \geq \frac{60 \cdot (1,5/2) \cdot 1,5^4 \cdot 10^8}{120 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,0075}, \text{cm}^4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{yb} \geq 3,62 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_y = I_{ya} + I_{yb}, \text{cm}^4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_y = 2,41 + 3,62 = 6,03 \text{ cm}^4$$

Use ETEM Catalogue to choose the appropriate mullion with  $I_y \geq 6,03 \text{ cm}^4$

We choose mullion E40301 with  $I_x = 13,26 \text{ cm}^4$  and  $I_y = 14,22 \text{ cm}^4$

# CALCULATION OF GLASS PANE THICKNESS

## \*Glazing thickness:

For single glazing the minimum thickness is given by the following equations:

$$a) \text{ If } \frac{h_g}{l_g} \leq 3, \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{10 \cdot l_g \cdot h_g \cdot w}{72}}, \text{ mm}$$

or

$$b) \text{ If } \frac{h_g}{l_g} > 3, \quad t = \frac{l_g \cdot \sqrt{10 \cdot w}}{72}, \text{ mm}$$

Where:

$t$  - Minimum theoretical glass thickness, mm

$w$  - Wind pressure, kg/m<sup>2</sup>

$l_g$  - The smallest dimension of the glass pane, m

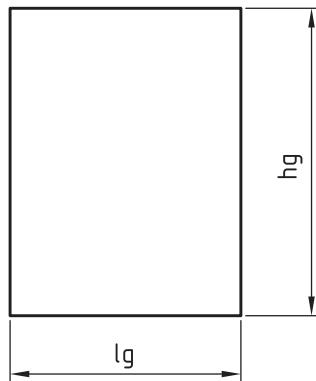
$h_g$  - The largest dimension of the glass pane, m

For double glazing, the total thickness of both glasses in the panel is equal to the thickness of a single glass pane (evaluated using the above equations) multiplied by 1.5

For triple glazing, the total thickness of all glasses in the panel is equal to the thickness of a single glass pane (evaluated using the above equations) multiplied by 1.7

Always consult facade engineer or glazing manufacturer when calculating for required glazing thickness and maximum allowable dimensions.

Example:



Initial data:

$$l_g = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$h_g = 2,0 \text{ m}$$

$$w = 60 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

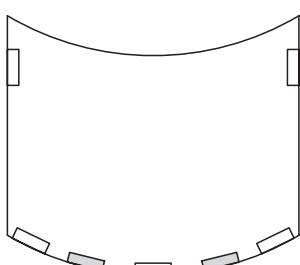
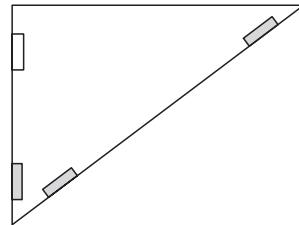
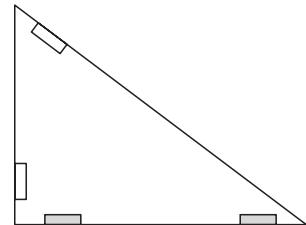
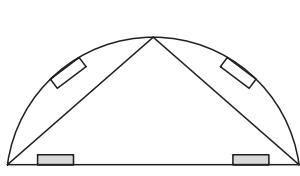
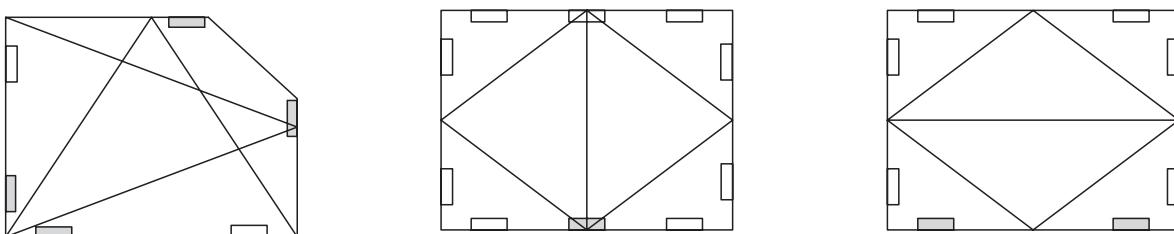
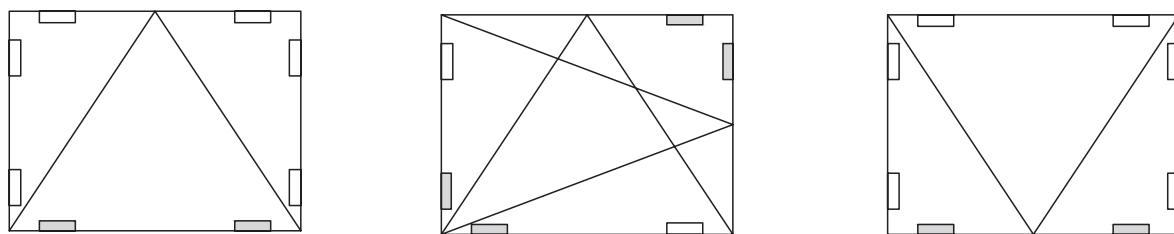
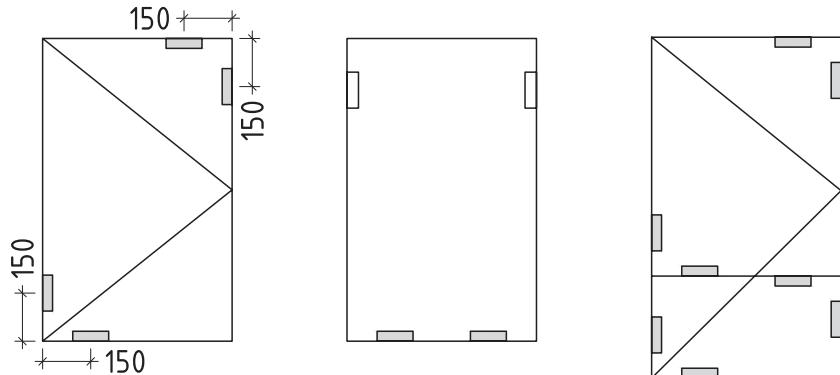
$$\frac{h_g}{l_g} = \frac{2}{1,5} = 1,33 \leq 3$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{10 \cdot l_g \cdot h_g \cdot w}{72}} = \sqrt{\frac{10 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 2 \cdot 60}{72}} = \sqrt{\frac{1800}{72}} = 5 \text{ mm}$$

For double glazing  $t_{\text{req}} = 1,5 \cdot 5 = 7,5 \text{ mm}$

We choose double glazing 5/14/5

## GLAZING SHIMS

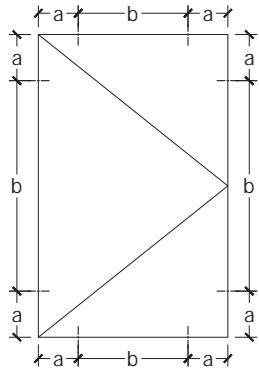


- - main glazing shim
- - positioning shim

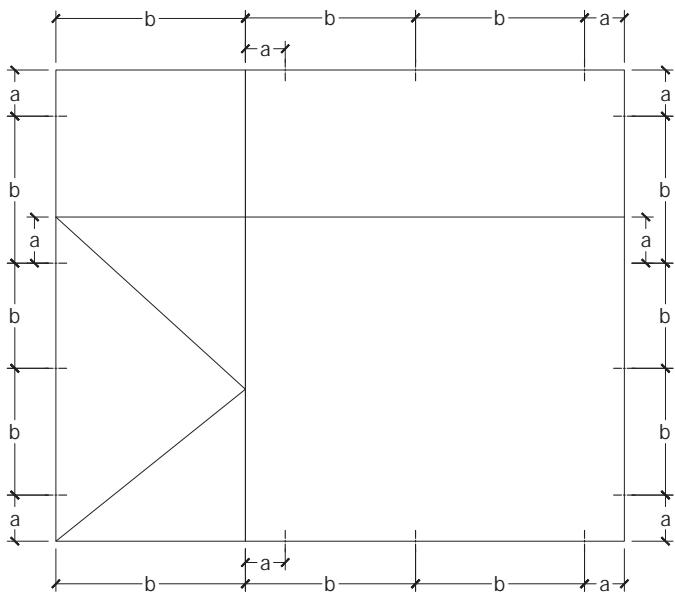
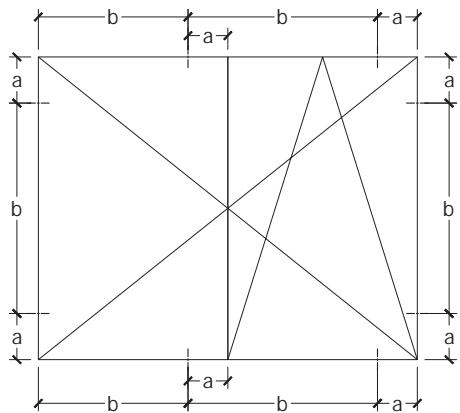
Note:

Main glazing shims should be positioned on 150 mm distance from the glazing edge.  
Positioning shims do not have exactly defined position.

## POSITION OF ANCHORS



$a = 150 \div 200 \text{ mm}$   
 $b \leq 800 \text{ mm}$



# METHOD FOR CALCULATION OF THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE ACCORDING to EN ISO 10077-2

$$U_w = \frac{A_g \times U_g + A_f \times U_f + l_g \times \Psi_g}{A_g + A_f} \quad (1)$$

$U_w$  - thermal transmittance coefficient of the whole structure

$U_g$  - glass thermal transmittance coefficient

$U_f$  - thermal transmittance coefficient of the aluminium frame (frame and sash)

$\Psi_g$  - spacer linear thermal transmittance

$l_g$  - total length of the spacer

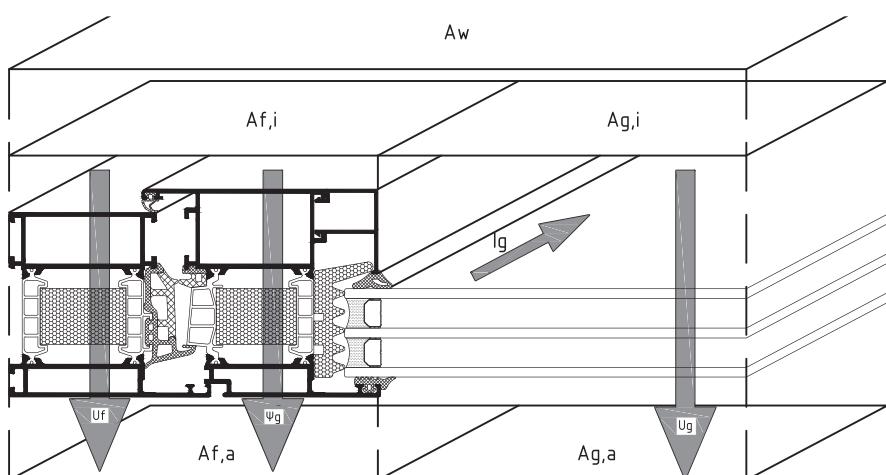
$A_g$  - glass area

$A_f$  - aluminium frame area (frame and sash)

$U_w$  - is calculated by formula (1)

$U_g$  - is given by the glass manufacturer

$U_f$  - is given by the manufacturer of the aluminium profiles



## EXAMPLE FOR CALCULATING THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE COEFFICIENT

frame: E40  $U_f$  2.8  $W/(m^2K)$

spacer: warm edge  $\Psi_g$  0.051  $W/(mK)$

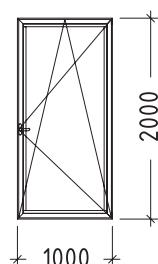
glass: triple glazing  $U_g$  1.00  $W/(m^2K)$

window width: 1.00 m

window height: 2.00 m

length of glass edge  $l_g$ : 4.89 m

$A_g = 1.3 \text{ m}^2; A_f = 0.7 \text{ m}^2$



$$U_w = \frac{1.3 \times 1 + 0.7 \times 2.8 + 5 + 0.051}{1.3 + 0.7}$$

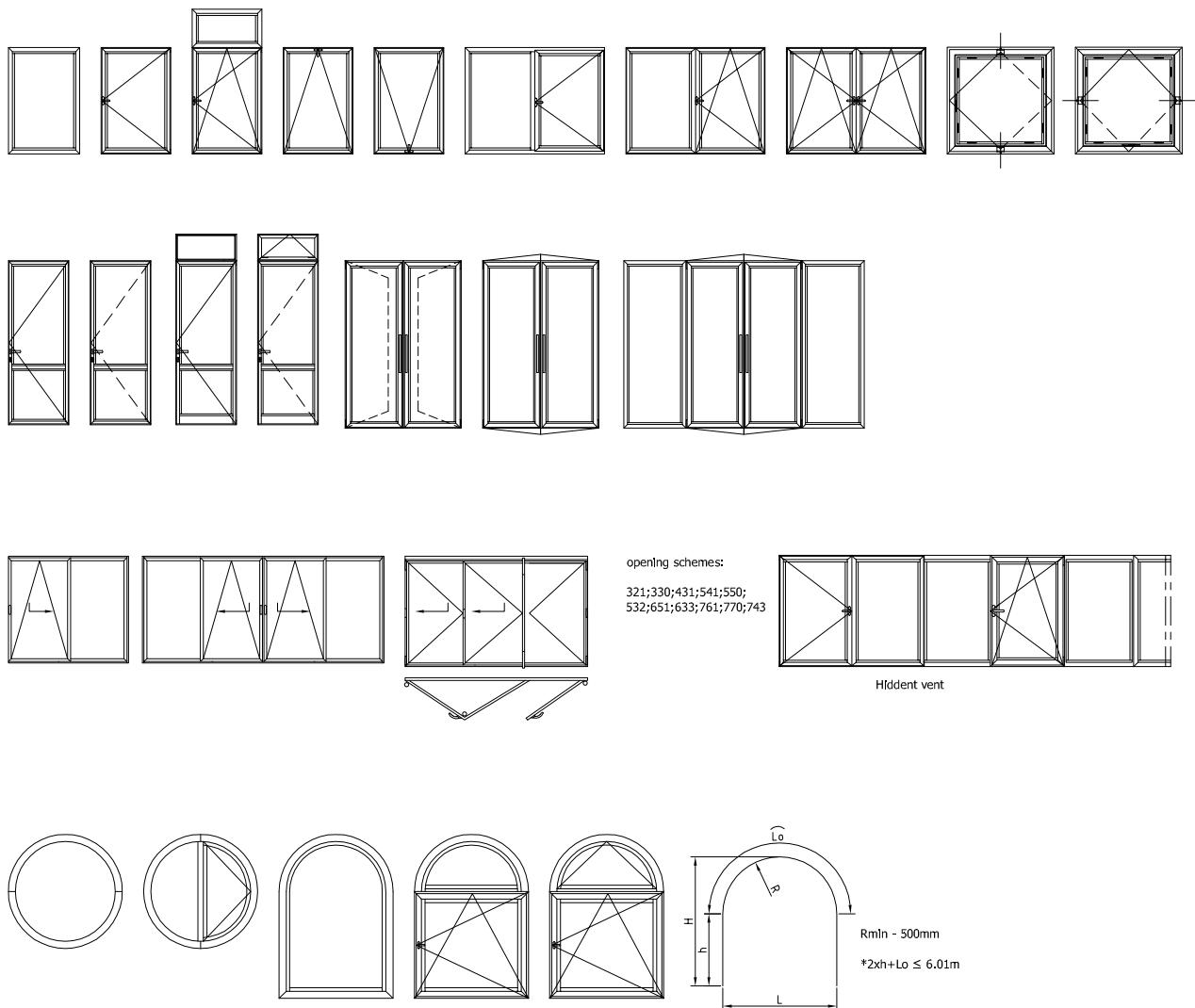
$$U_w \approx 1.75 \text{ W}/(m^2K)$$

# **TABLES**

TYPLOGIES / LIST OF PROFILES / CHARACTERISTICS

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code	profile	weight length moment of inertia	code	profile	weight length moment of inertia
E40100		913 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 3.37 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 9.46 \text{ cm}^4$	E40135		1627 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 20 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 117.58 \text{ cm}^4$
E40101		1094 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 7.96 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 11.86 \text{ cm}^4$	E40150		1001 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 4.36 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 12.65 \text{ cm}^4$
E40102		1205 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 12.32 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 13.33 \text{ cm}^4$	E40151		1183 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 9.66 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 15.56 \text{ cm}^4$
E40185		972 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 13.09 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 12.11 \text{ cm}^4$	E40152		1294 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 14.58 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 17.34 \text{ cm}^4$
E40121		1276 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 11.62 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 14.44 \text{ cm}^4$	E40154		1350 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 12.92 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 26.29 \text{ cm}^4$
E40130		2500 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 26.24 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 307.81 \text{ cm}^4$	E40153		1513 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 17.25 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 55.97 \text{ cm}^4$

L40-01

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code	profile	weight length moment of inertia	code	profile	weight length moment of inertia
E40180		972 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 3.53 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 11.75 \text{ cm}^4$	E40252		1586 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 10.6 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 24.48 \text{ cm}^4$
E40200		1125 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 5.95 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 16.21 \text{ cm}^4$	E40281		1238 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 10.83 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 17.43 \text{ cm}^4$
E40201		1251 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 10.79 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 18.99 \text{ cm}^4$	E40241		1481 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 15.98 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 20.88 \text{ cm}^4$
E40202		1554 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 27.35 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 24.51 \text{ cm}^4$	E40240		1548 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 26.92 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 24.15 \text{ cm}^4$
E40250		1154 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 7.32 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 16.26 \text{ cm}^4$	E40290		1601 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 29.81 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 24.13 \text{ cm}^4$
E40251		1283 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 12.73 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 18.98 \text{ cm}^4$	E40221 PVC		1374 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 13.14 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 21.49 \text{ cm}^4$

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code	profile	weight length moment of inertia	code	profile	weight length moment of inertia
E40222 PVC		1792 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 37.76 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 29.11 \text{ cm}^4$	E40530 pivot mech.		1099 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 7.87 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 9.96 \text{ cm}^4$
E40271 PVC		1395 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 15.21 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 21.51 \text{ cm}^4$	E40300		1114 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 6.59 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 11.77 \text{ cm}^4$
E40272 PVC		1824 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 41.48 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 29.13 \text{ cm}^4$	E40301		1316 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 13.26 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 14.22 \text{ cm}^4$
E40295 PVC		1831 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 40.47 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 28.58 \text{ cm}^4$	E40302		1997 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 19.77 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 63.9 \text{ cm}^4$
E40275 PVC		1359 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 13.12 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 19.88 \text{ cm}^4$	E40350		1409 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 17.3 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 18.95 \text{ cm}^4$
E40230 pivot mech.		1460 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 14.5 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 21.15 \text{ cm}^4$	E40351		1846 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 28.62 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 33.38 \text{ cm}^4$

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code	profile	weight length moment of inertia	code	profile	weight length moment of inertia
E40340 straight sashes		1330 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 13.22 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 18.96 \text{ cm}^4$	E40500		1194 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 6.58 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 13.69 \text{ cm}^4$
E40303		2677 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 137.04 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 33.15 \text{ cm}^4$	E40550		1264 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 7.98 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 17.36 \text{ cm}^4$
E40331		2248 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 87.7 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 29.8 \text{ cm}^4$	E40580		1238 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 6.82 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 15.94 \text{ cm}^4$
E40330 straight sashes		2363 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 96.17 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 38.48 \text{ cm}^4$	E40540 PVC		1187 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 8.6 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 14.42 \text{ cm}^4$
E40655		730 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 0.71 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 7 \text{ cm}^4$	E40590 PVC		1328 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 10.26 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 18.28 \text{ cm}^4$
E40656		1524 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 8.84 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 80.55 \text{ cm}^4$	E40171 reverse profile		1140 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 5.64 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 10.42 \text{ cm}^4$

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code	profile	weight length moment of inertia	code	profile	weight length moment of inertia
E40600		2038 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 30.82 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 30.82 \text{ cm}^4$	E2308		159 g/m L=4.4m
E40601		1549 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 18.87 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 12.44 \text{ cm}^4$	E2357		144 g/m L=6.01 m
E40602		203 g/m L=6.01 m	E40650		338 g/m L=6.01 m
E40603		1276 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 17.76 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 17.27 \text{ cm}^4$	E40800		541 g/m L=6.01 m
E40604		113 g/m L=6.01 m	E40801		528 g/m L=6.01 m
E23600		66.5 g/m L=6.01 m	E40810		480 g/m L=6.01 m

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code	profile	weight length moment of inertia	code	profile	weight length moment of inertia
E40811		555 g/m L=6.01 m	E1115		408 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 4.77 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 3.37 \text{ cm}^4$
E40812		135 g/m L=6.01 m	E1127		288 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 1.28 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 2.39 \text{ cm}^4$
E40813		265 g/m L=6.01 m	E40607		494 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 6.67 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 2.22 \text{ cm}^4$
E40820		143 g/m L=6.01 m	E40651		203 g/m L=6.01 m
E40605		381 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 3.7 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 1.56 \text{ cm}^4$	E40660		564 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 0.83 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 5.27 \text{ cm}^4$
E5366		269 g/m L=6.01 m $I_x = 1.53 \text{ cm}^4$ $I_y = 1.37 \text{ cm}^4$	E40821		416 g/m L=6.01 m

## **opening system with thermal break**

E40

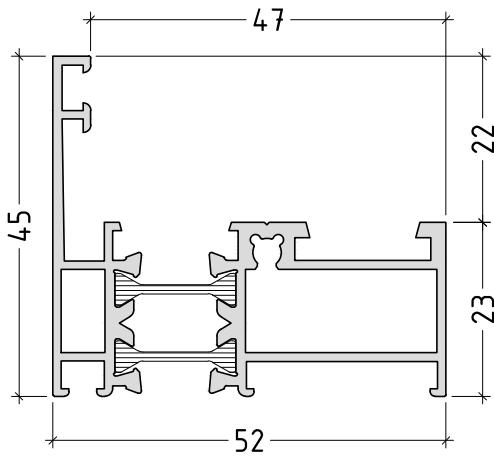
# PROFILES

DRAWINGS / SCALE 1:1

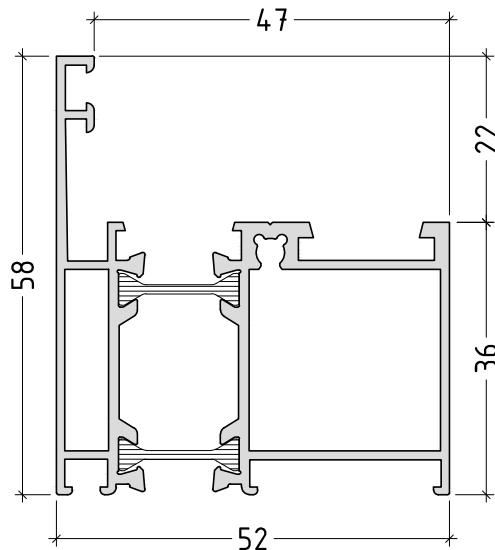
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

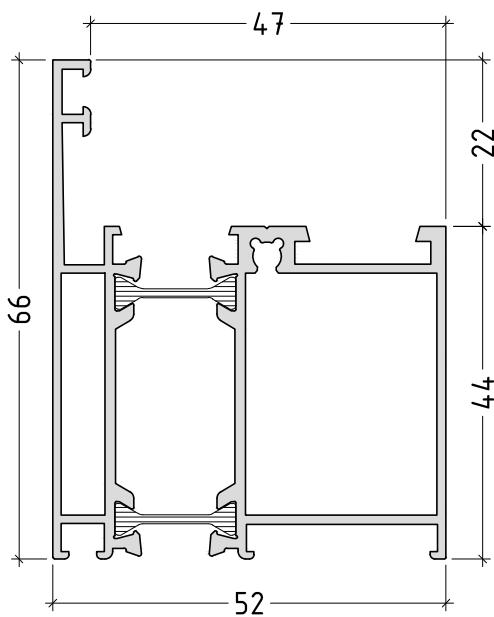
E40100  
913 g/m



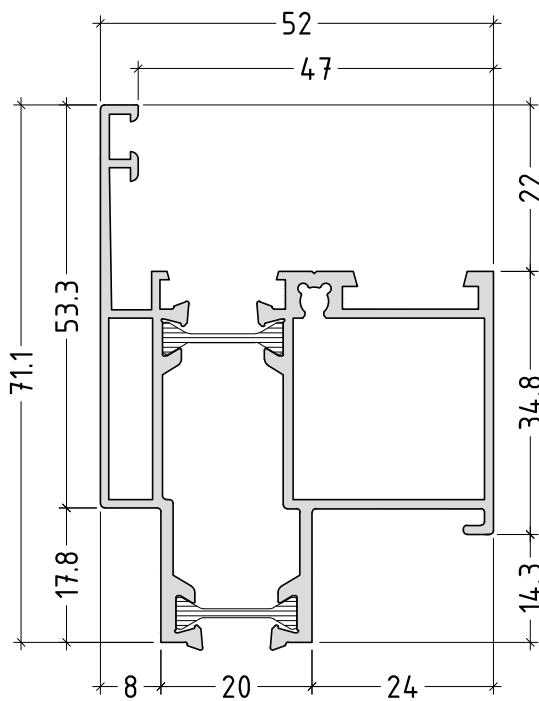
E40101  
1094 g/m



E40102  
1205 g/m



E40185  
972 g/m



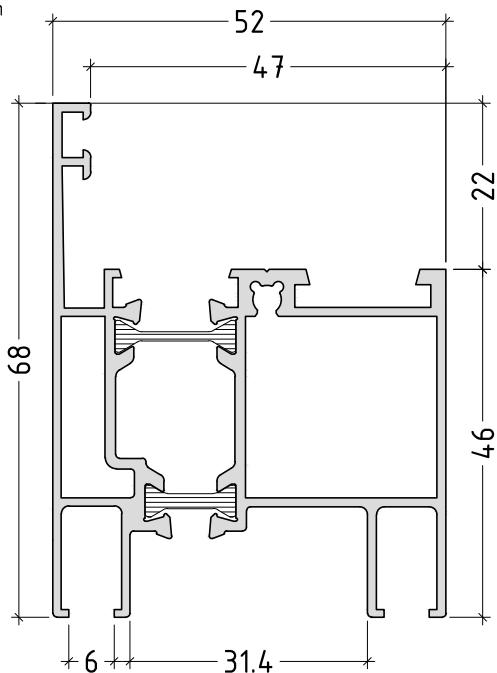
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# opening system with thermal break

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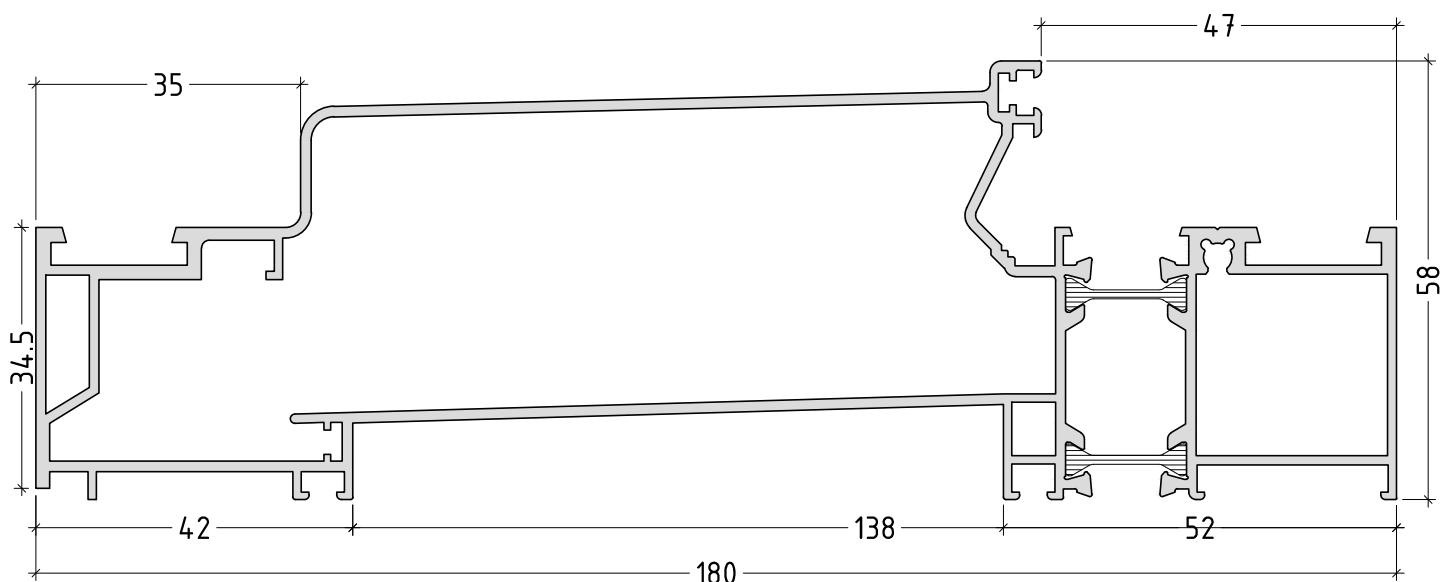
E40121

1276 g/m



E40130

2500 g/m

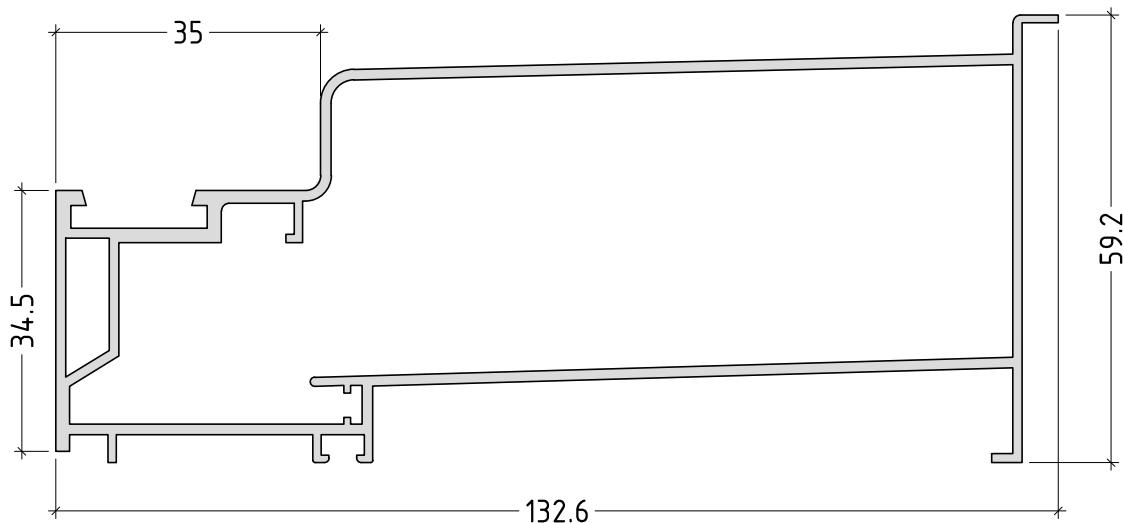


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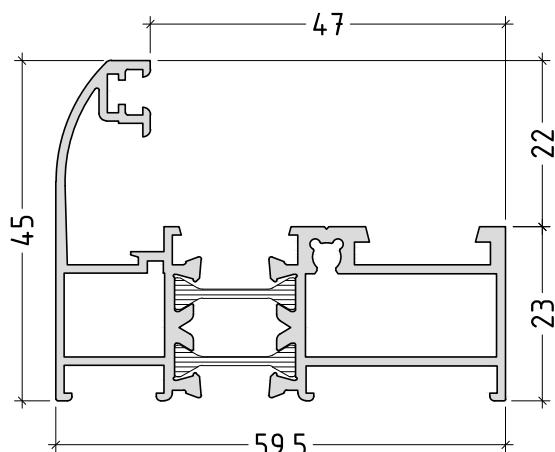
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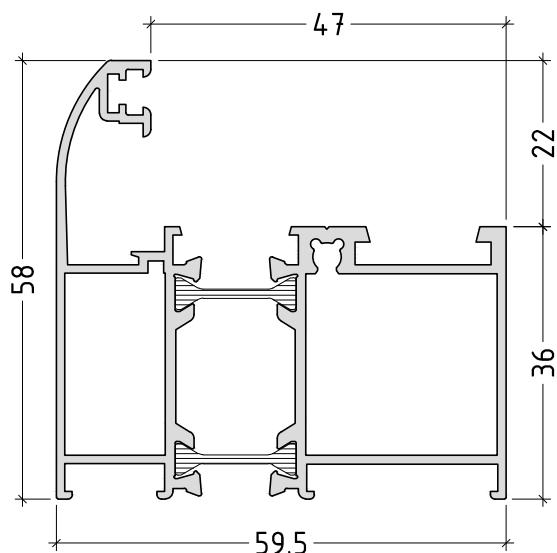
E40135  
1627 g/m



E40150  
1001 g/m



E40151  
1183 g/m

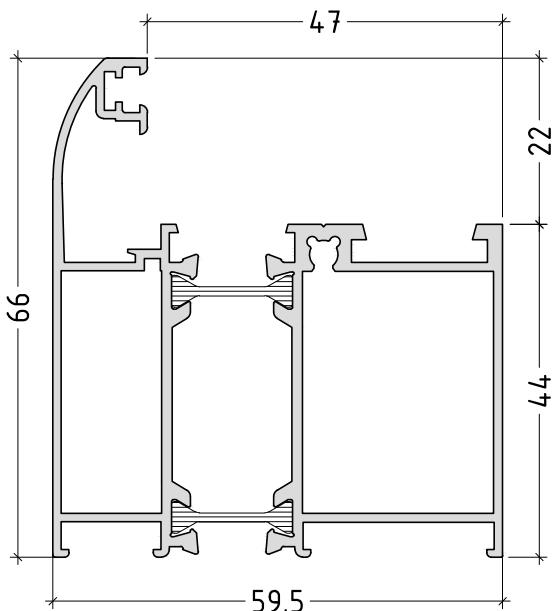


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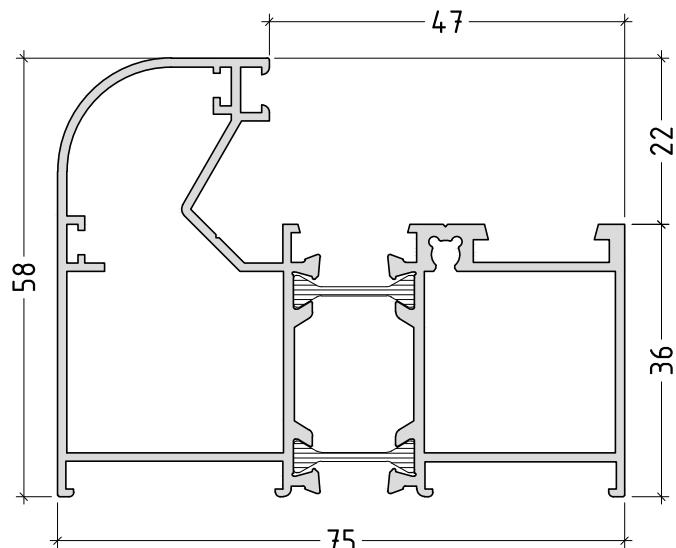
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

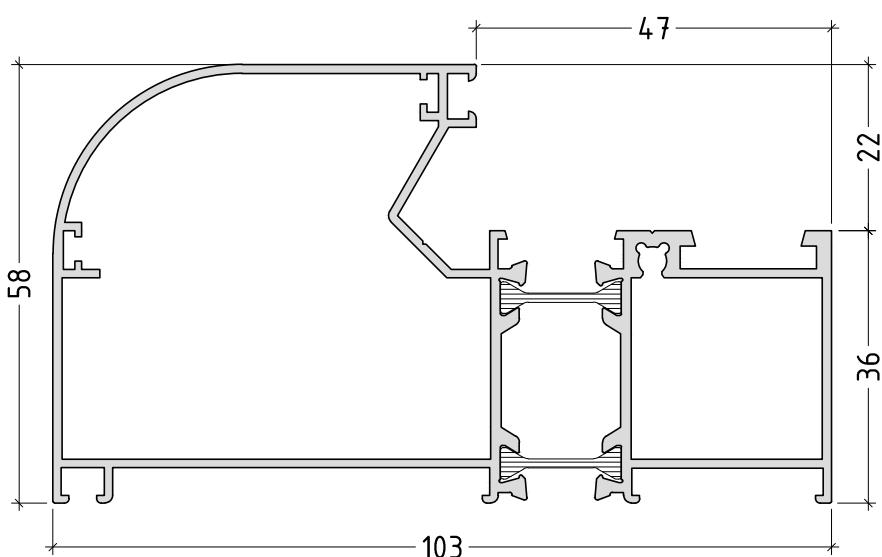
E40152  
1294 g/m



E40154  
1350 g/m



E40153  
1513 g/m

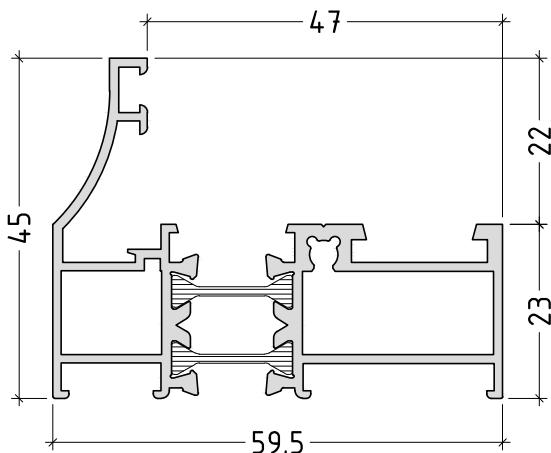


scale : 1:1

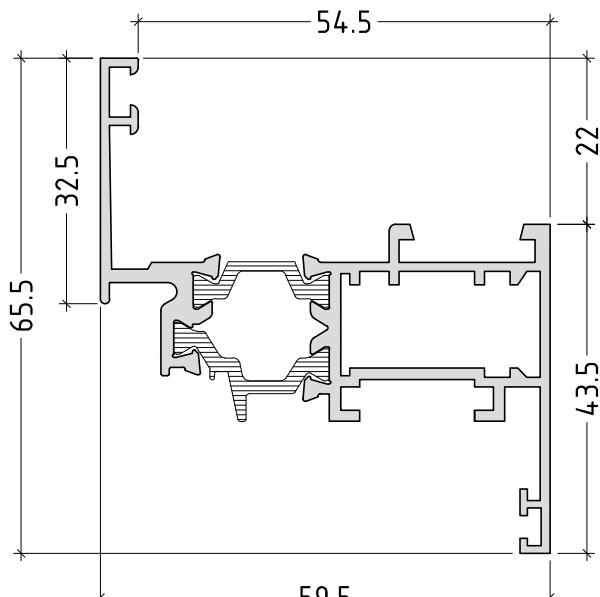
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

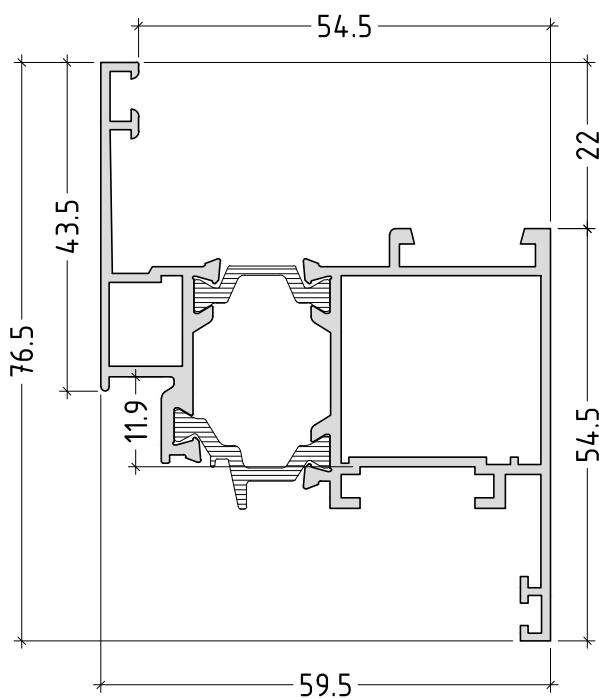
E40180  
972 g/m



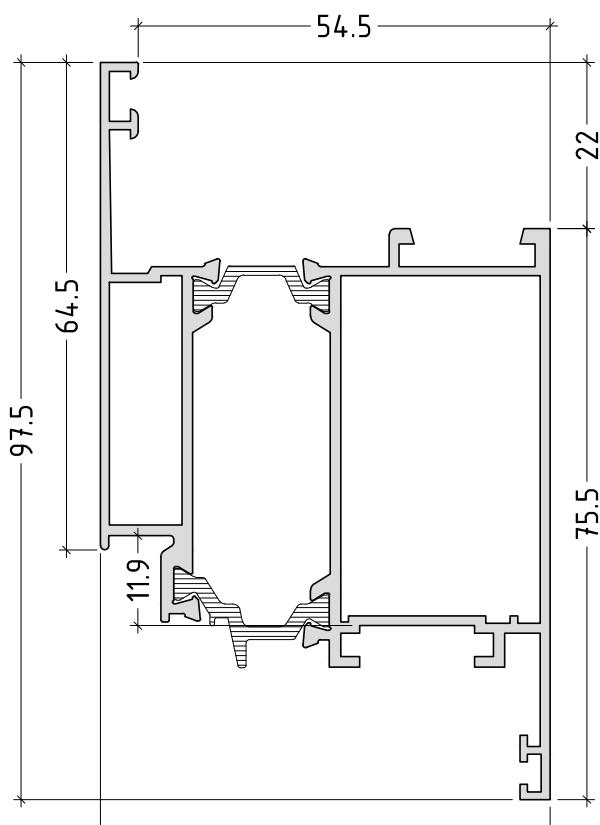
E40200  
1125 g/m



E40201  
1251 g/m



E40202  
1554 g/m

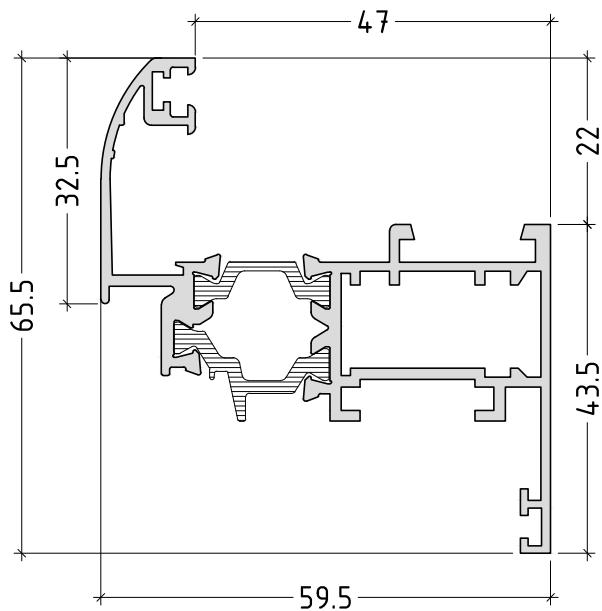


scale : 1:1

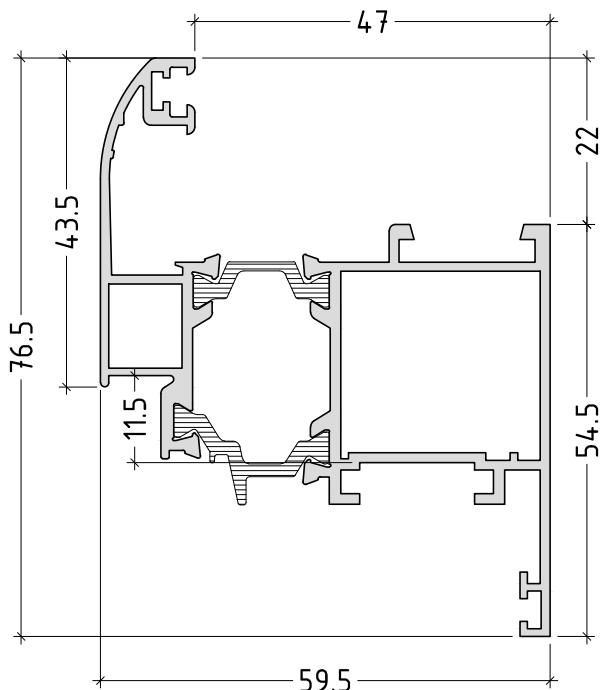
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

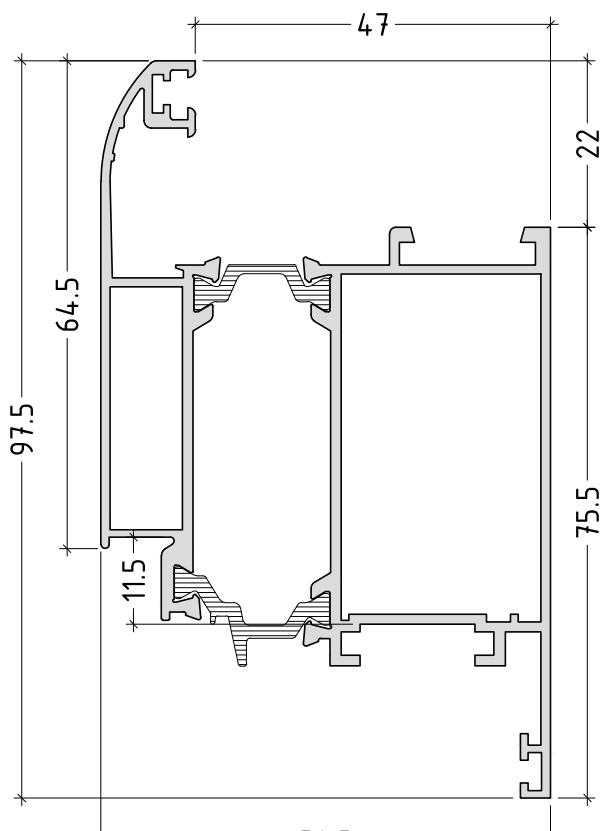
E40250  
1154 g/m



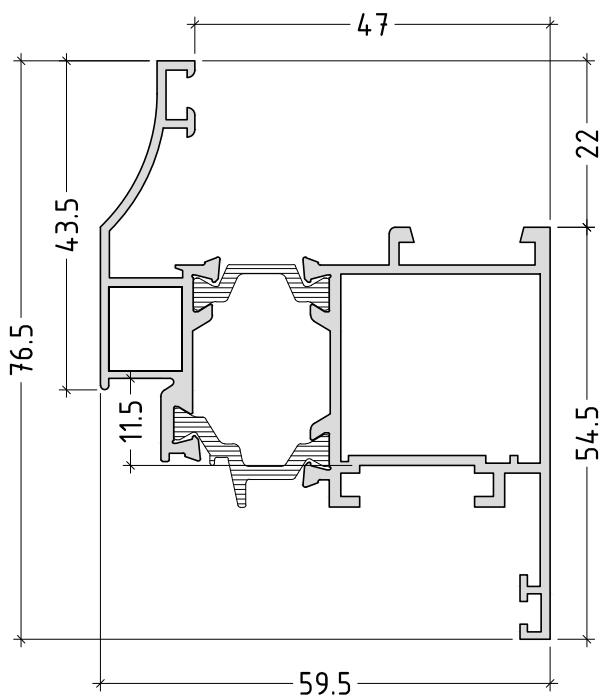
E40251  
1283 g/m



E40252  
1586 g/m



E40281  
1238 g/m



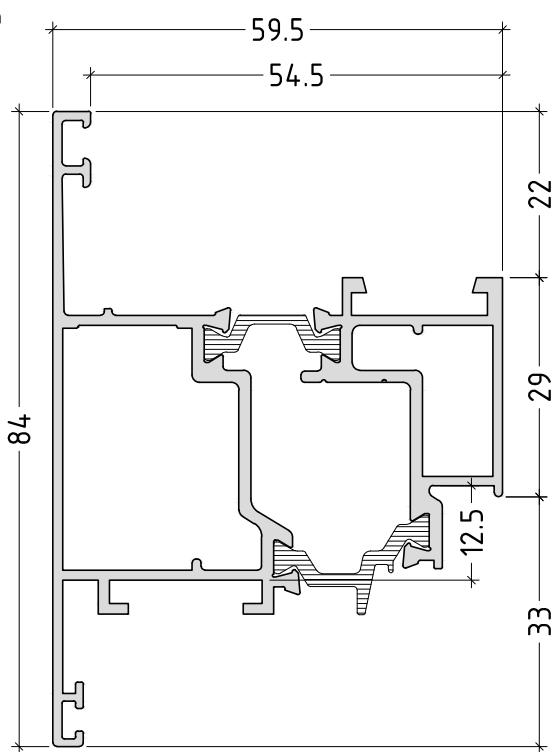
scale : 1:1

P40-06

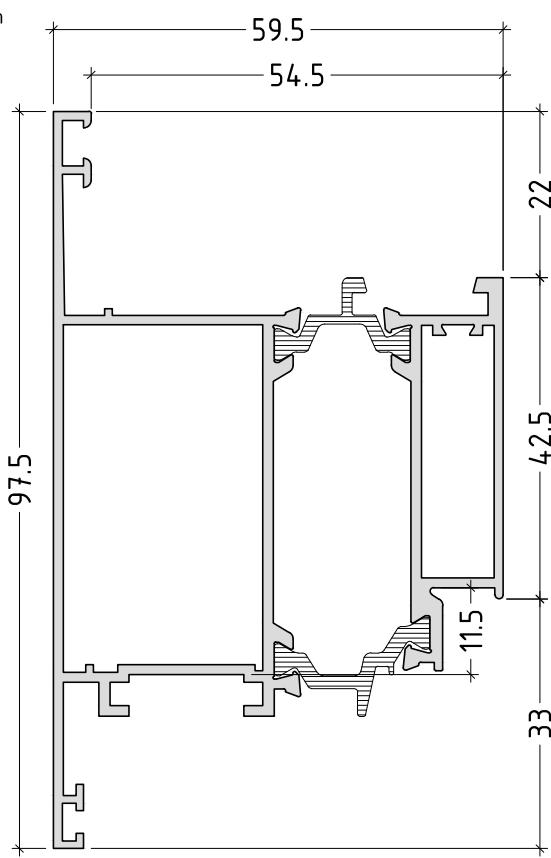
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

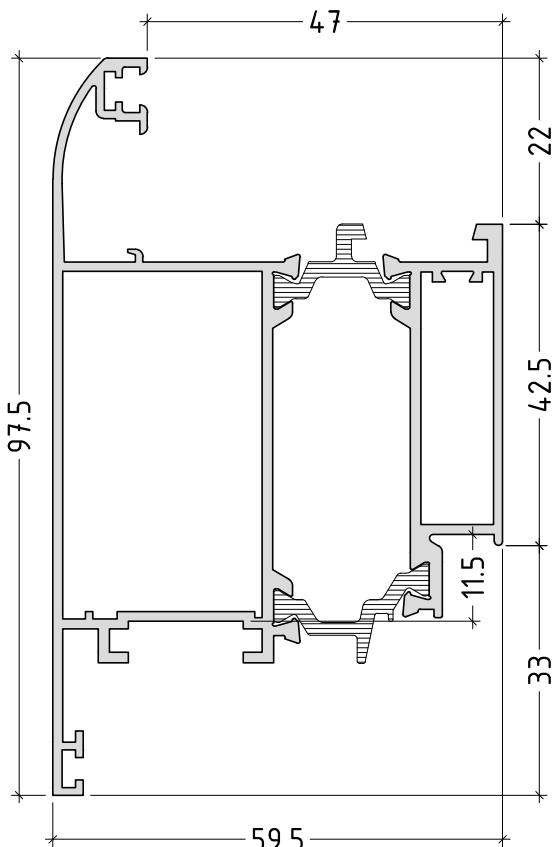
E40241  
1481 g/m



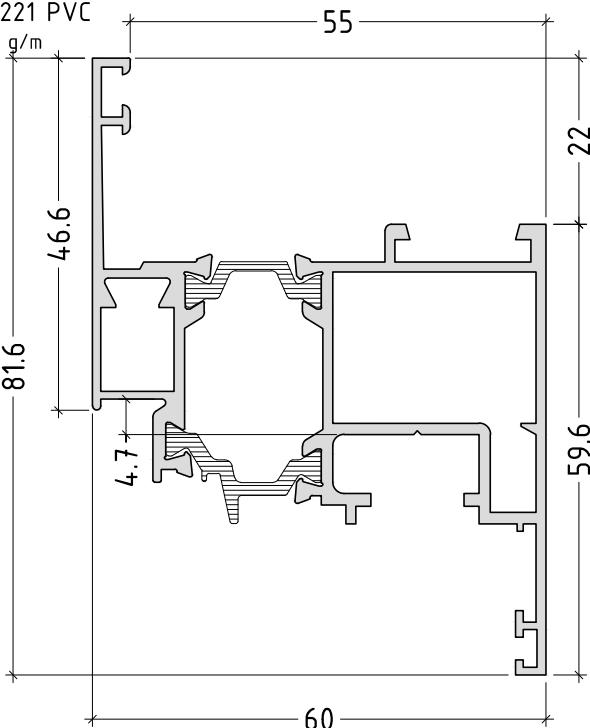
E40240  
1548 g/m



E40290  
1601 g/m



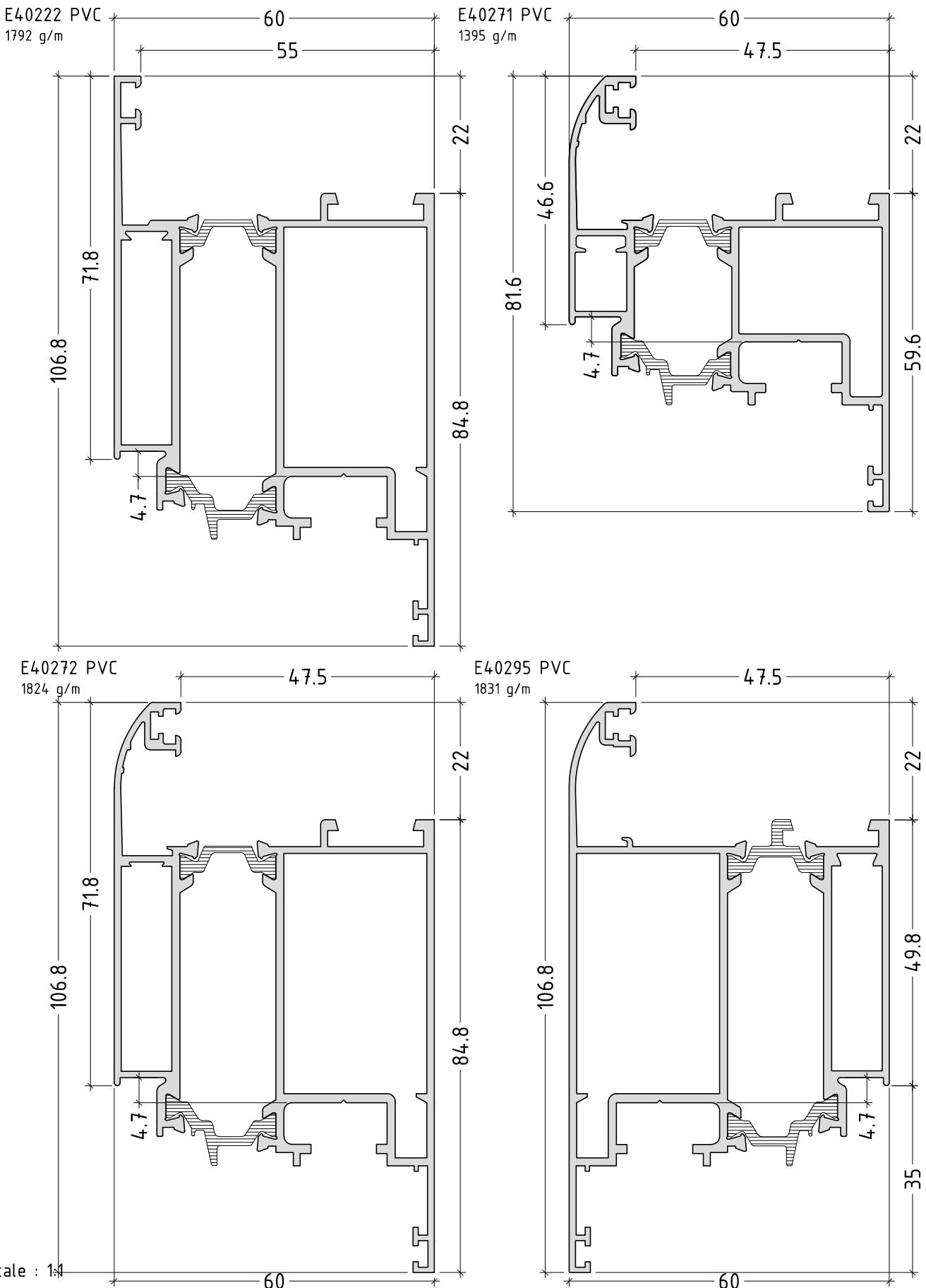
E40221 PVC  
1374 g/m



scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

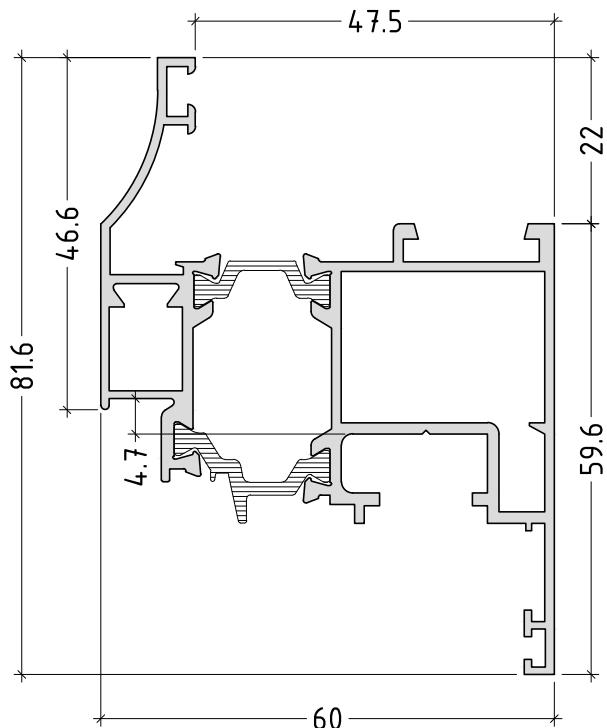
**E40**



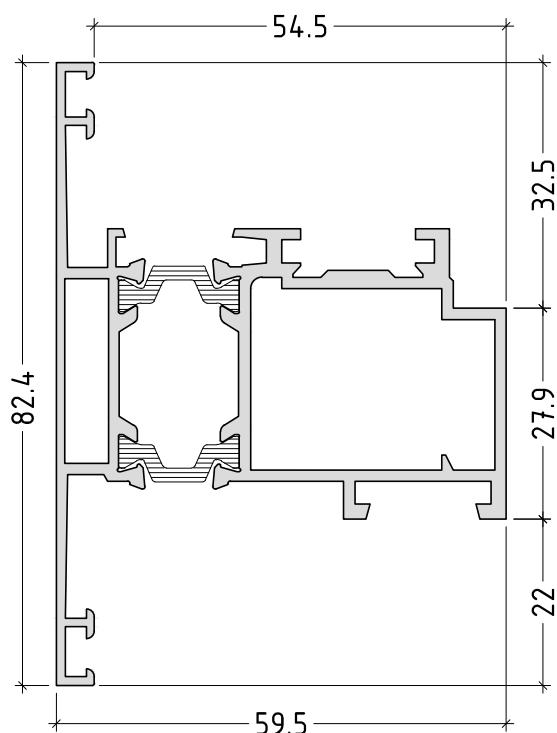
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

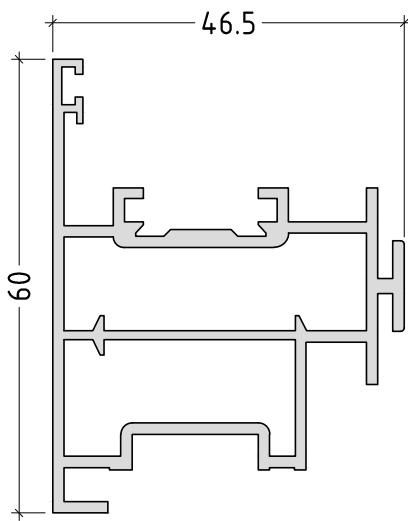
E40275 PVC  
1359 g/m



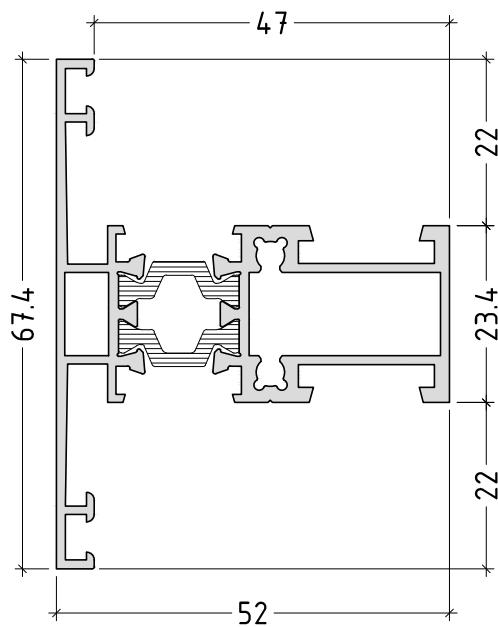
E40230 pivot mech.  
1460 g/m



E40530 pivot mech.  
1099 g/m



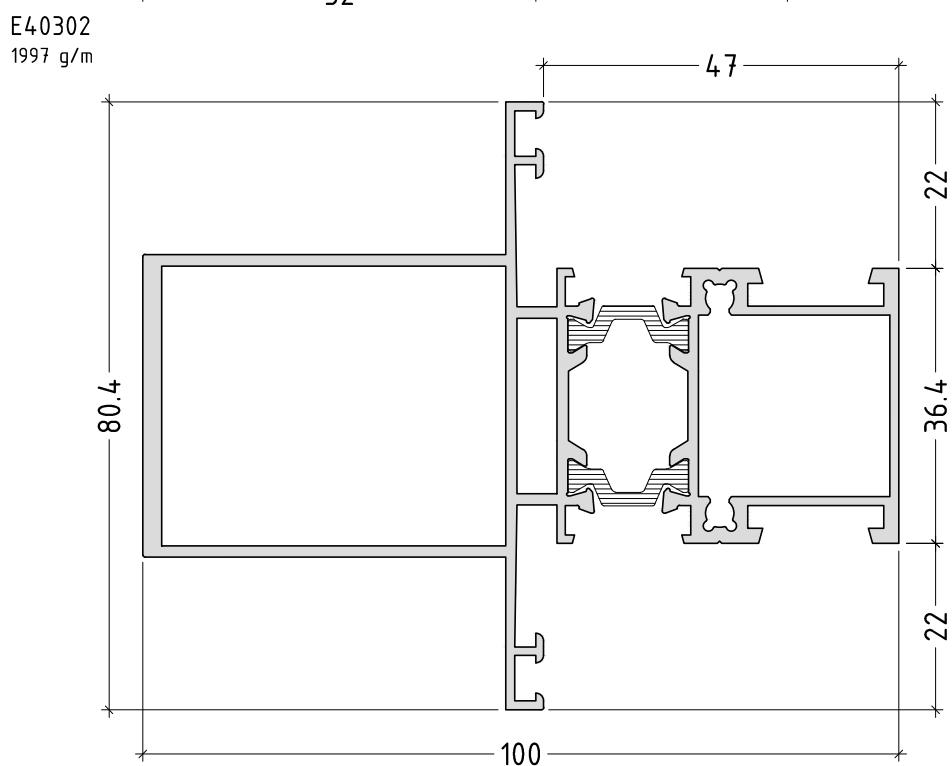
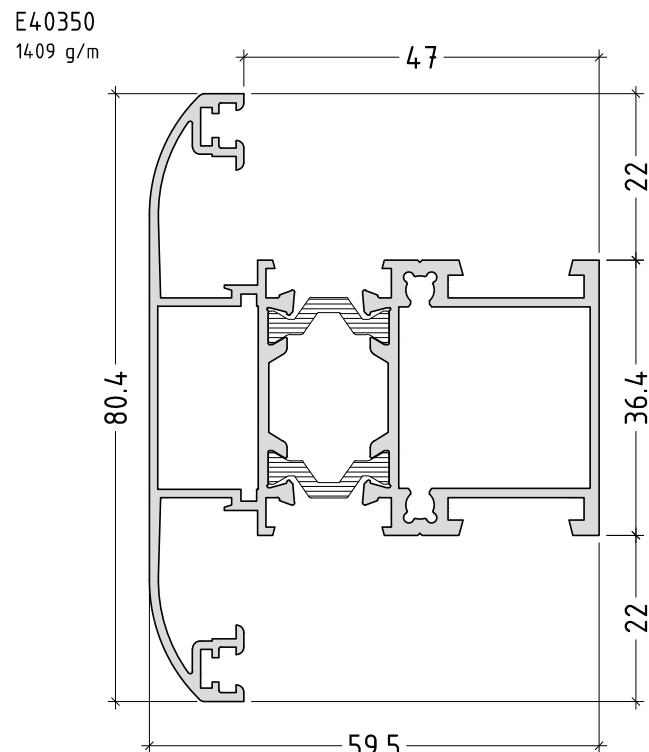
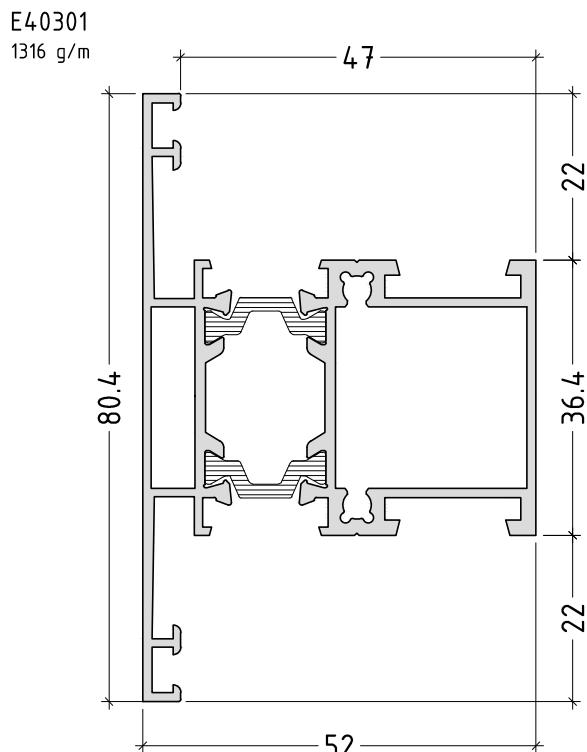
E40300  
1114 g/m



scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

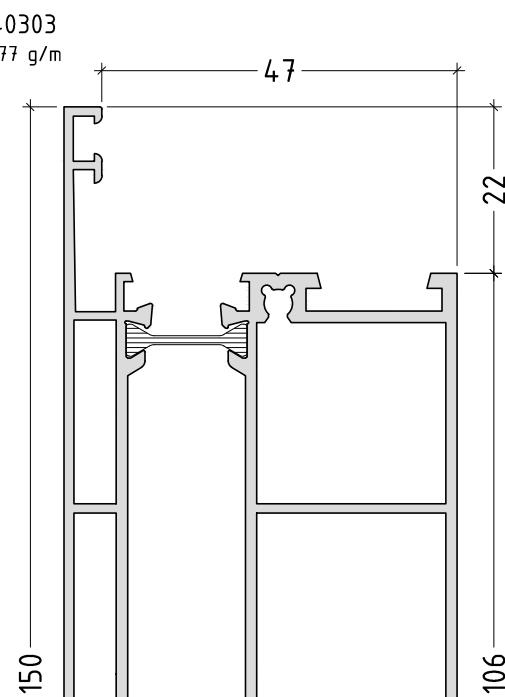
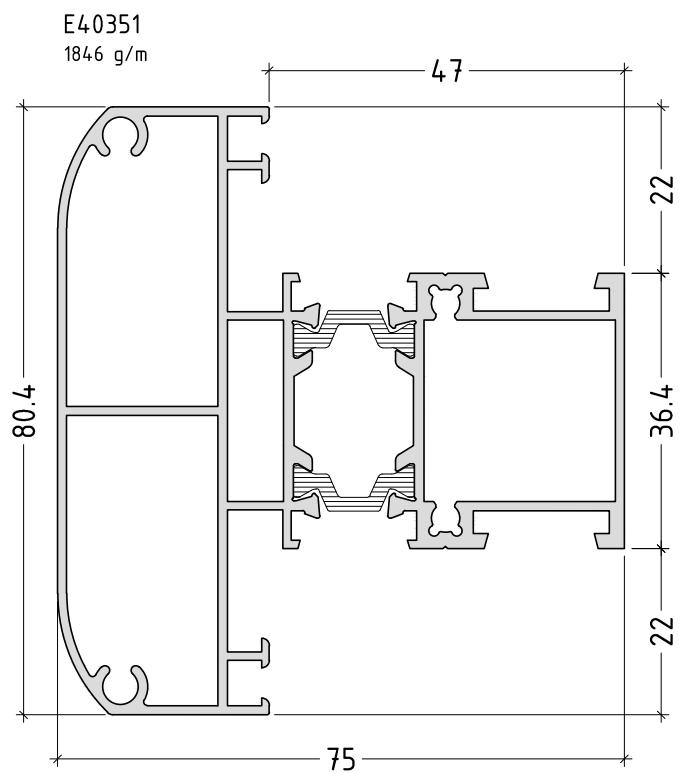
**E40**



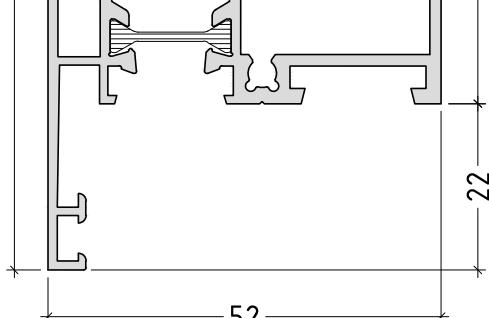
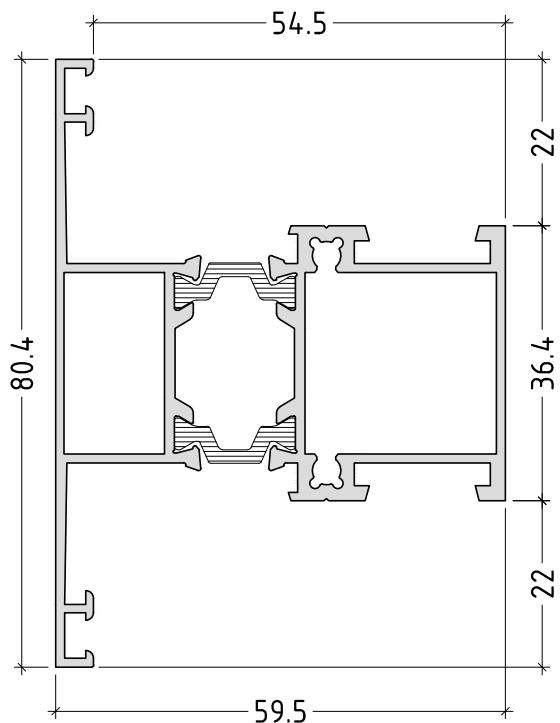
scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



E40340 straight sashes  
1330 g/m

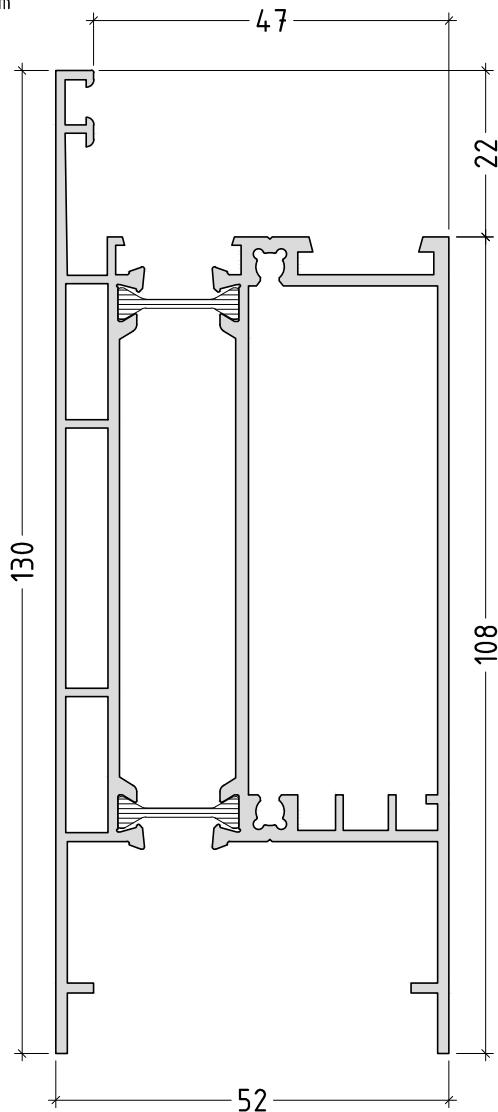


scale : 1:1

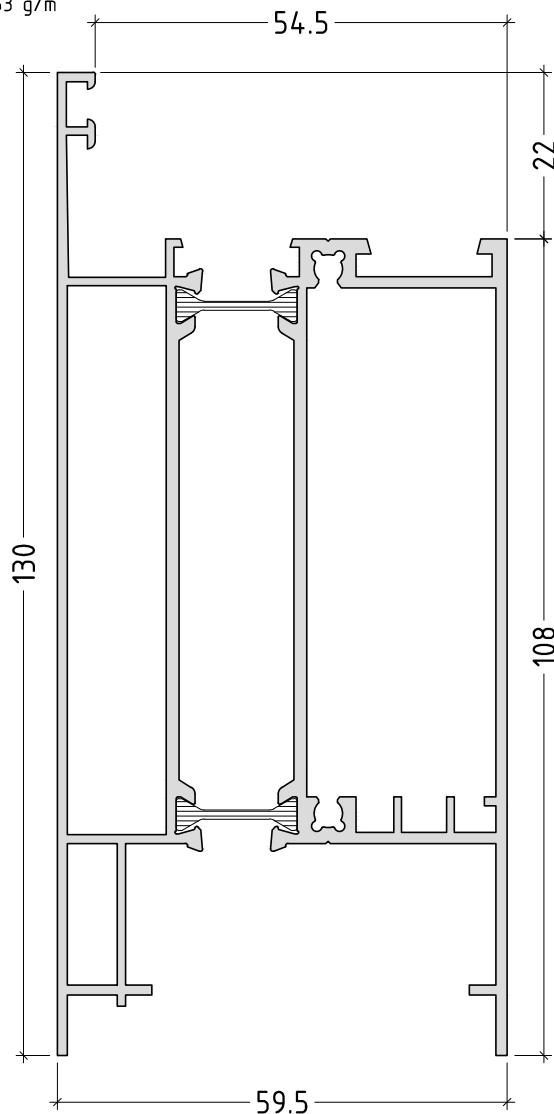
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

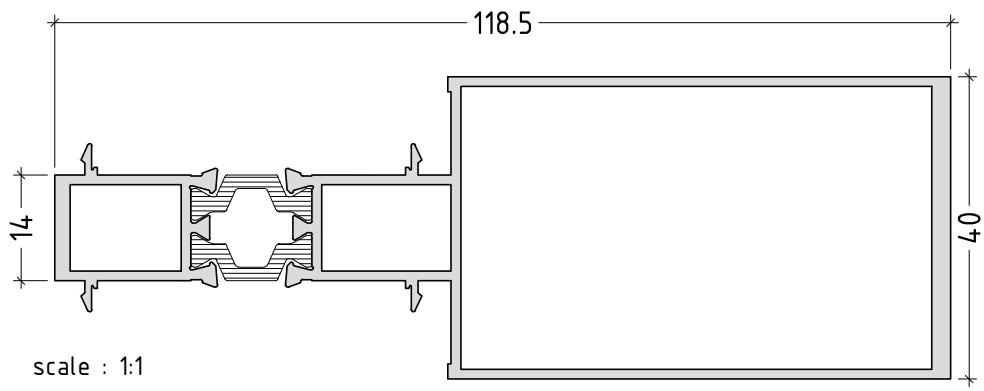
E40331  
2248 g/m



E40330 straight sashes  
2363 g/m

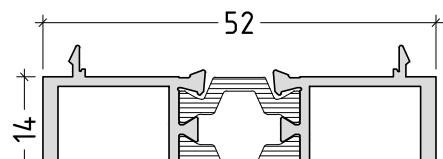


E40656  
1524 g/m



scale : 1:1

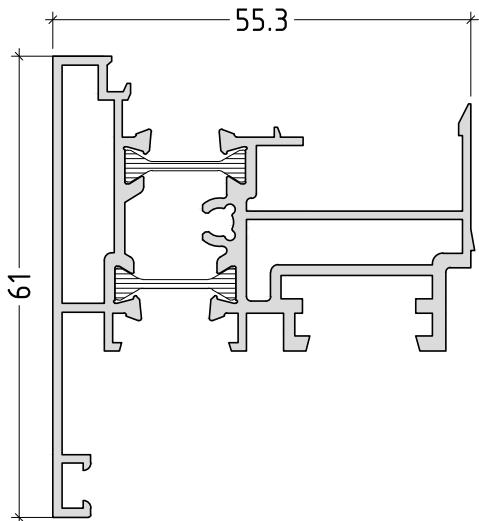
E40655  
730 g/m



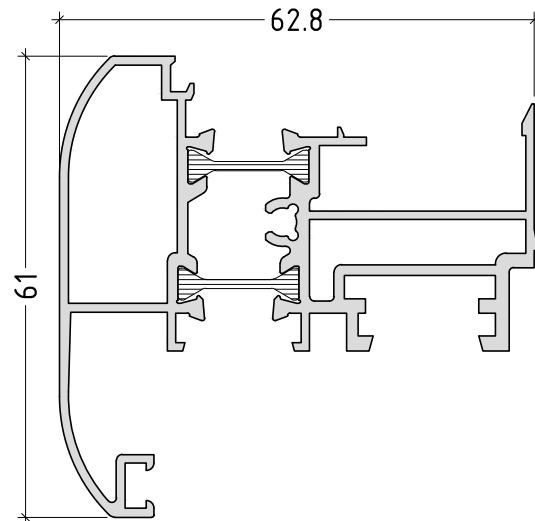
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

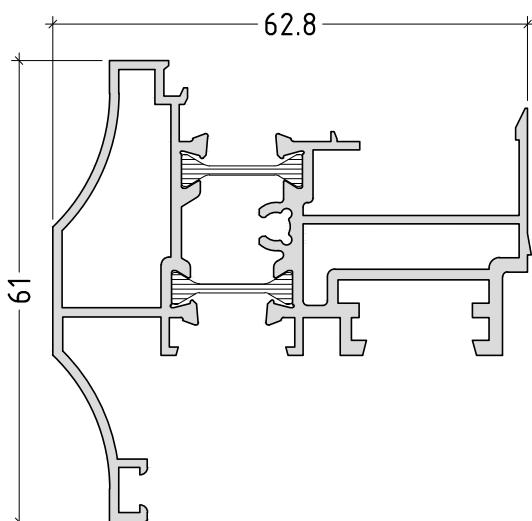
E40500  
1194 g/m



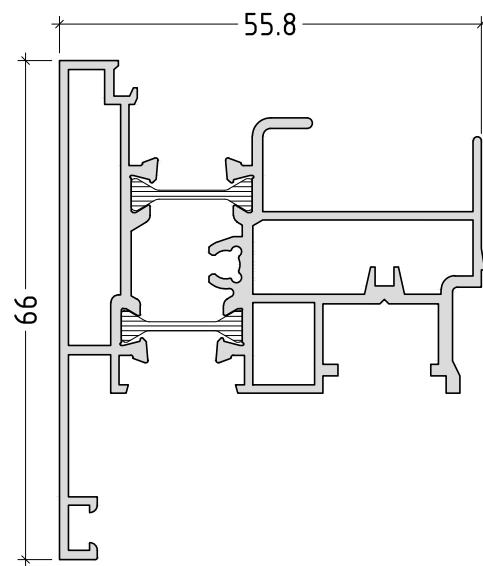
E40550  
1264 g/m



E40580  
1238 g/m



E40540 PVC  
1187 g/m

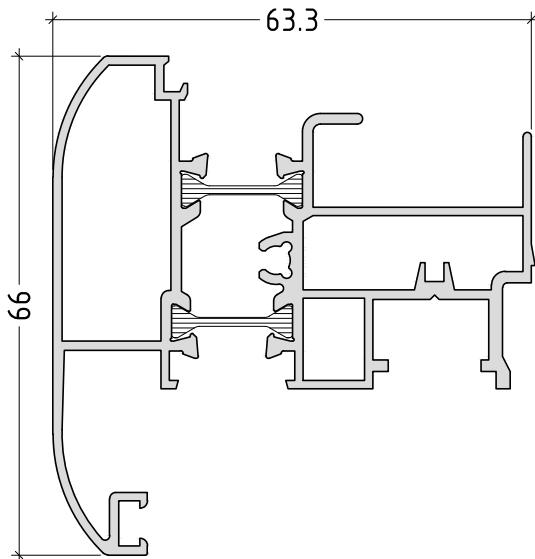


scale : 1:1

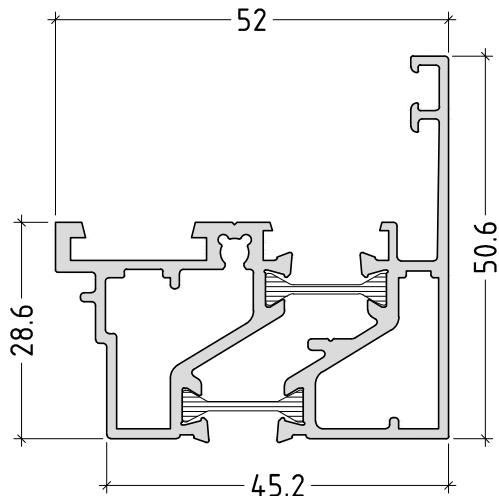
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

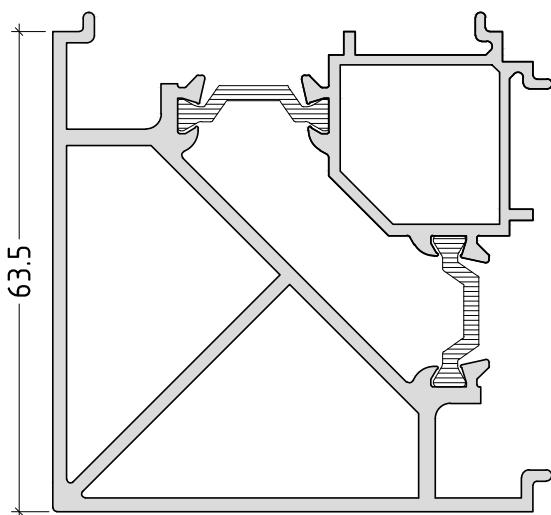
E40590 PVC  
1328 g/m



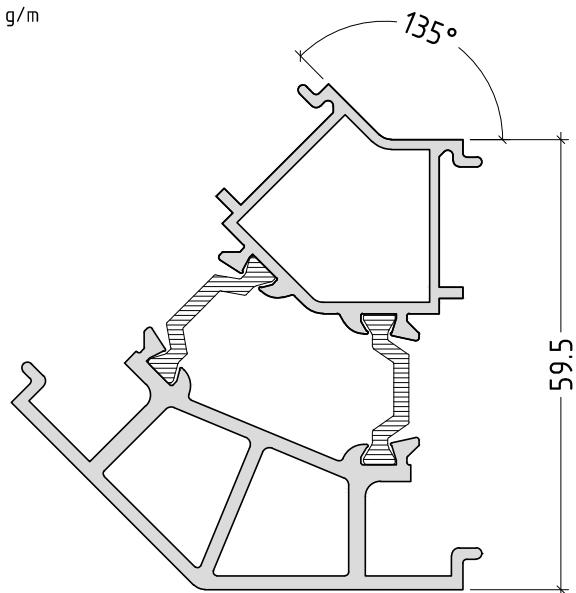
E40171 reverse profile  
1140 g/m



E40600  
2038 g/m



E40601  
1549 g/m

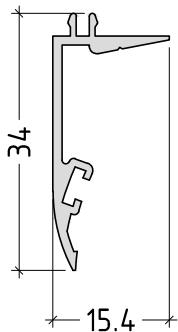


scale : 1:1

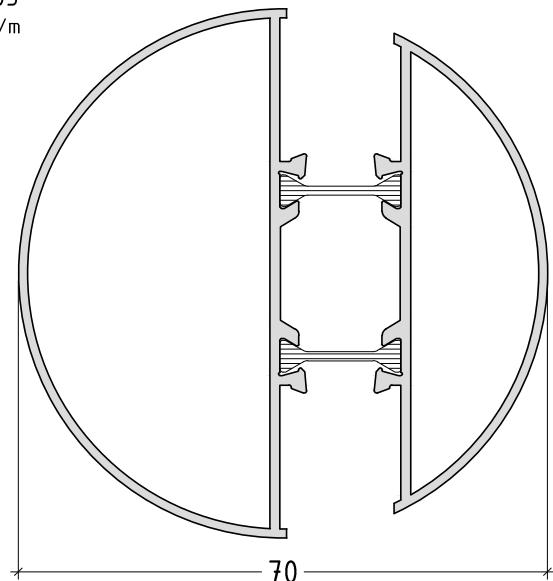
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

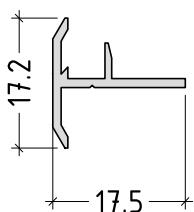
E40602  
203 g/m



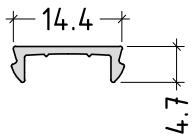
E40603  
1276 g/m



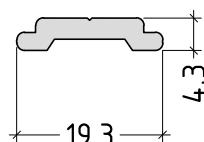
E40604  
113 g/m



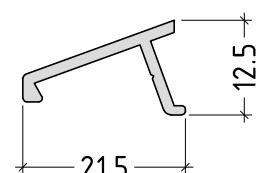
E23600  
66.5 g/m



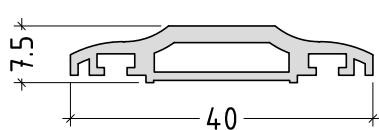
E2308  
159 g/m



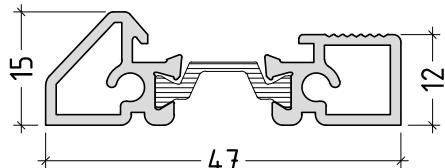
E2357  
144 g/m



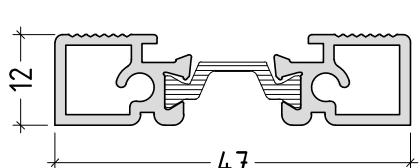
E40650  
338 g/m



E40800  
541 g/m



E40801  
528 g/m

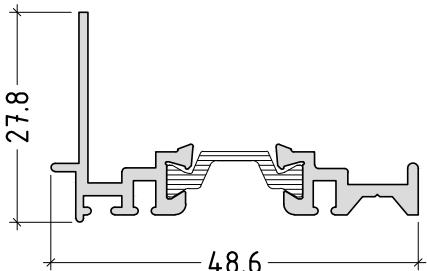


scale : 1:1

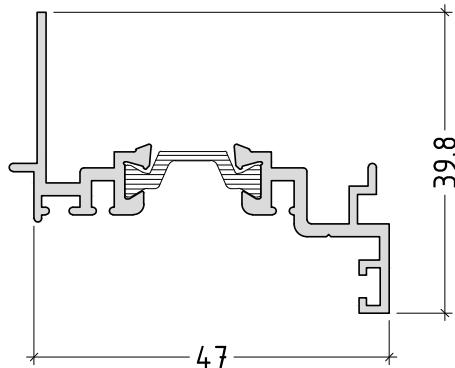
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

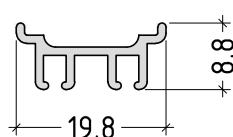
E40810  
480 g/m



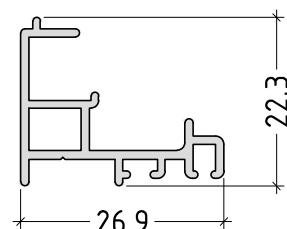
E40811  
555 g/m



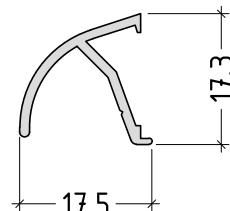
E40812  
135 g/m



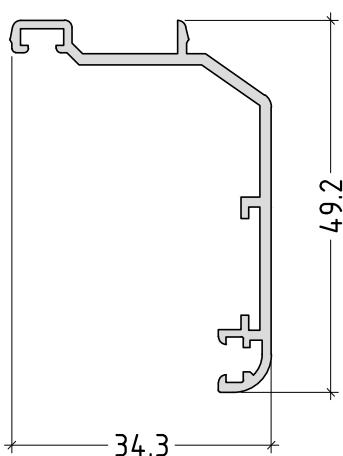
E40813  
265 g/m



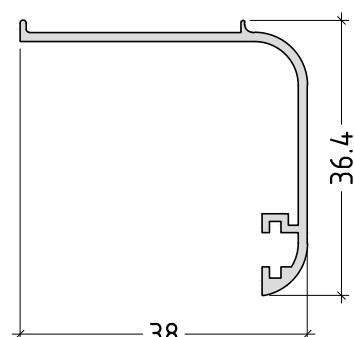
E40820  
143 g/m



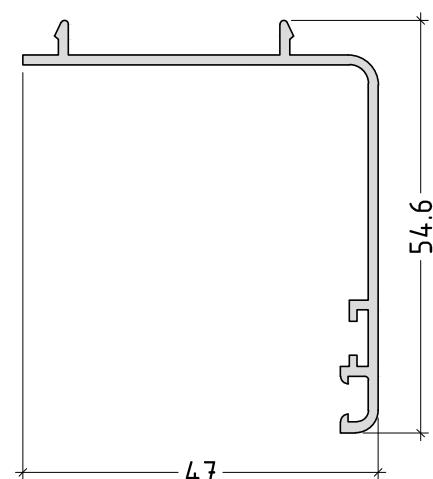
E40605  
381 g/m



E5366  
269 g/m



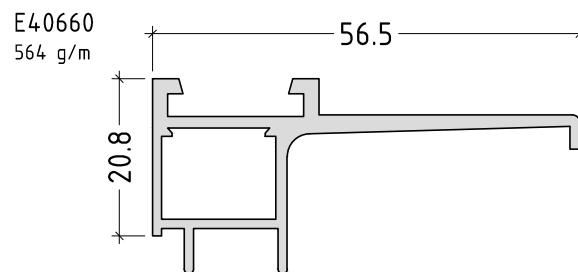
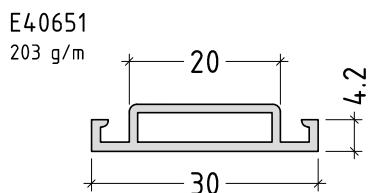
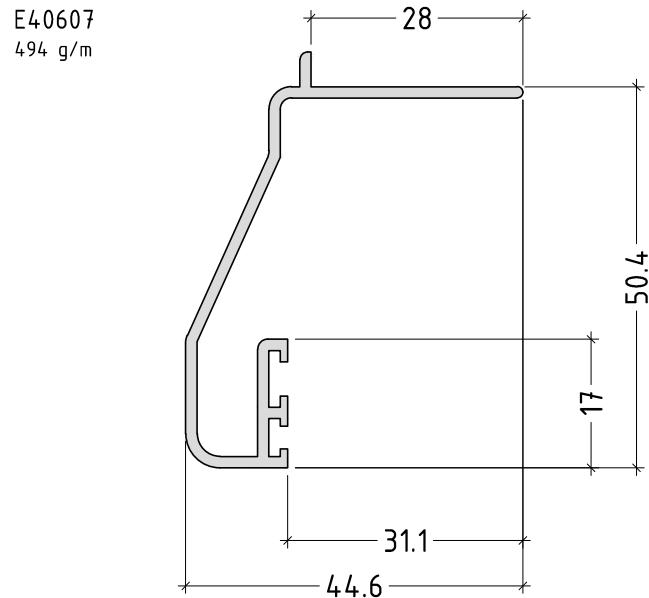
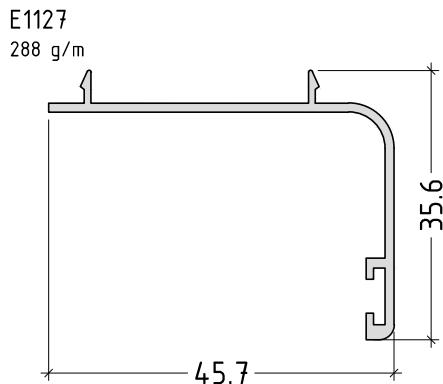
E1115  
408 g/m



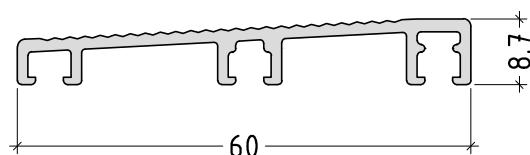
scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

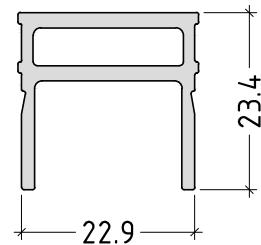
**E40**



E40821  
416 g/m



E40910  
427 g/m



scale : 1:1

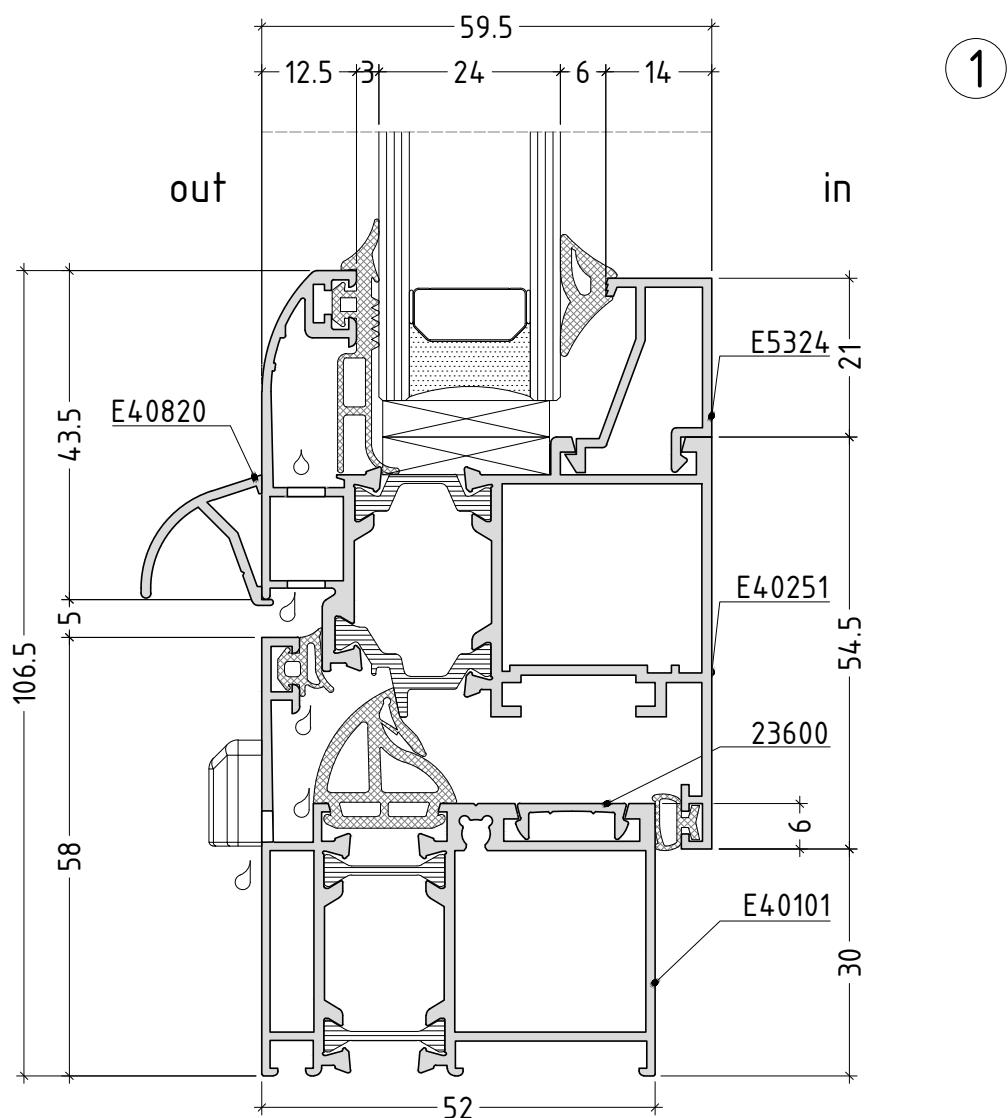
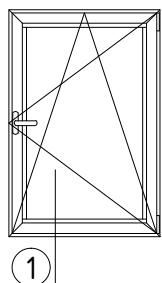
# SECTIONS

SECTIONS / DETAILS

# opening system with thermal break

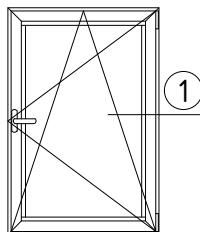
**E40**

inward opening

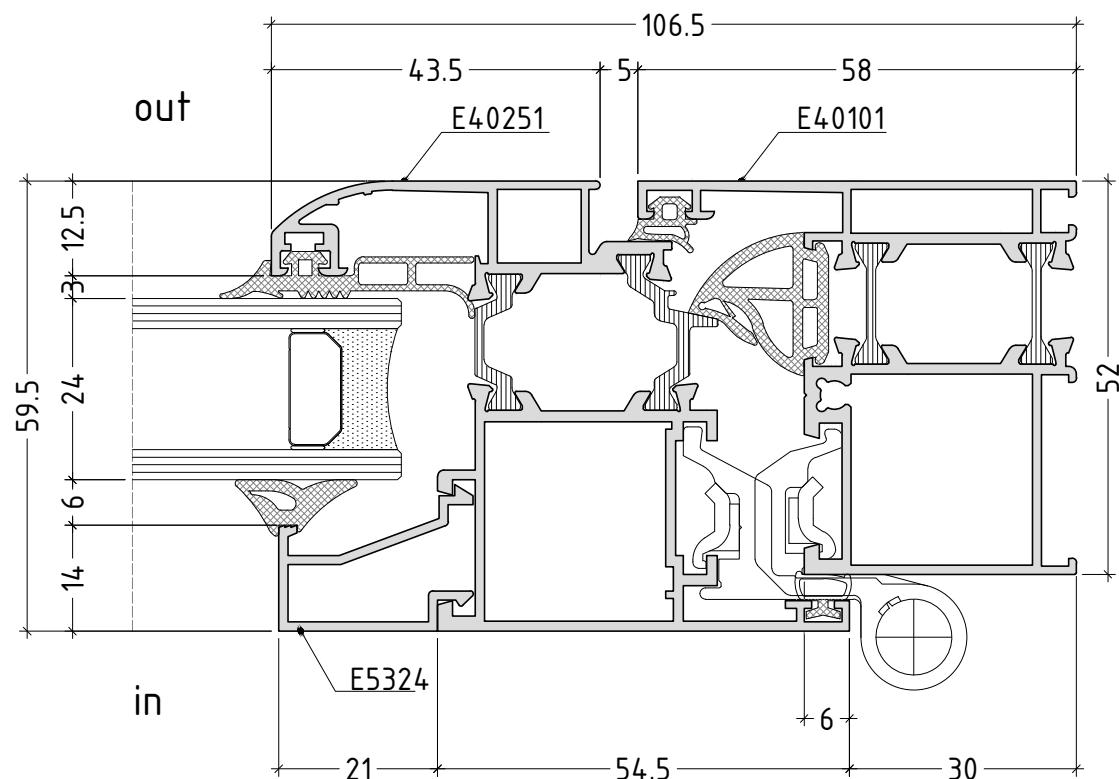


scale : 1:1

inward opening



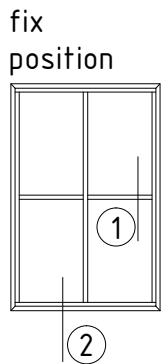
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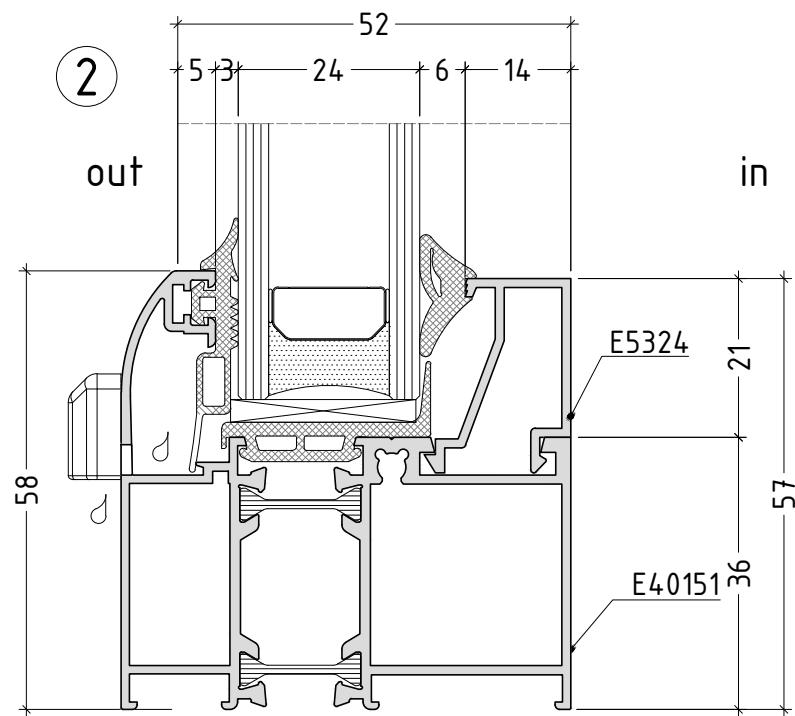
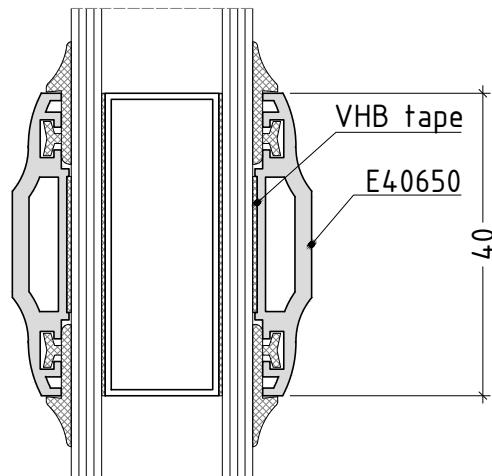
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# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



1

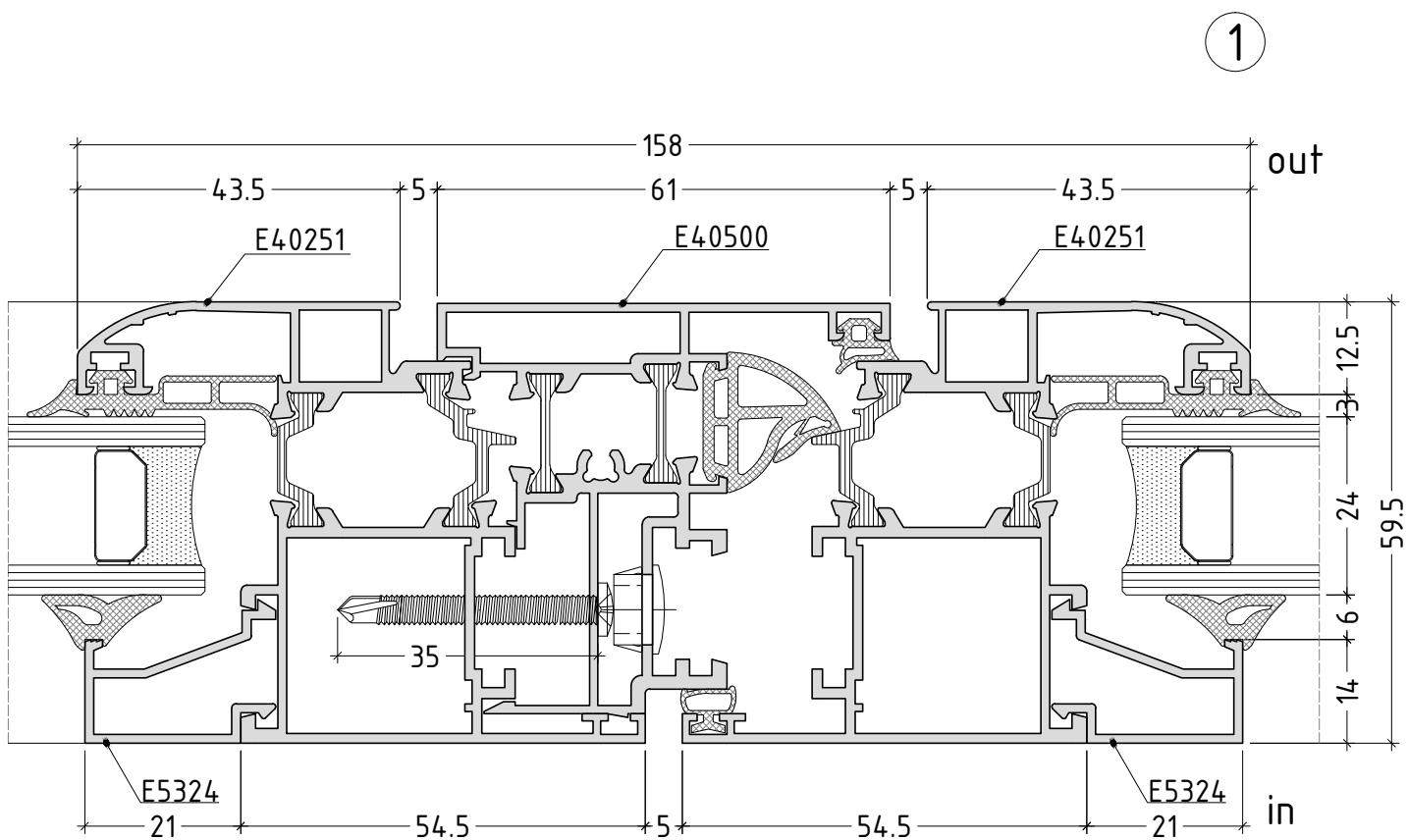
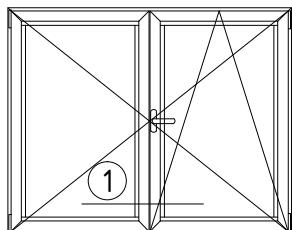


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening

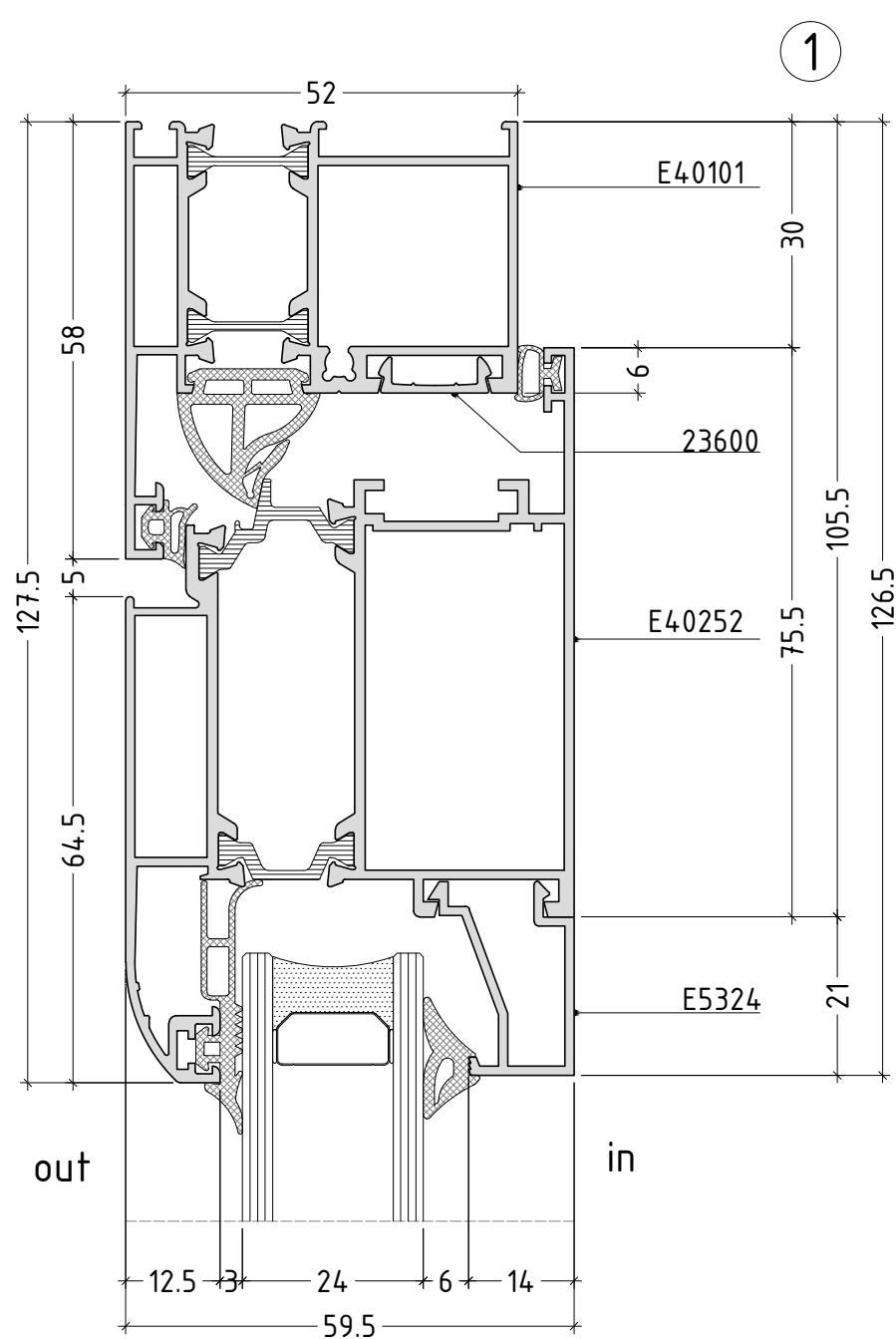
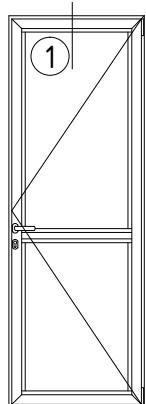


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening

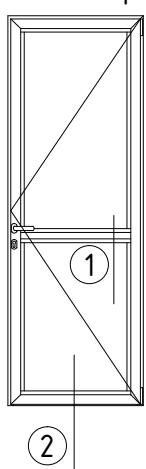


scale : 1:1

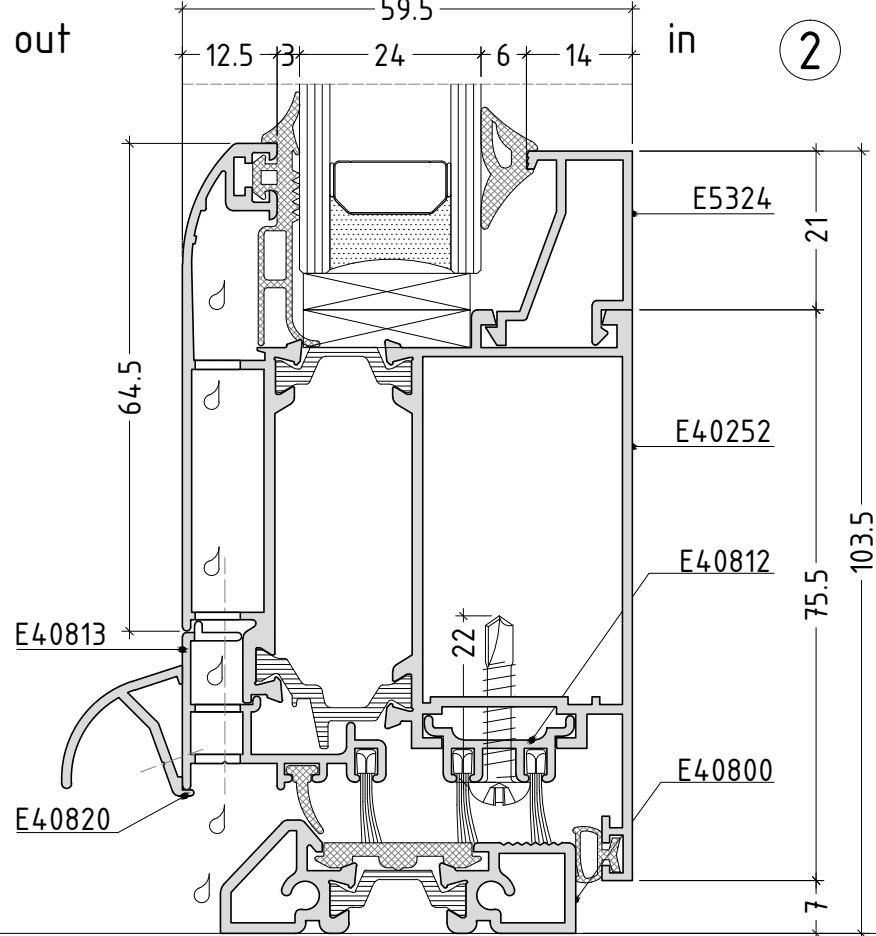
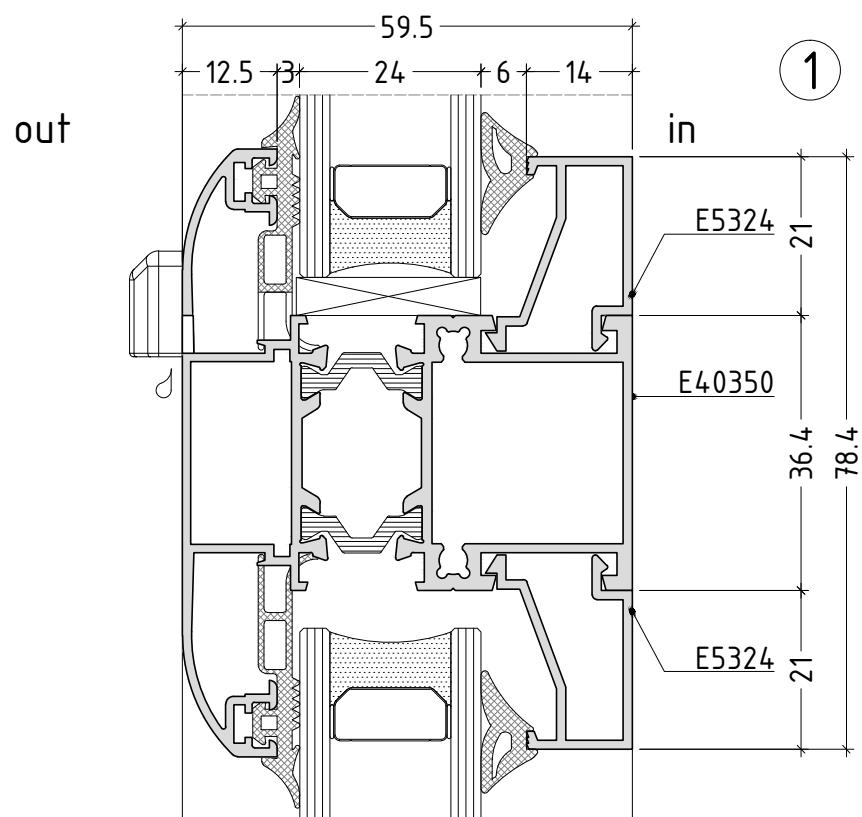
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening



(2)

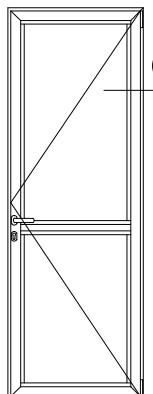


D40-06

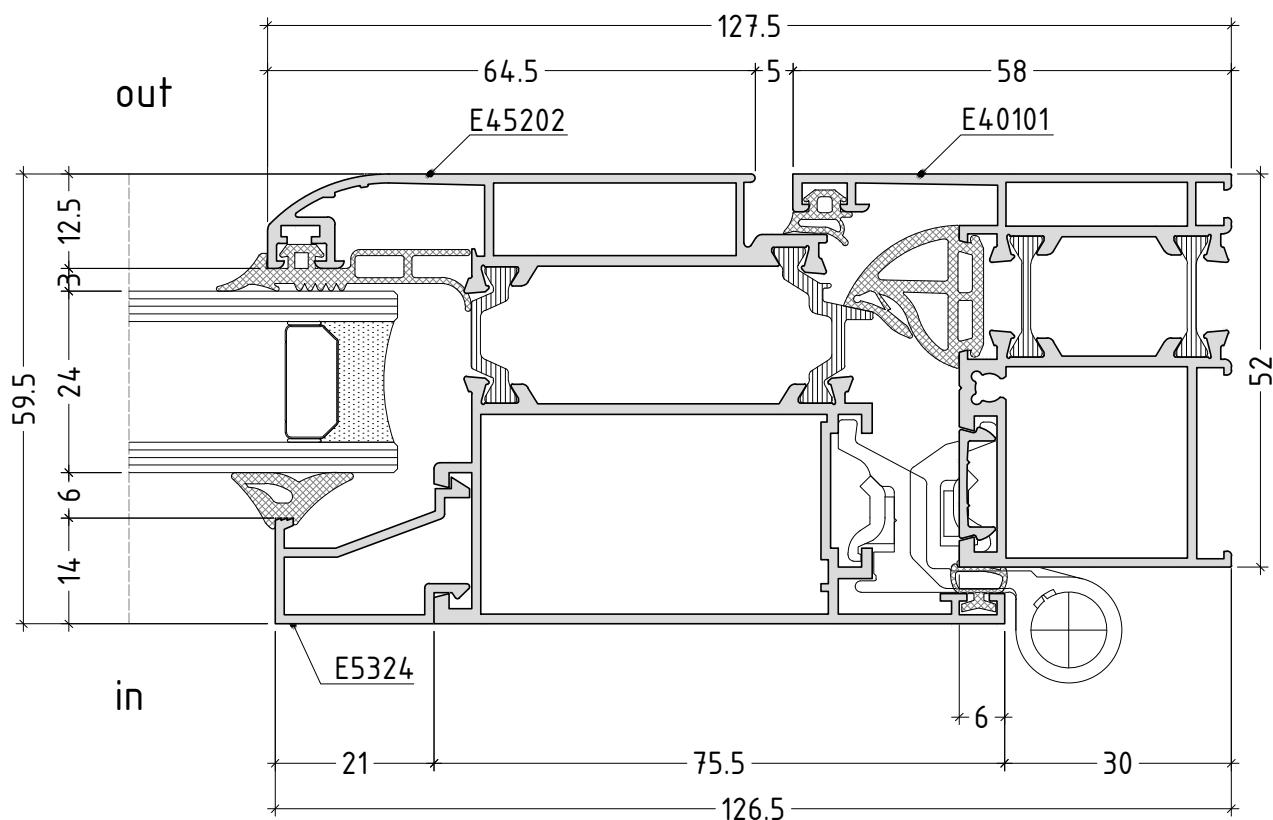
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening



1

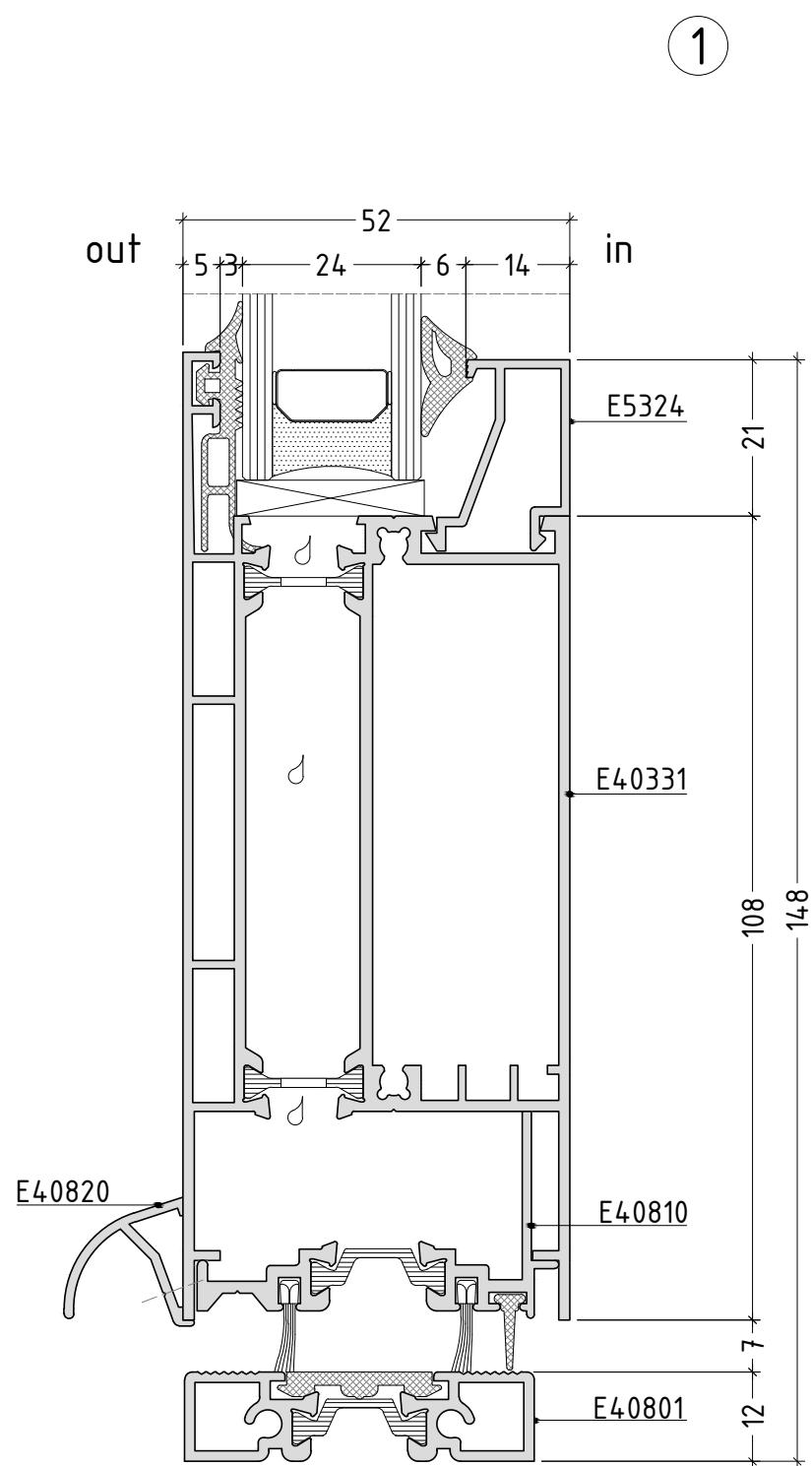
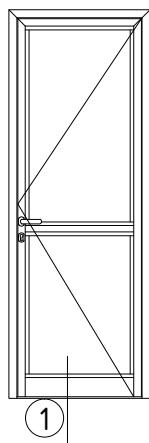


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening

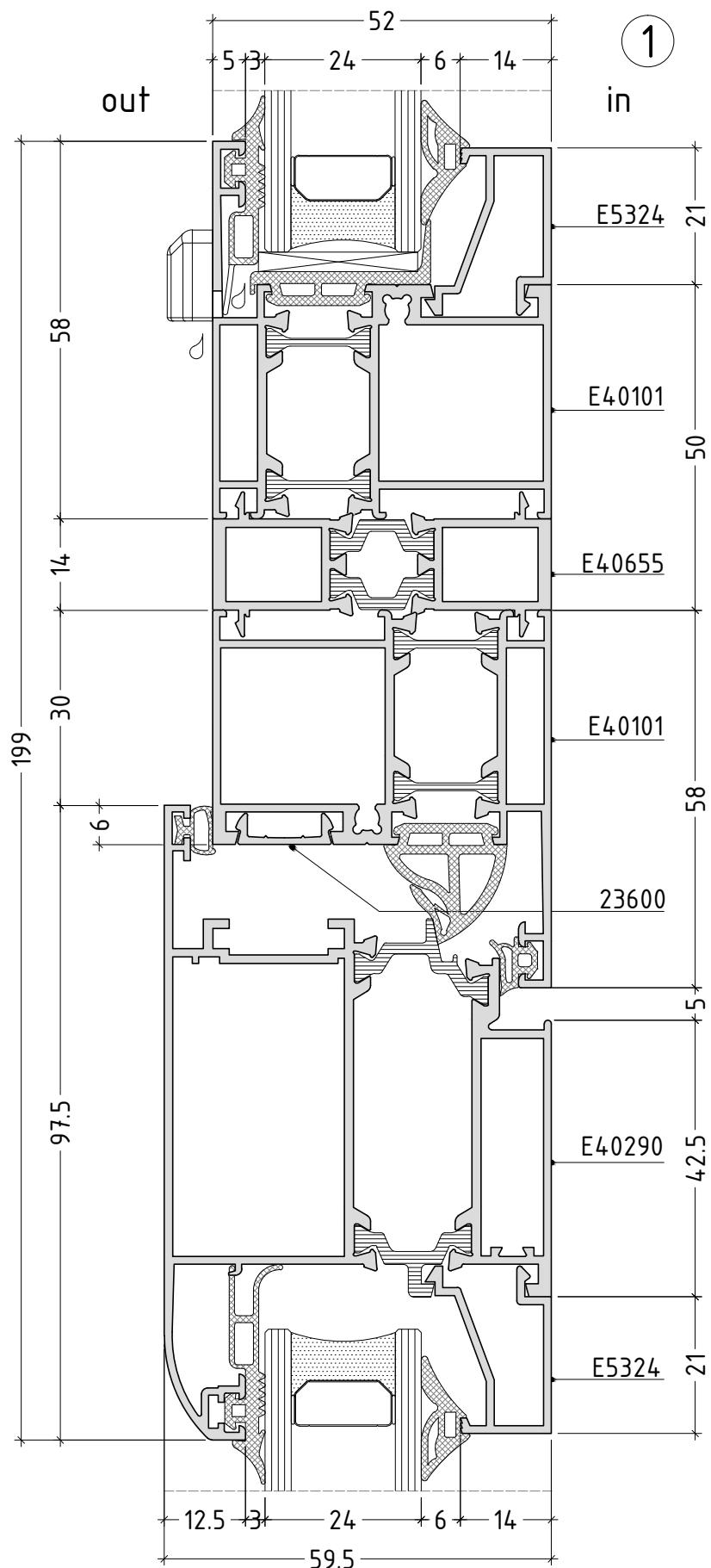
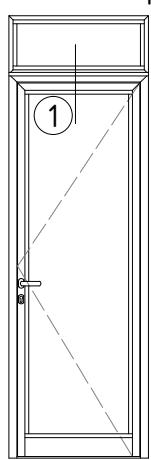


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

outward opening

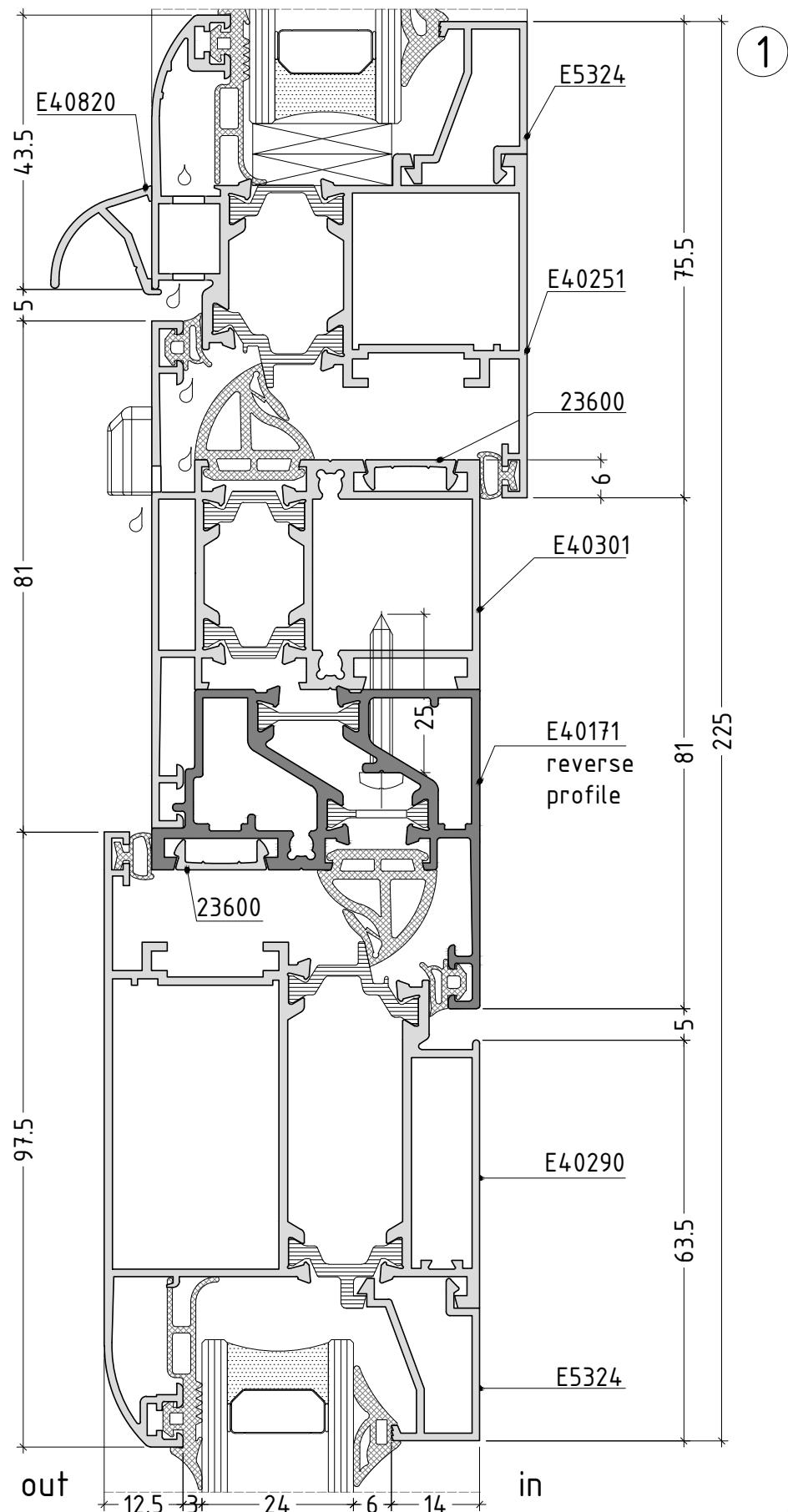
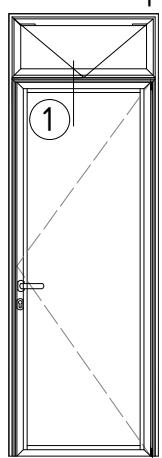


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

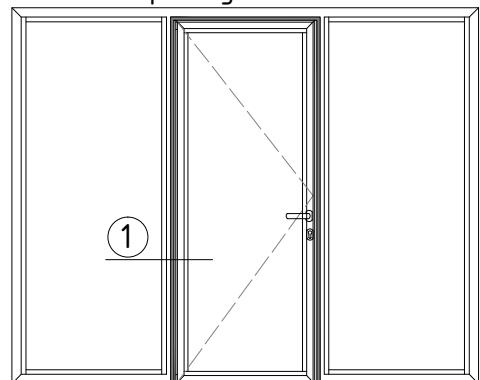
outward opening



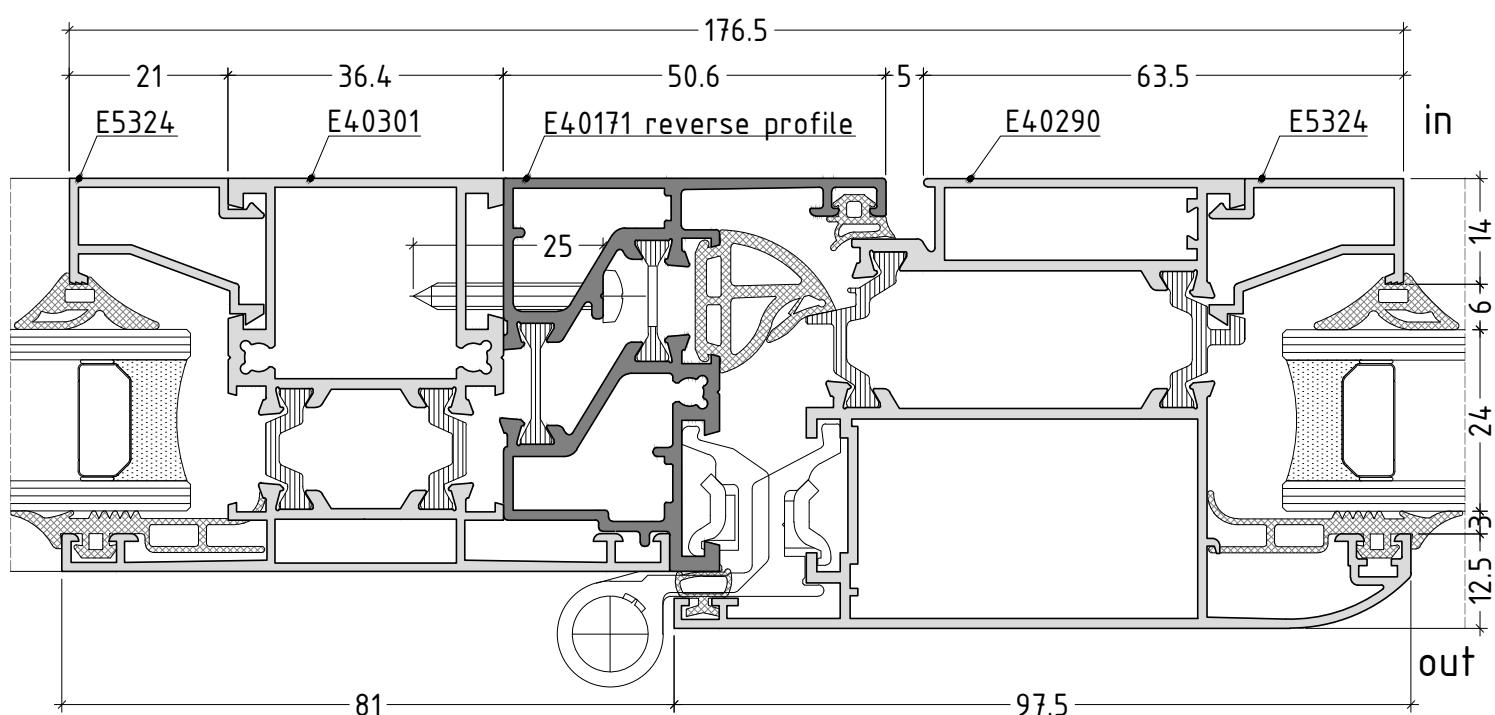
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

outward opening

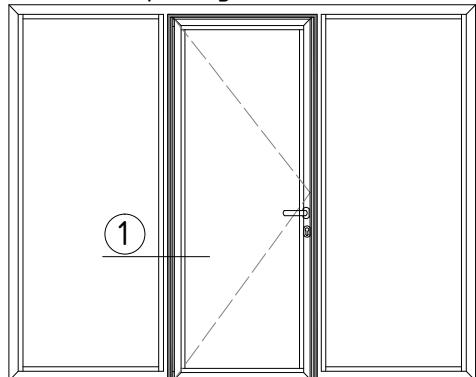


1

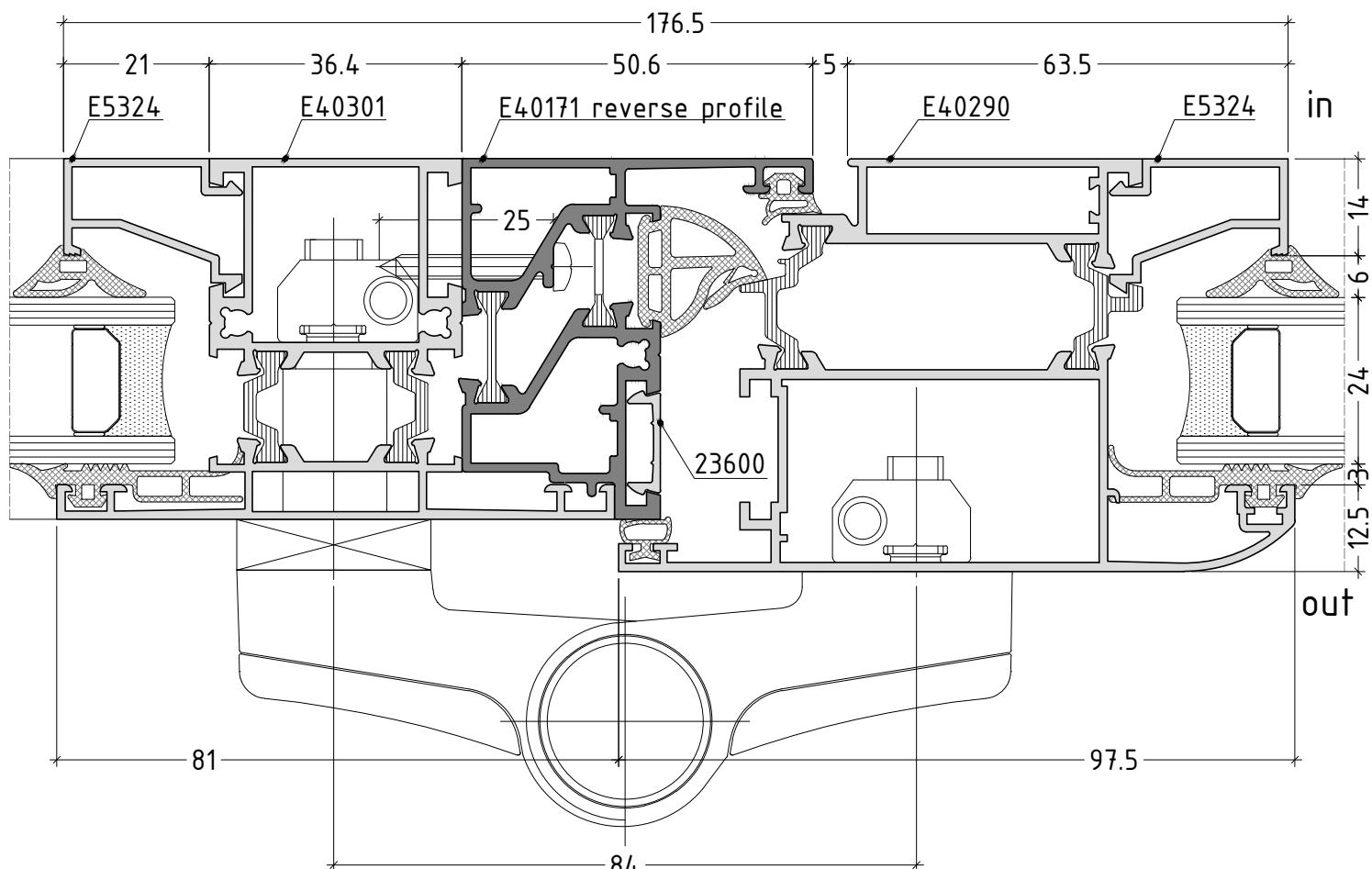


scale : 1:1

outward opening



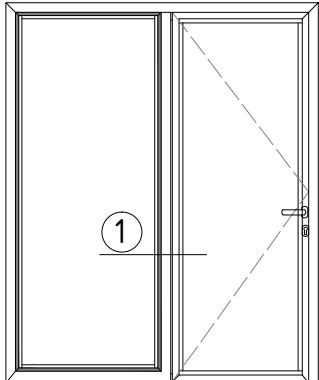
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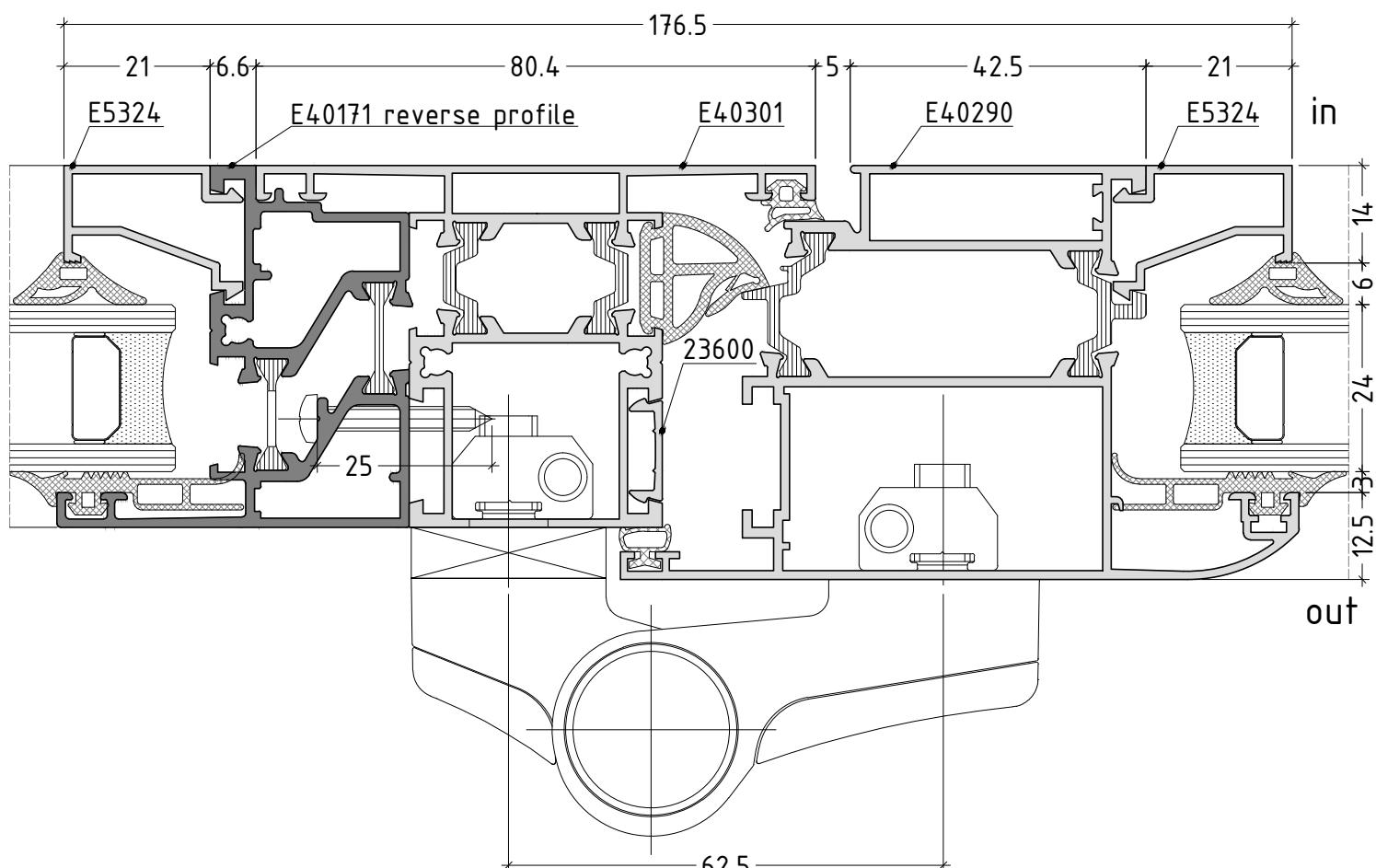
When the hinge and reverse profile are inside the openable part, the distance between axes of hinges has to be 84 mm

scale : 1:1

outward opening



1



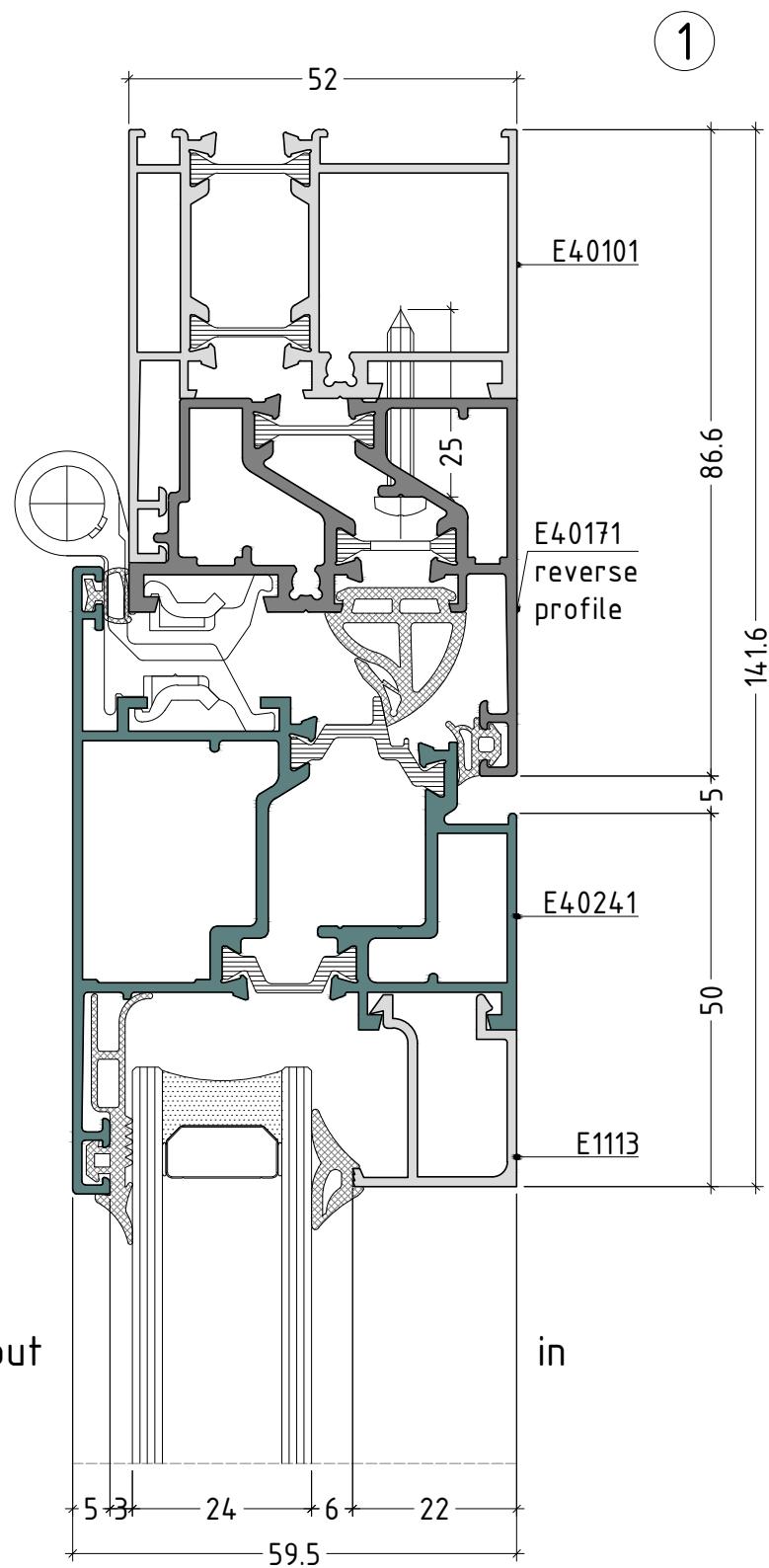
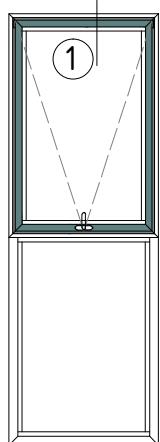
When the hinge and reverse profile are inside the fixed part, the distance between axes of hinges has to be 62,5 mm

scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

outward opening

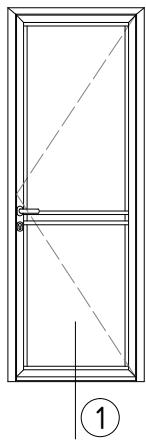


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

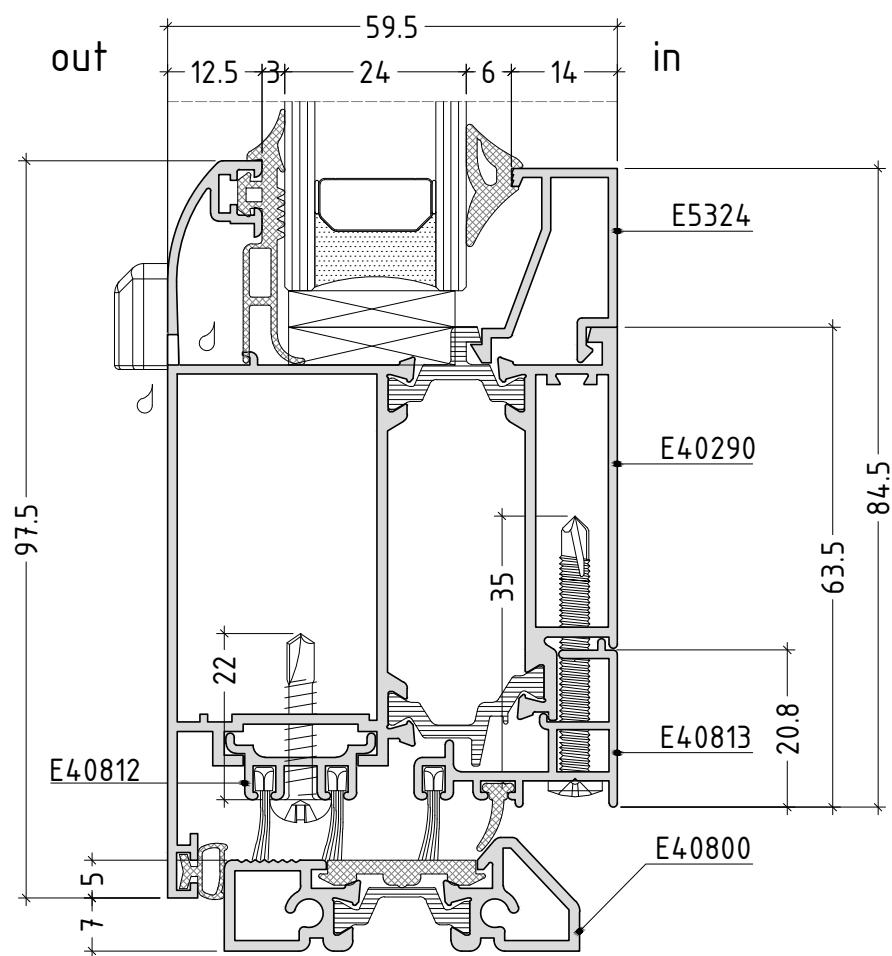
**E40**

outward opening



1

1

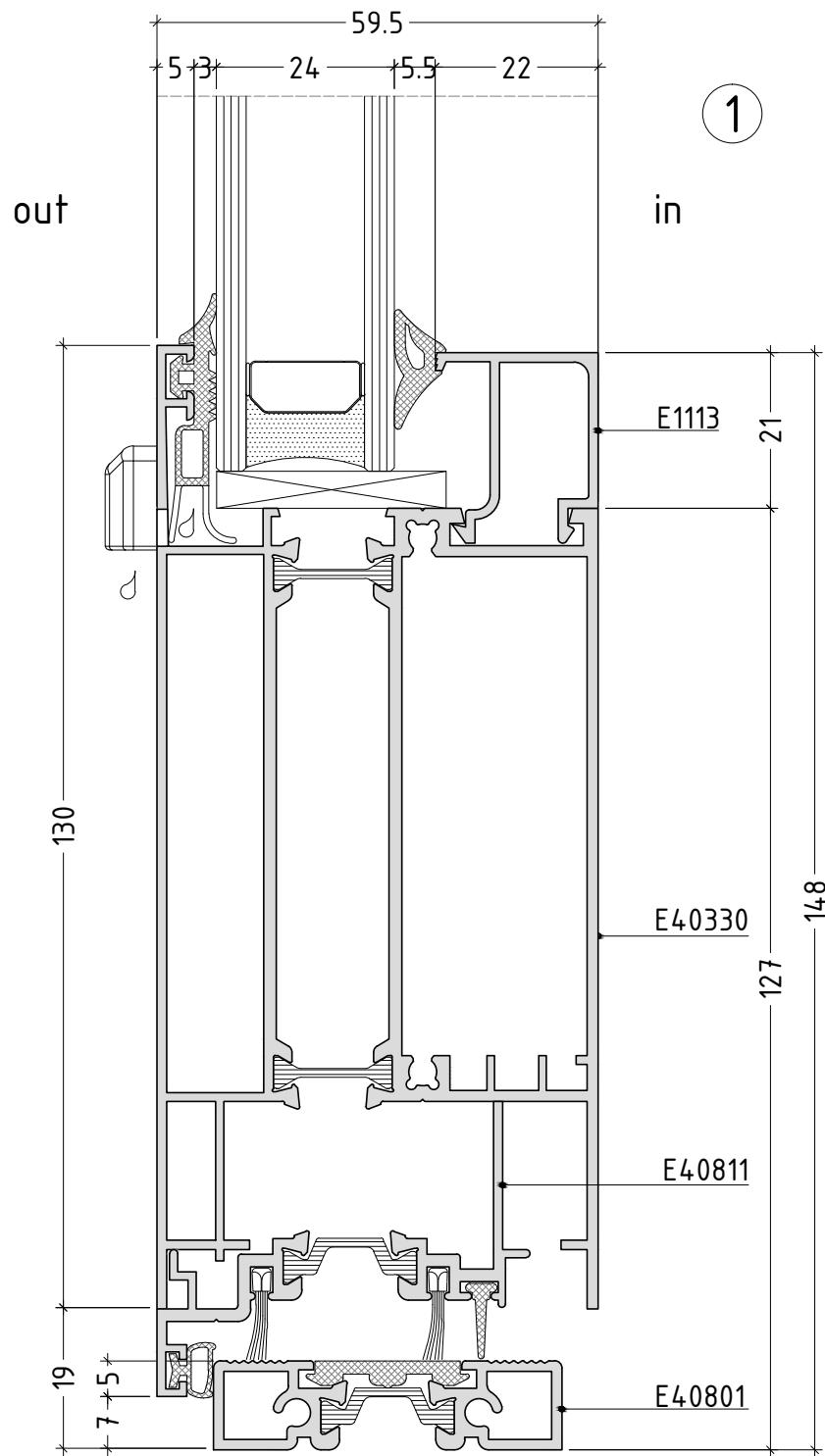
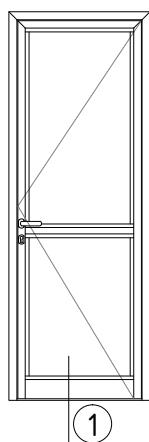


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

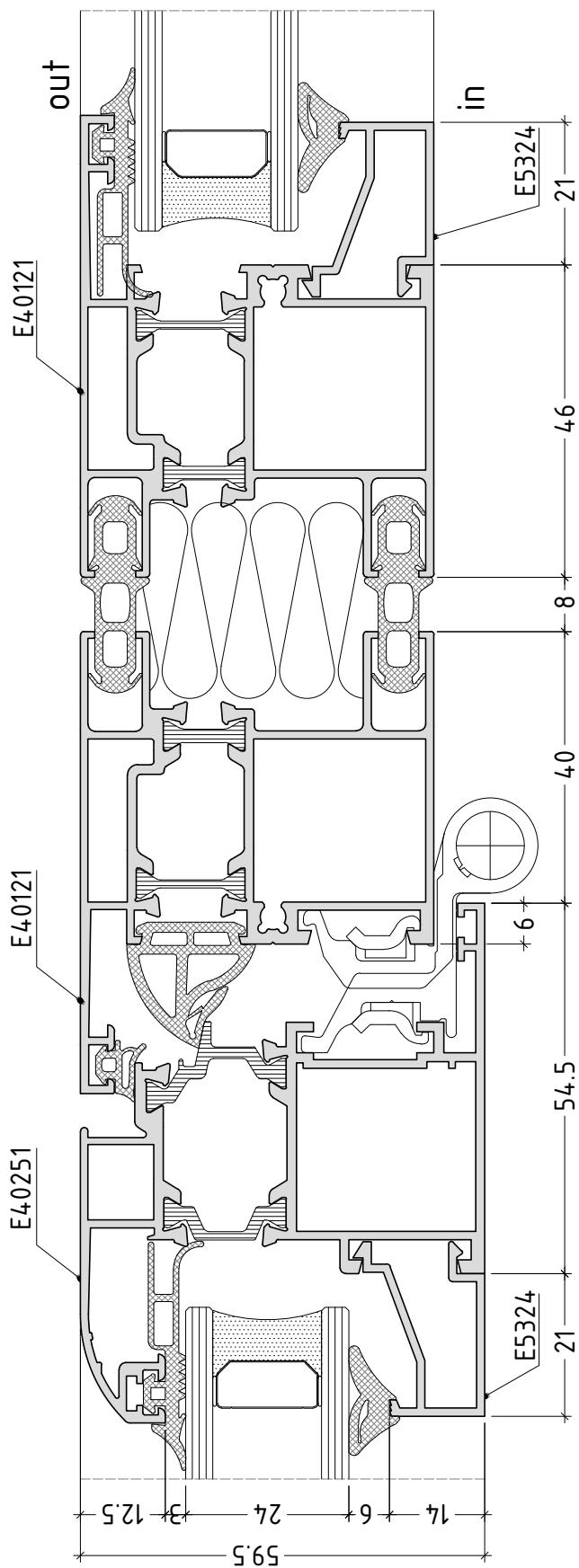
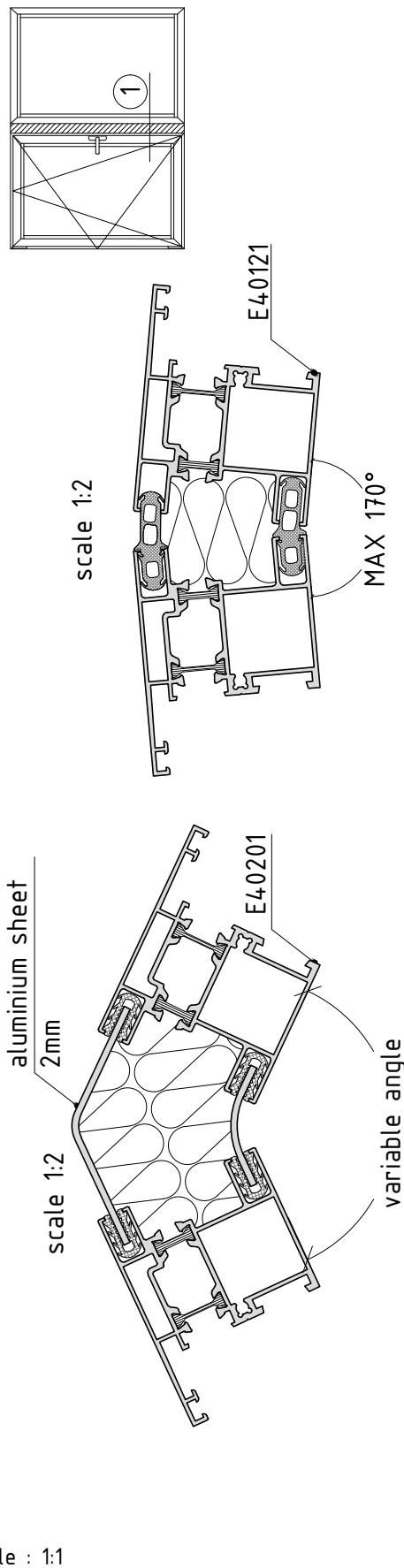
outward opening



scale : 1:1

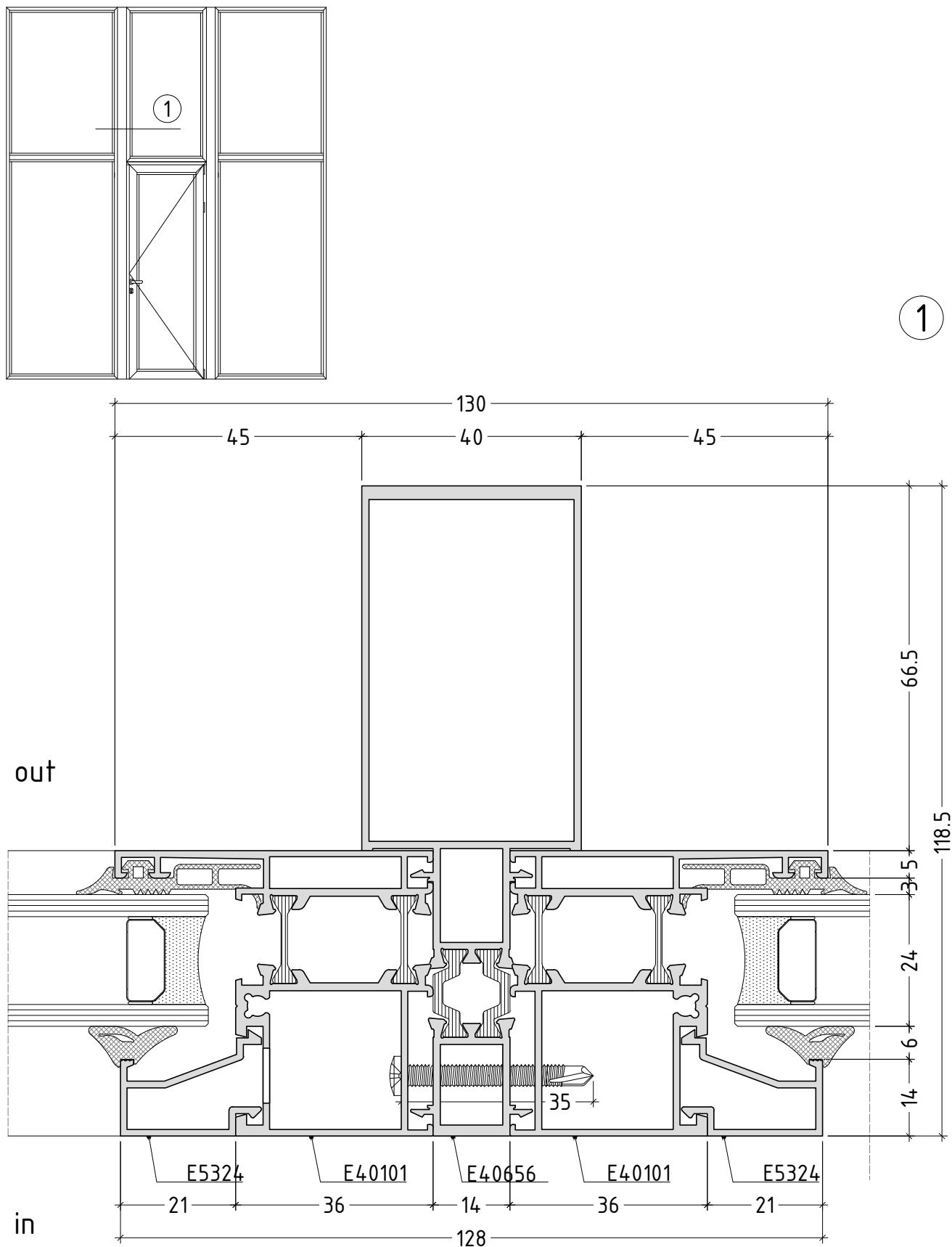
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



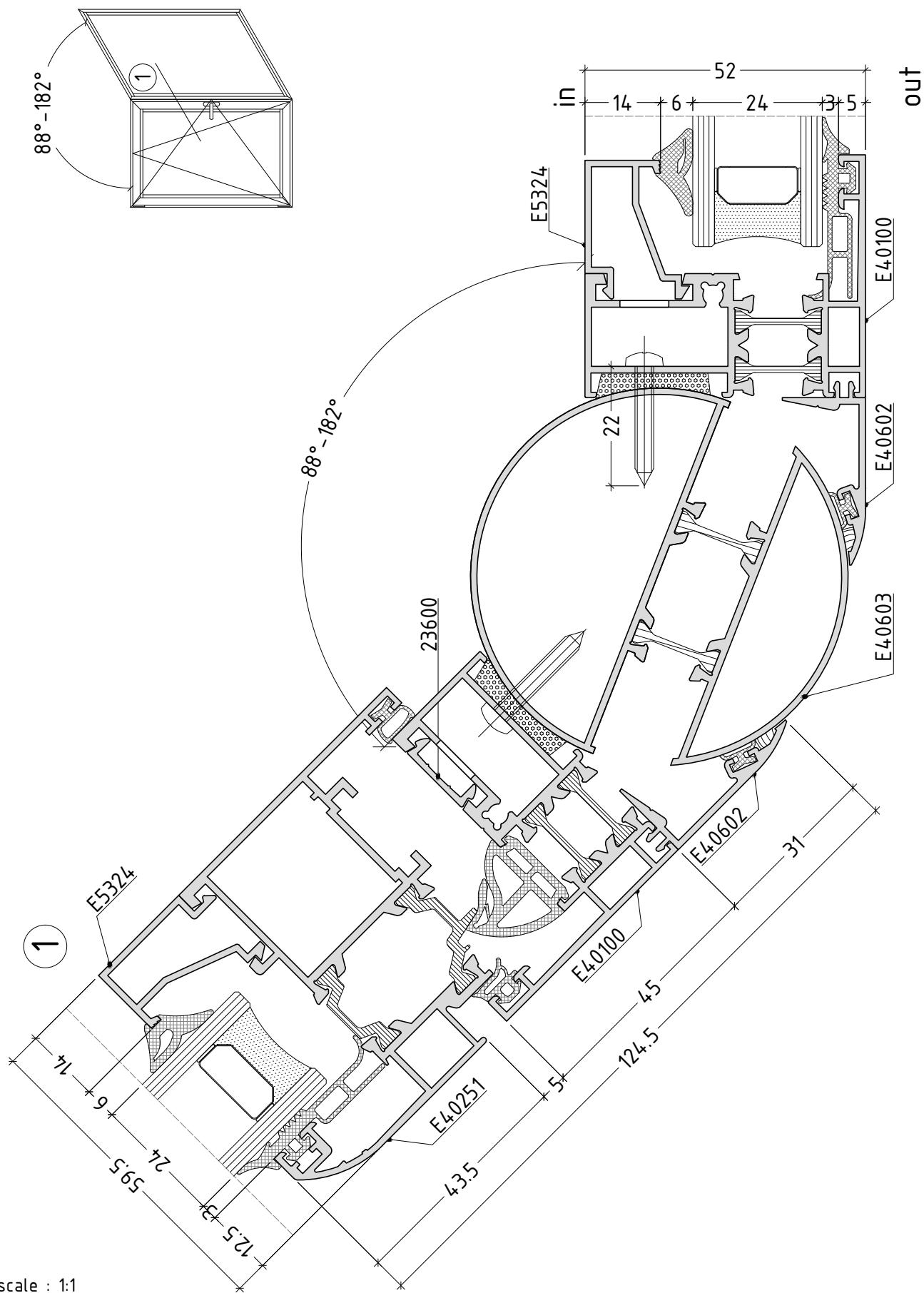
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



## **opening system with thermal break**

E40

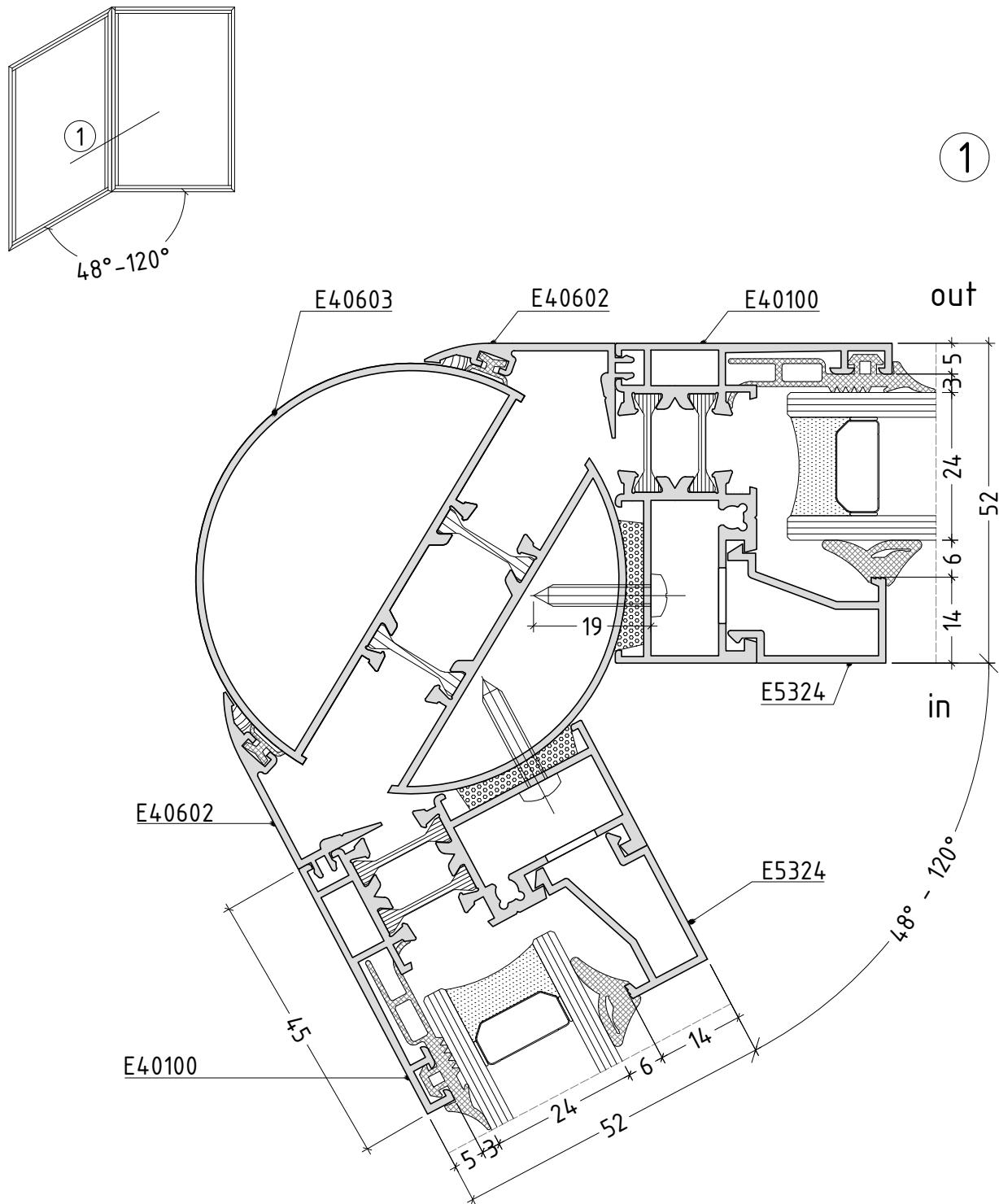


E40 technical catalogue  
2014

*ETEM*

## **opening system with thermal break**

E40



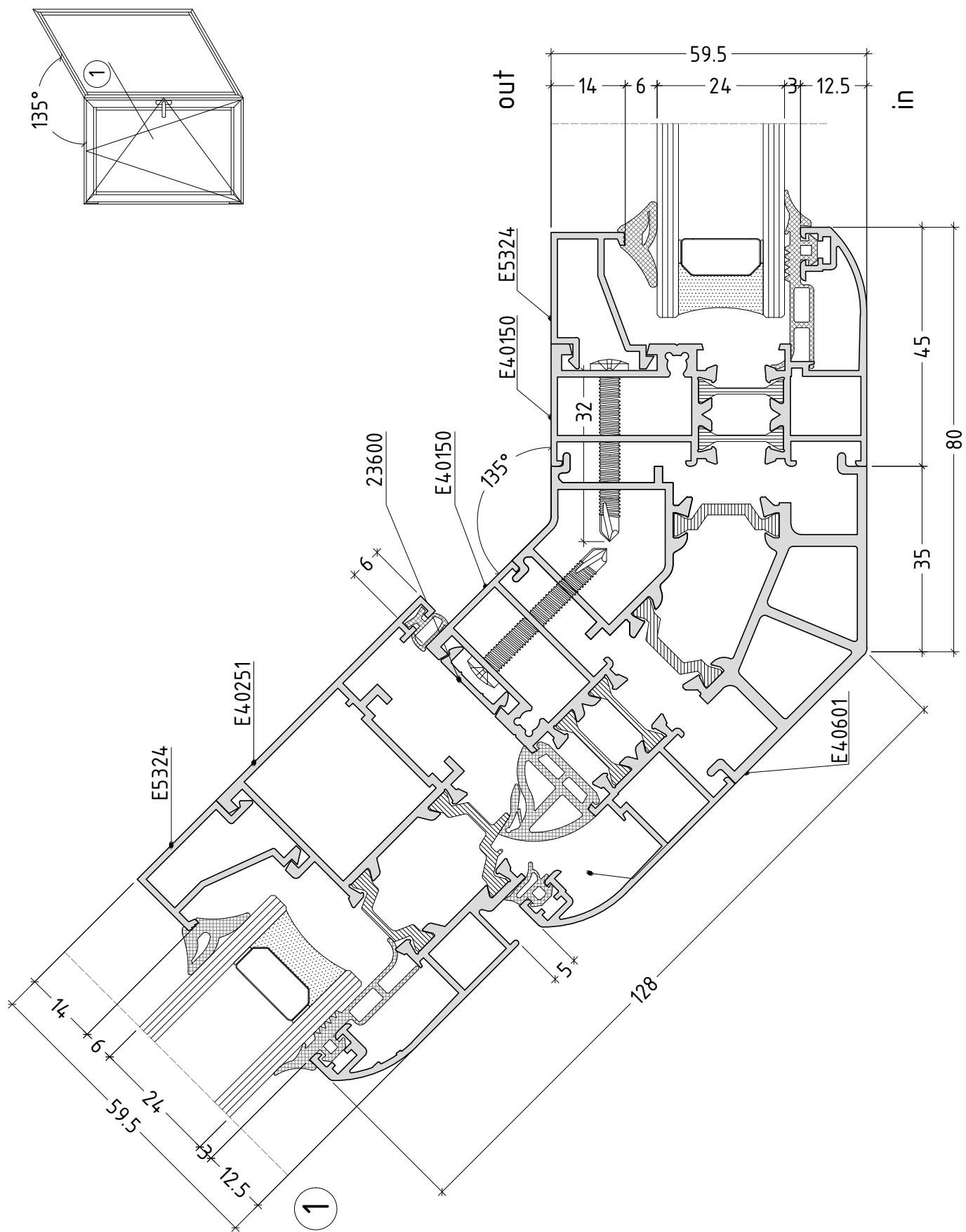
scale : 1:1

E40 technical catalogue  
2014

*etem*

# opening system with thermal break

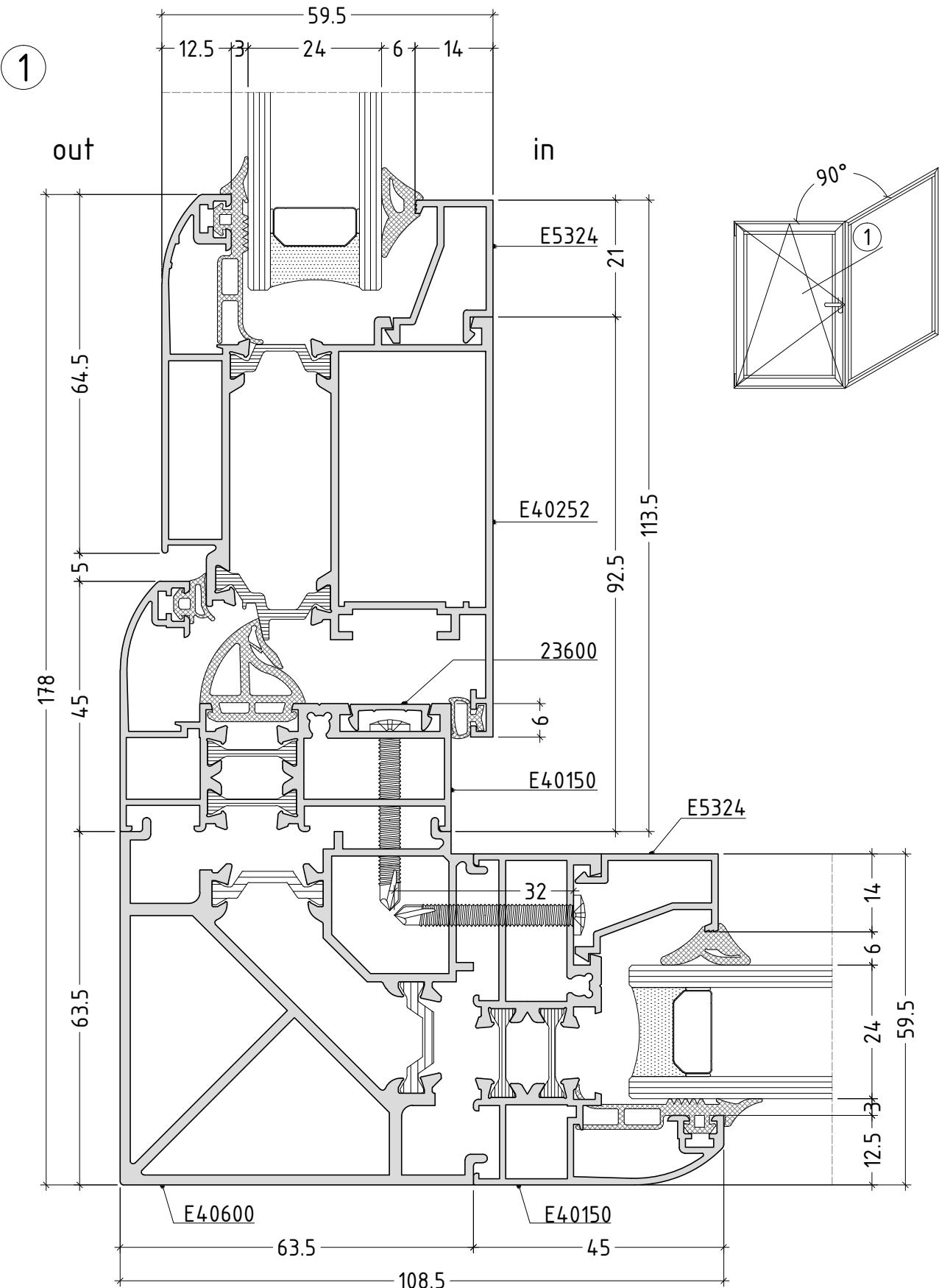
**E40**



scale : 1:1

## **opening system with thermal break**

**E40**

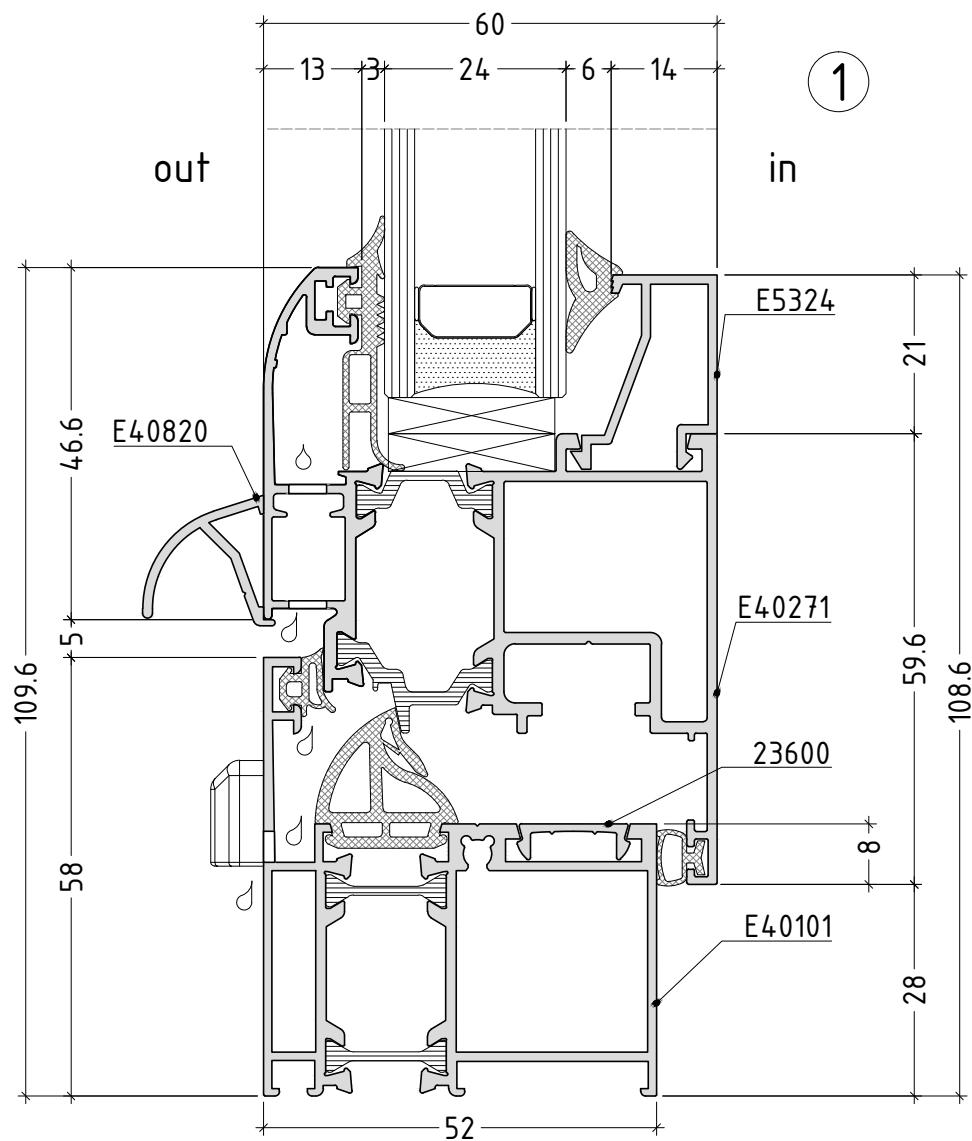
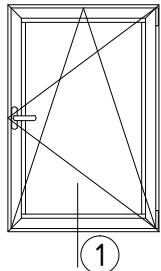


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening  
PVC groove

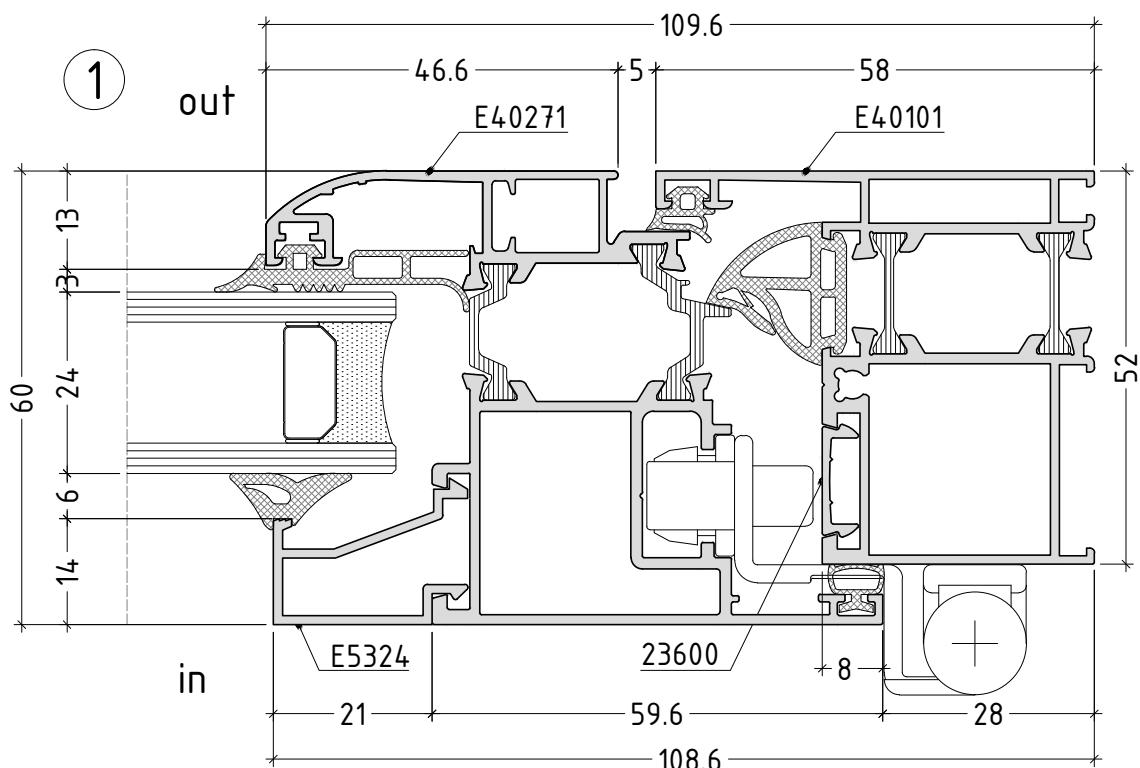
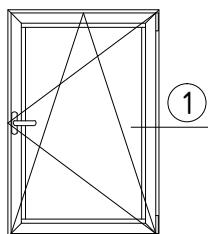


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

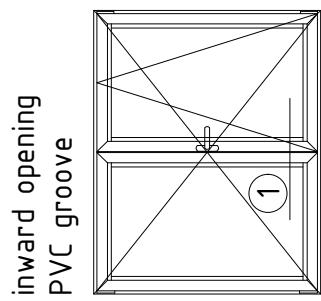
inward opening  
PVC groove



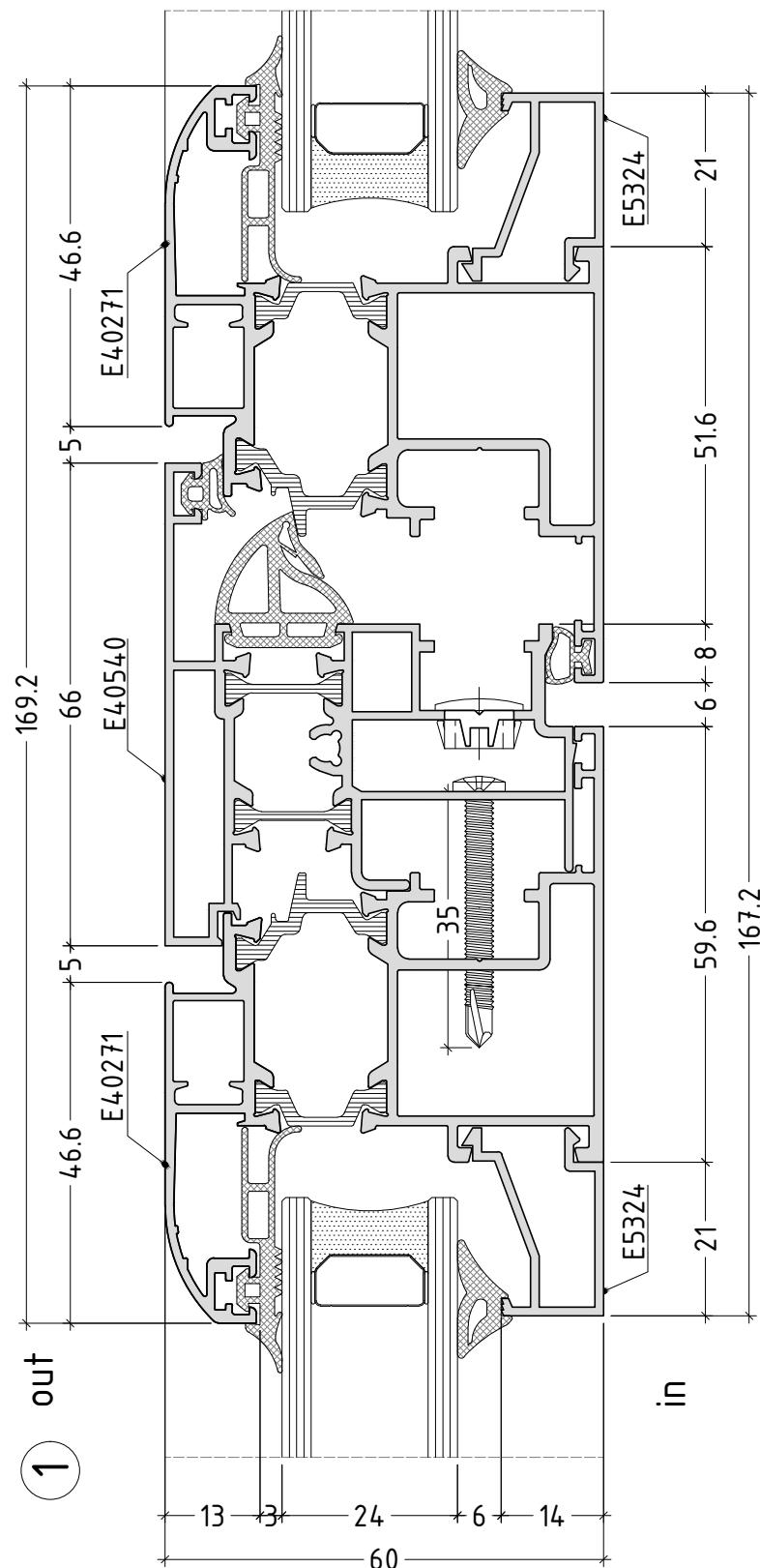
scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



inward opening  
PVC groove

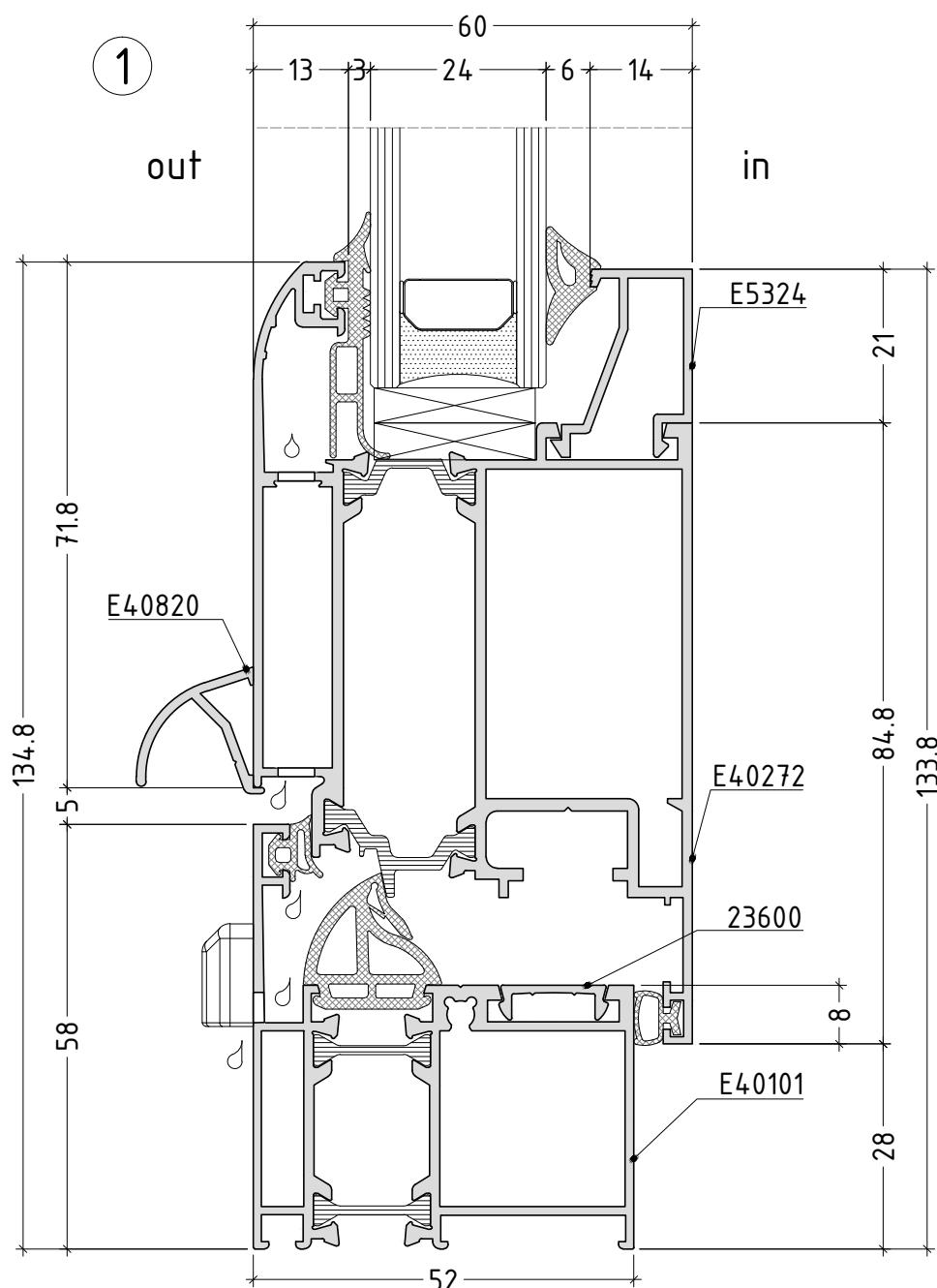
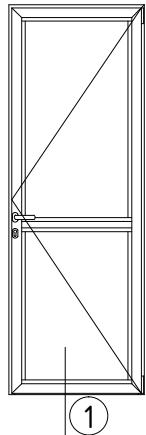


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening  
PVC groove

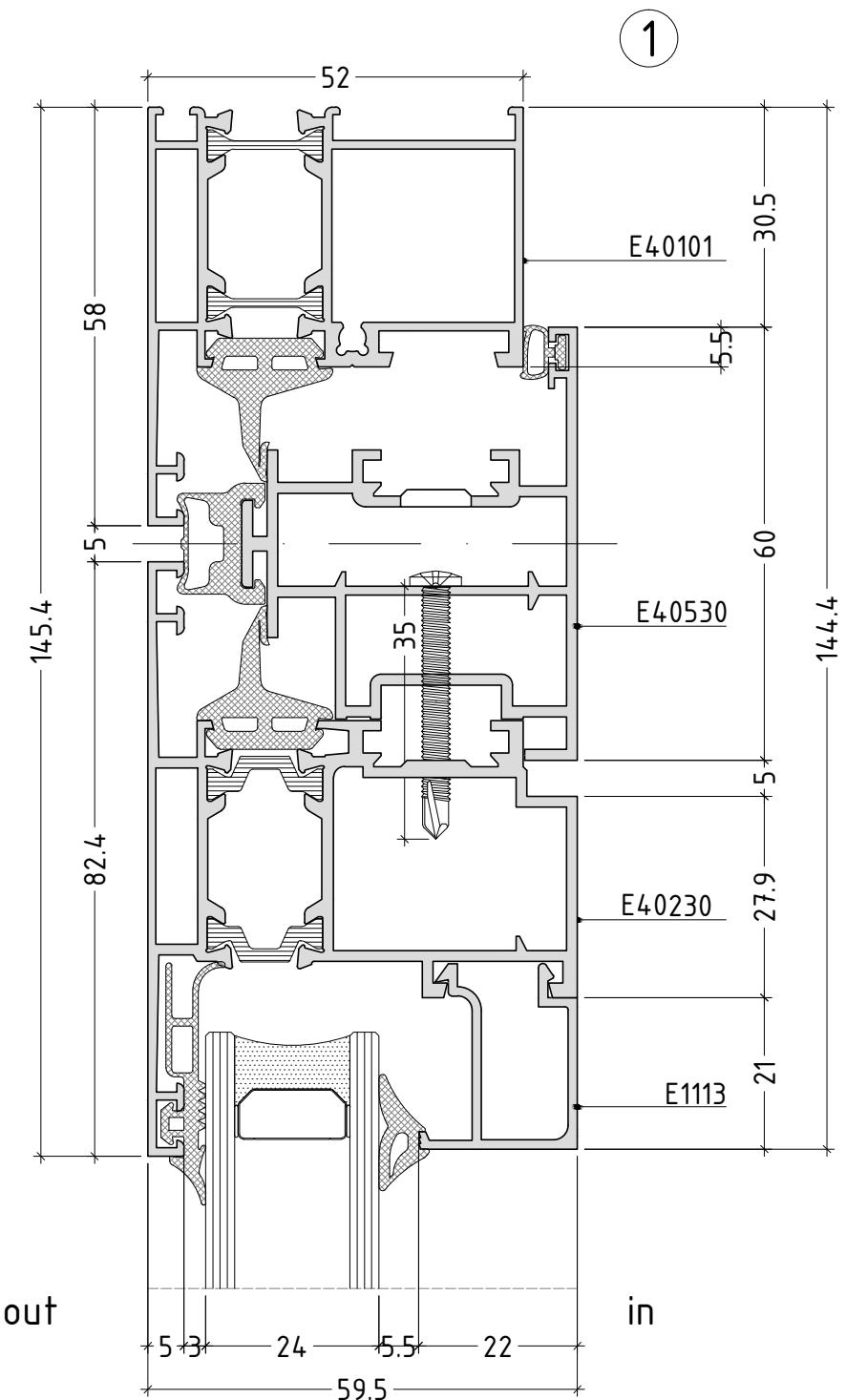
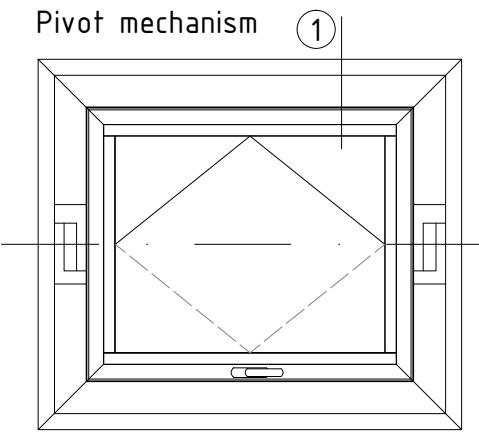


scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

Pivot mechanism

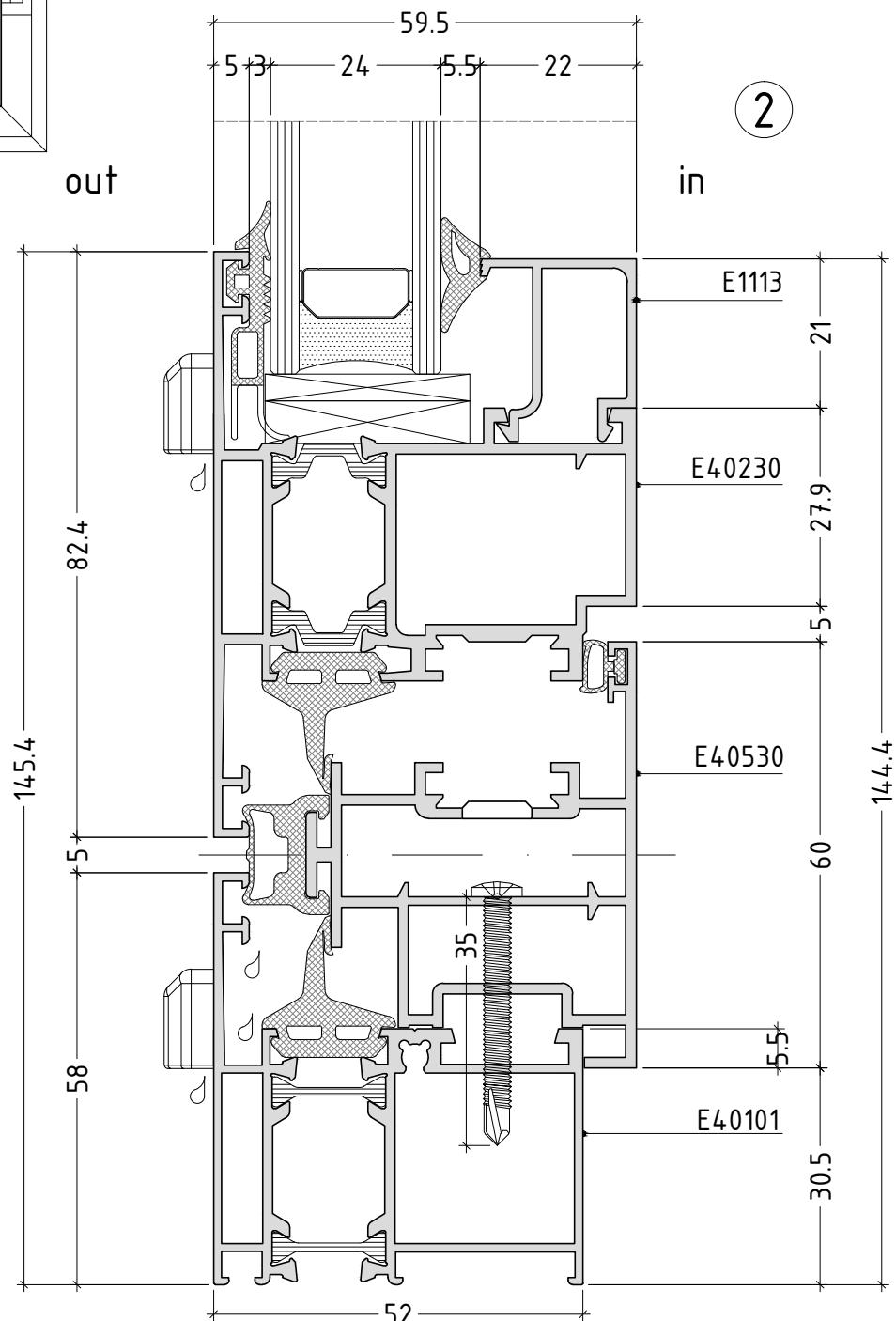
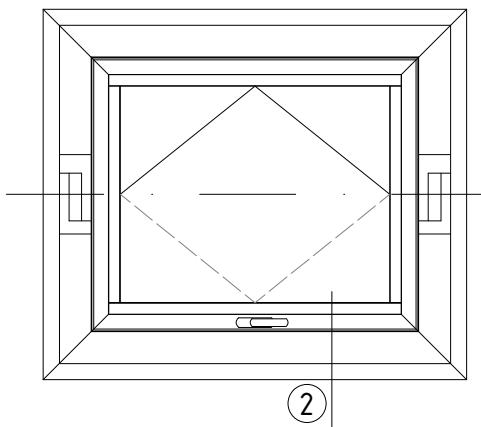


scale : 1:1

## **opening system with thermal break**

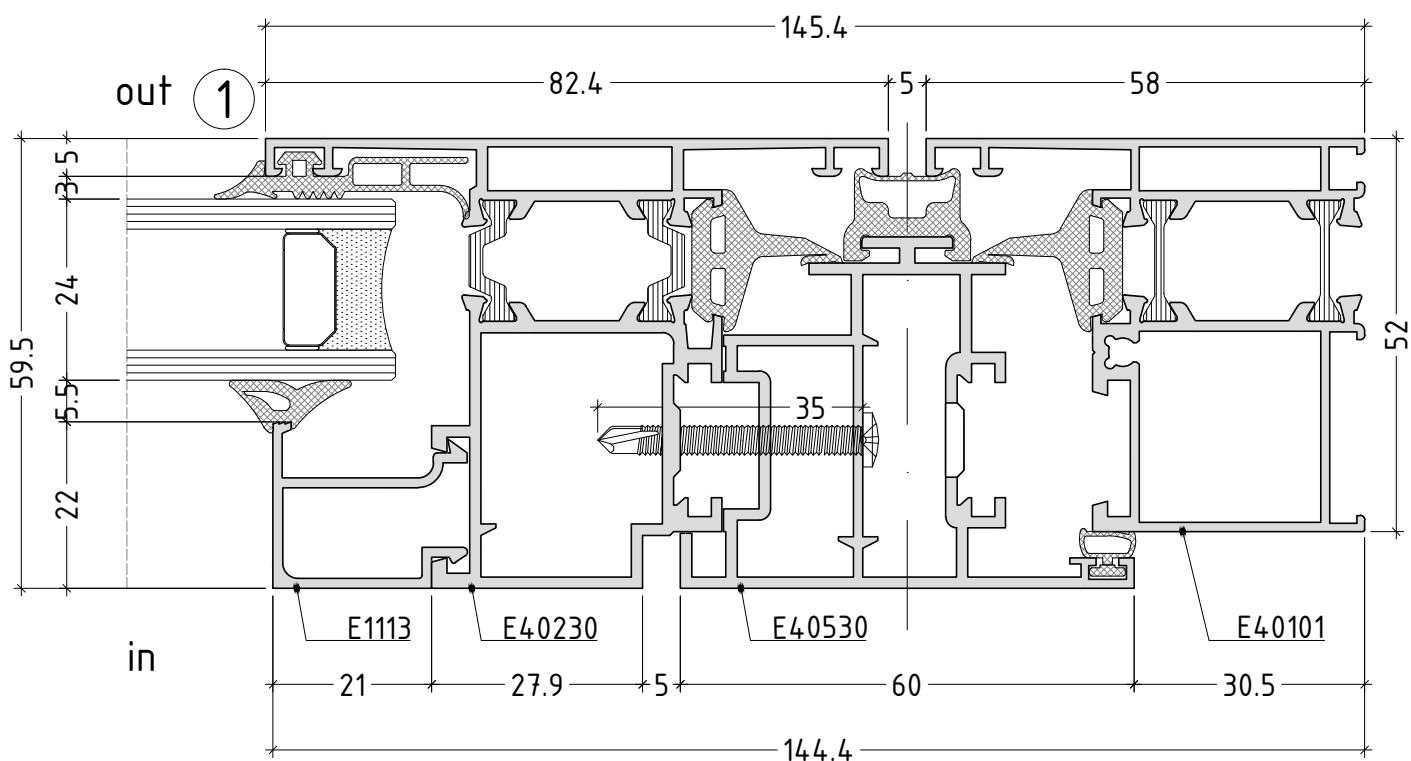
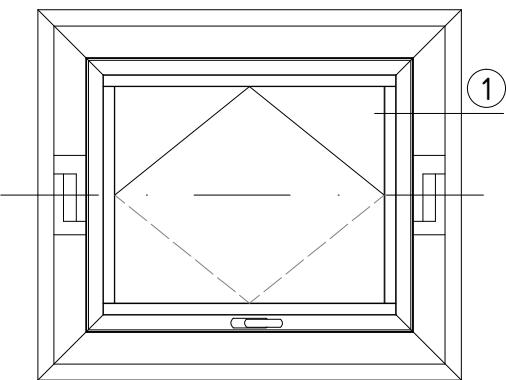
E40

## Pivot mechanism



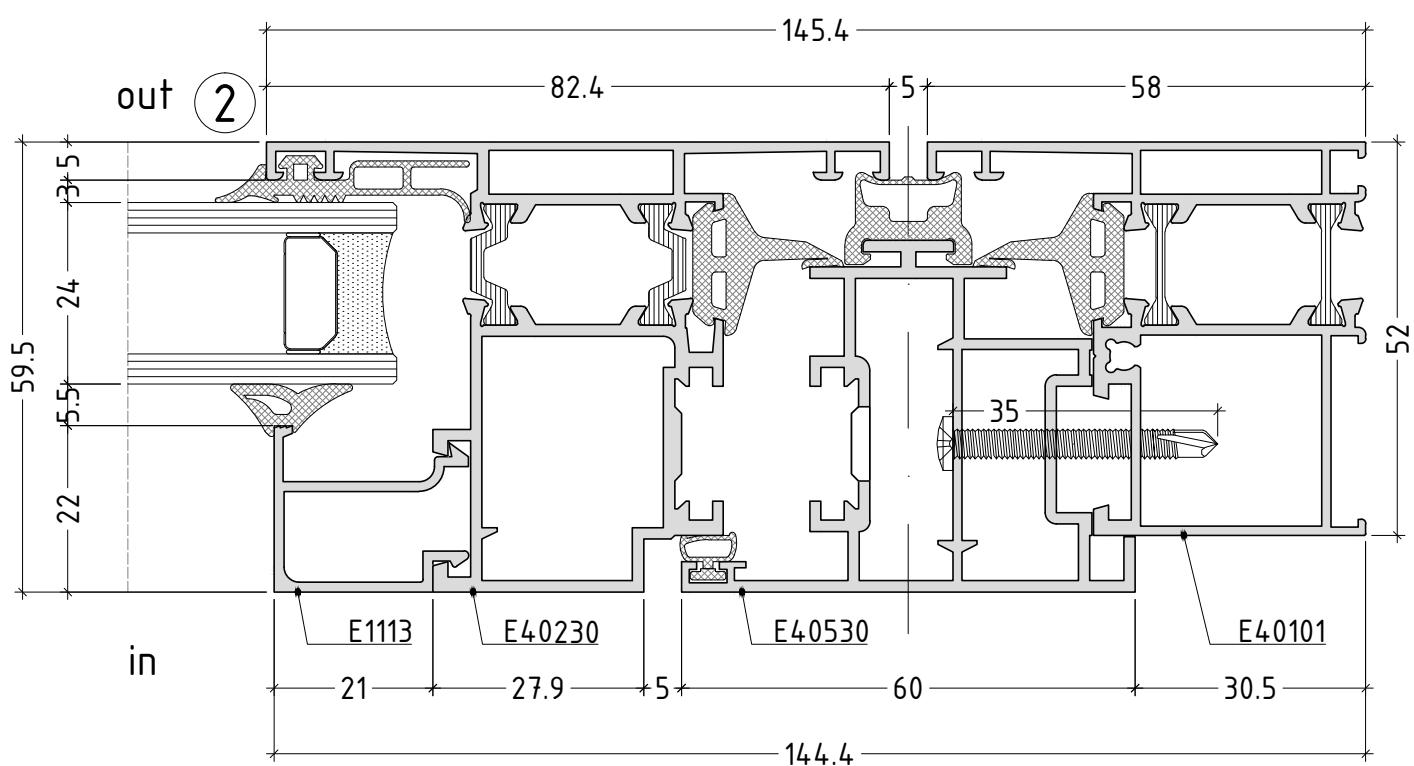
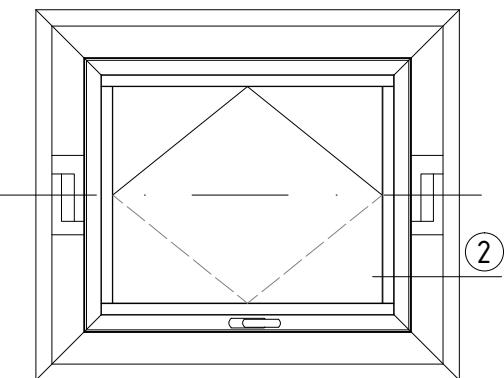
scale : 1:1

Pivot mechanism



scale : 1:1

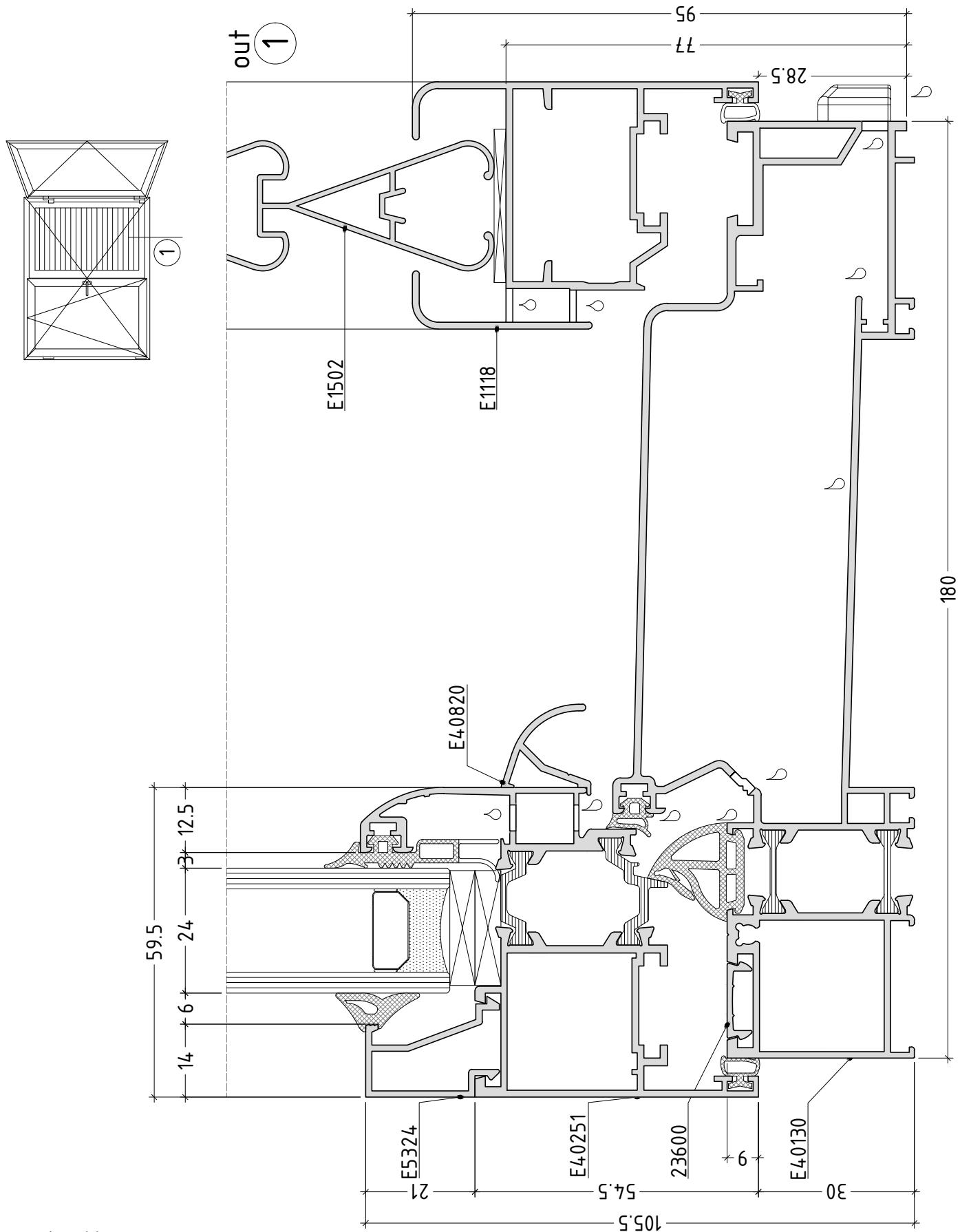
Pivot mechanism



scale : 1:1

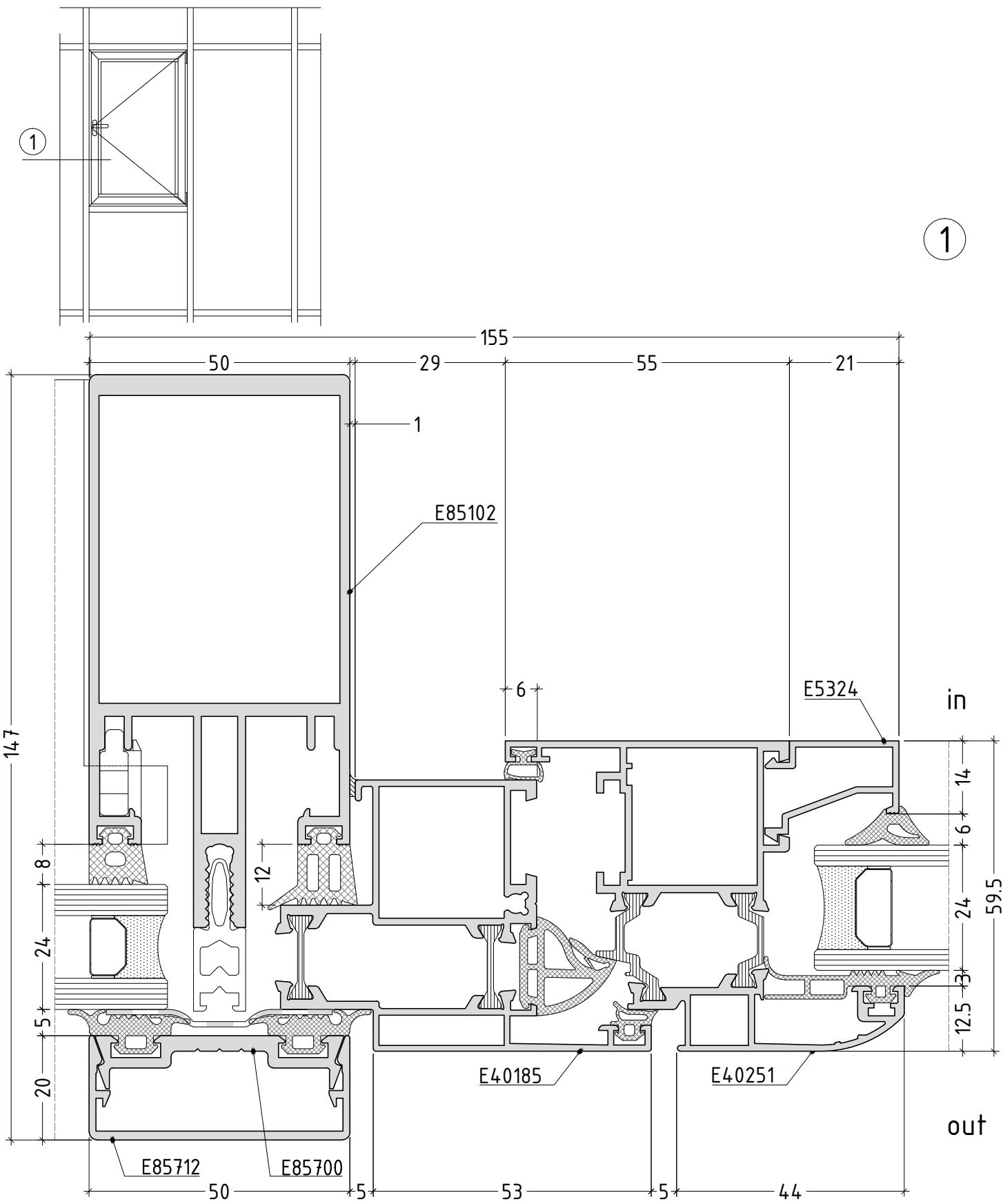
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



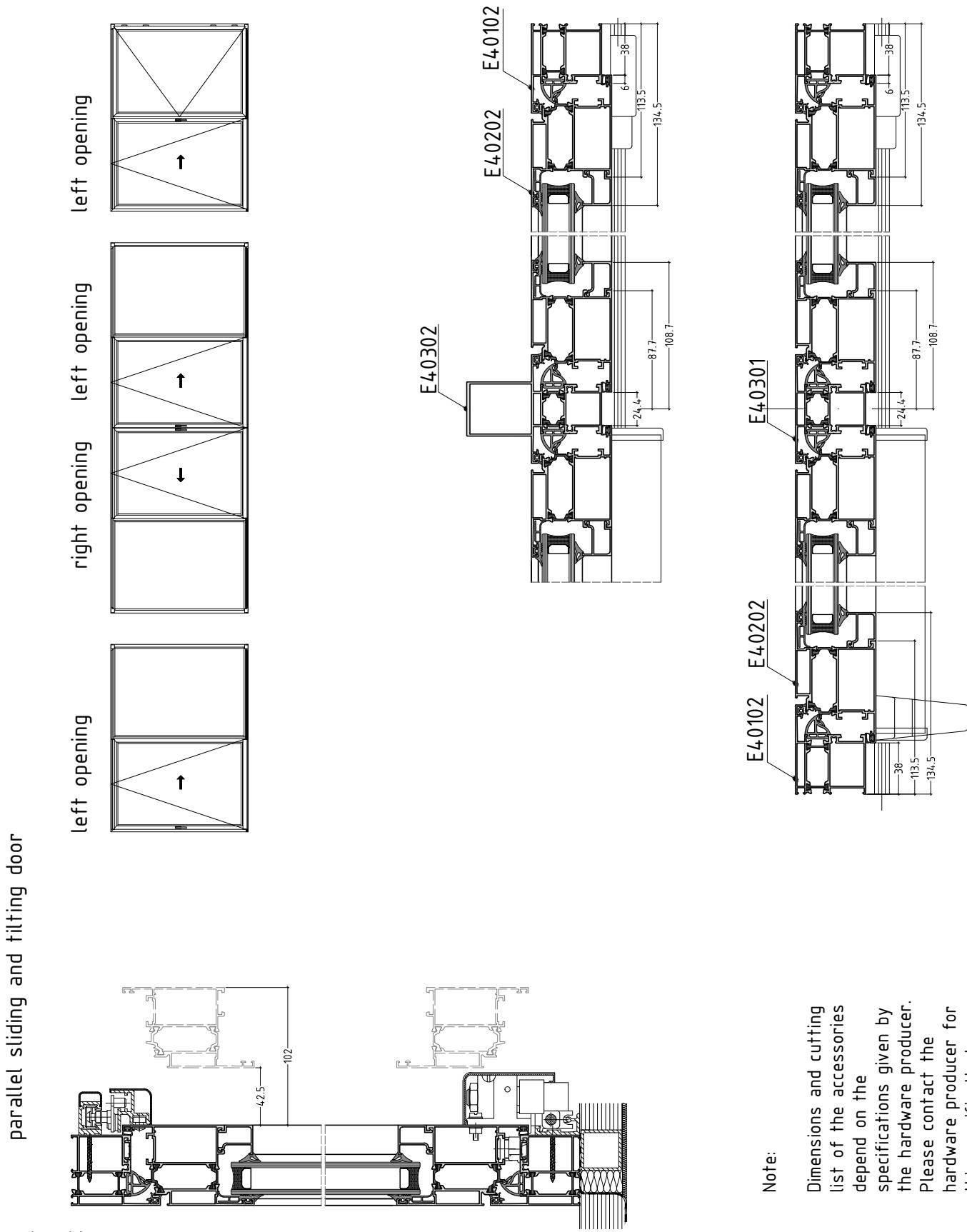
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



# opening system with thermal break

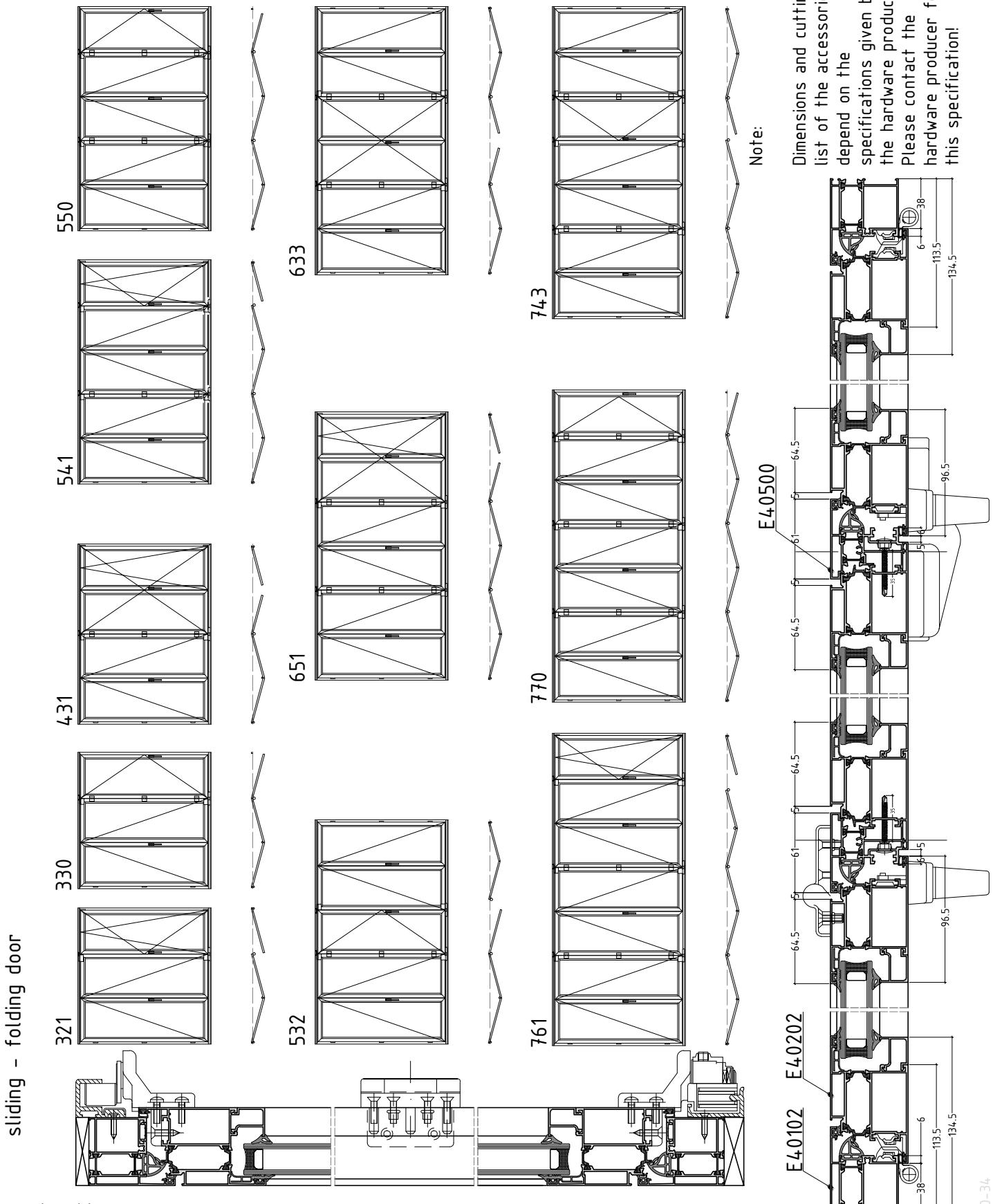
**E40**



scale : 1:1

# opening system with thermal break

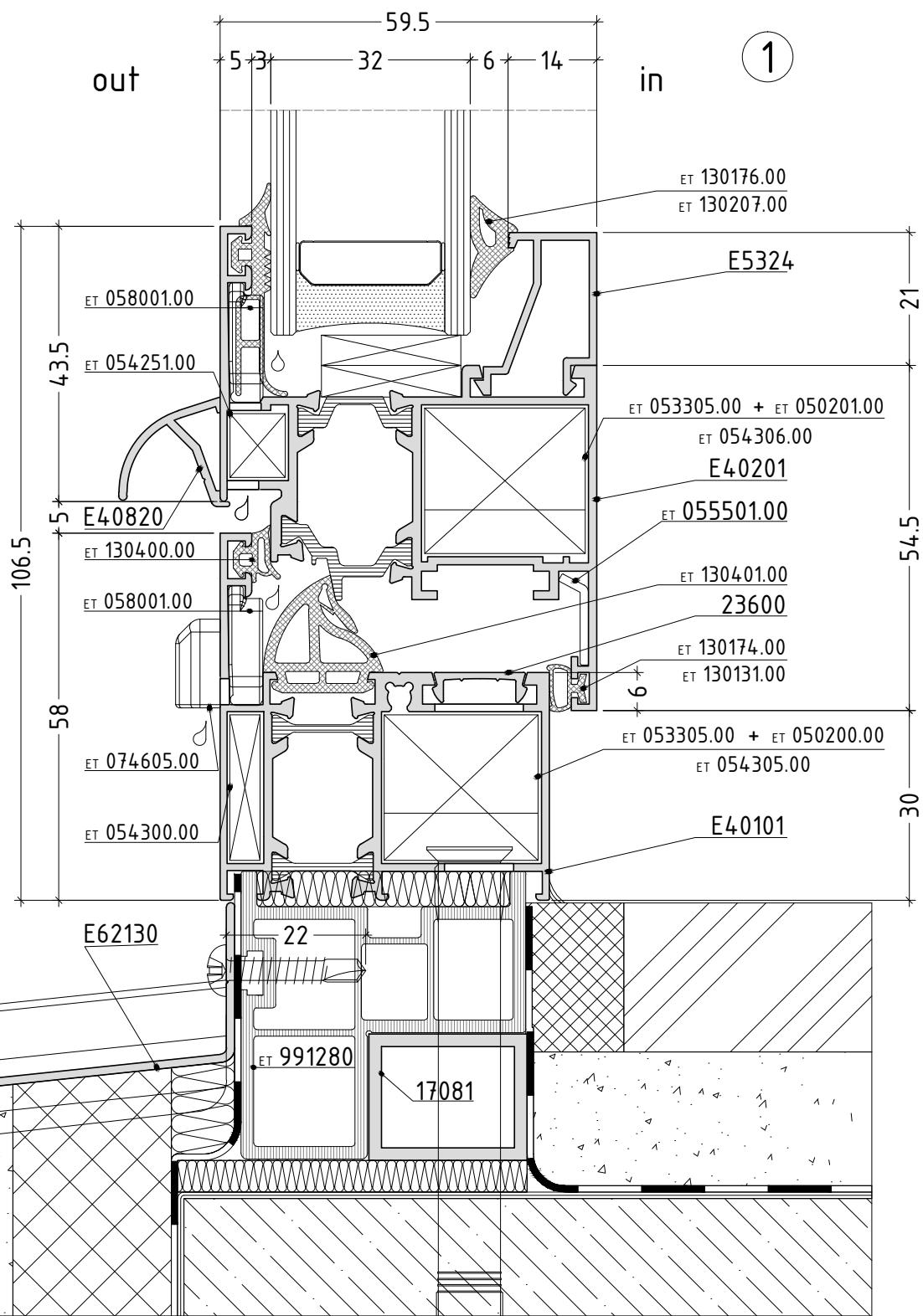
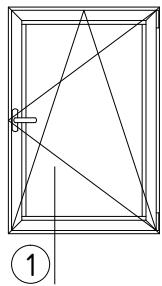
**E40**



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening



Interface shown on the drawing is an example ONLY!

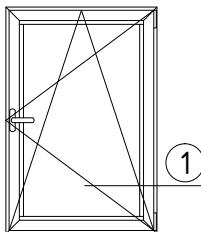
Connection between backing wall and frame is specific for each single project. It is obligatory to observe different projects' features. All final decisions about materials used, interface finishing, etc. should be approved by the structural / façade engineer responsible for the specific project.

scale : 1:1

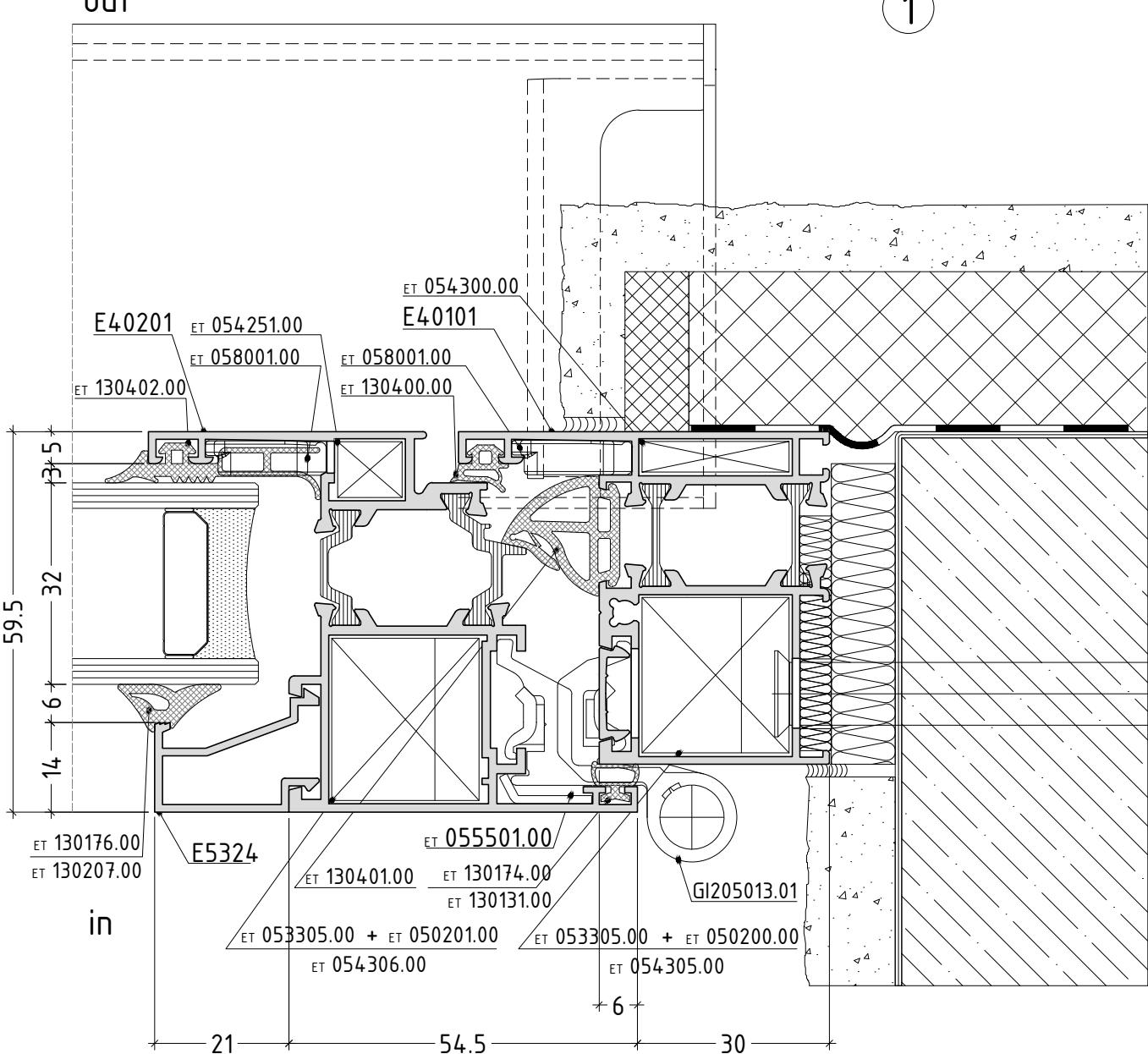
# opening system with thermal break

E40

inward opening



out



Interface shown on the drawing is an example ONLY!

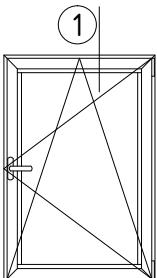
Connection between backing wall and frame is specific for each single project. It is obligatory to observe different projects' features. All final decisions about materials used, interface finishing, etc. should be approved by the structural / façade engineer responsible for the specific project.

scale : 1:1

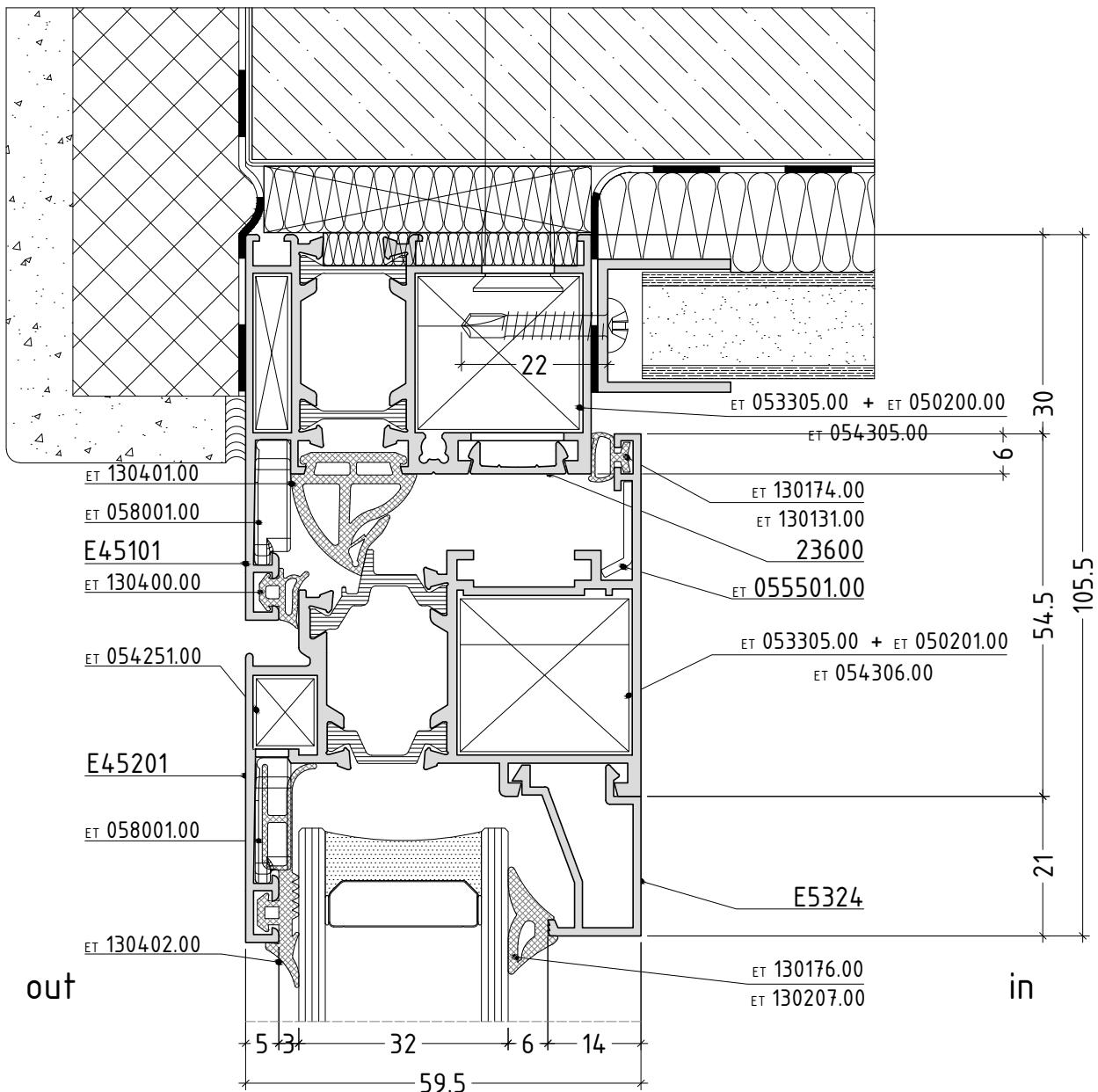
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

inward opening



1



Interface shown on the drawing is an example ONLY!

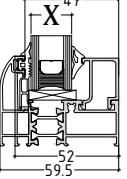
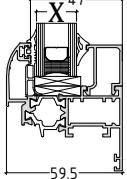
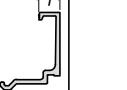
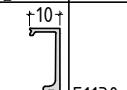
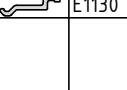
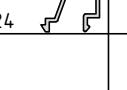
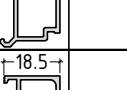
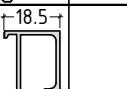
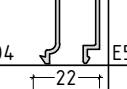
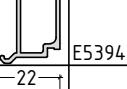
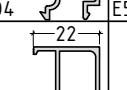
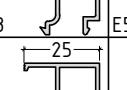
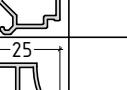
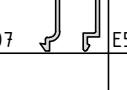
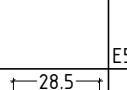
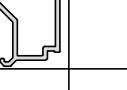
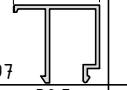
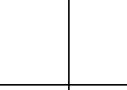
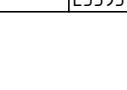
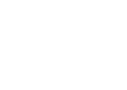
Connection between backing wall and frame is specific for each single project. It is obligatory to observe different projects' features. All final decisions about materials used, interface finishing, etc. should be approved by the structural / façade engineer responsible for the specific project.

scale : 1:1

# GLAZING OPTIONS

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

external gaskets	GLAZING OPTIONS					GLAZING BEADS		
	INTERNAL GASKETS		GLAZING BEADS					
3 mm 130411	5 - 6 mm 130176	7 - 8 mm 130177			X mm	1	2	3
5 mm 130402	5 mm 990619	6 mm 130207	7 mm 130207	8 mm 130208	10 mm 130210			
4 mm 130153								
130411 130402	32	31	30	29	27			
130153	31	30	29	28	26			
130411 130402	29	28	27	26	24			
130153	28	27	26	25	23			
130411 130402	25	24	23	22	20			
130153	24	23	22	21	19			
130411 130402	22	21	20	19	17			
130153	21	20	19	18	16			
130411 130402	20	19	18	17	15			
130153	19	18	17	16	14			
130411 130402	17	16	15	14	12			
130153	16	15	14	13	11			
130411 130402	14	13	12	11	9			
130153	13	12	11	10	8			
130411 130402	12	11	10	9	7			
130153	11	10	9	8	6			
130411 130402	10	9	8	7	5			
130153	9	8	7	6	4			
130411 130402	8	7	6	5	-			
130153	7	6	5	4	-			

Note:  
Tolerance in dimension chain ±0.5mm

T40-01

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

external gaskets	GLAZING OPTIONS					GLAZING BEADS	For profile E40200 E40201 E40202 E40230 E40240 E40330 E40340
	INTERNAL GASKETS						
3 mm 130411	5 - 6 mm 130176	7 - 8 mm 130177					
5 mm 990619	6 mm 130207	7 mm 130207	8 mm 130208	10 mm 130210			
4 mm 130153							
		X mm				1	2
130411 130402	39	38	37	36	34		
130153	38	37	36	35	33		
130411 130402	36	35	34	33	31		
130153	35	34	33	32	30		
130411 130402	32	31	30	29	27		
130153	31	30	29	28	26		
130411 130402	29	28	27	26	24		
130153	28	27	26	25	23		
130411 130402	28	27	26	25	23		
130153	27	26	25	24	22		
130411 130402	24	23	22	21	19		
130153	23	22	21	20	18		
130411 130402	21	20	19	18	16		
130153	20	19	18	17	15		
130411 130402	19	18	17	16	14		
130153	18	17	16	15	13		
130411 130402	18	17	16	15	13		
130153	17	16	15	14	12		
130411 130402	16	15	14	13	11		
130153	15	14	13	12	10		
130411 130402	14	13	12	11	9		
130153	13	12	11	10	8		
130411 130402	12	11	10	9	7		
130153	11	10	9	8	6		

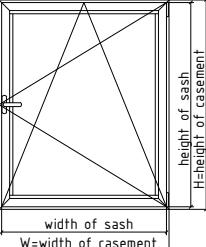
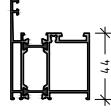
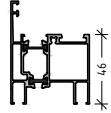
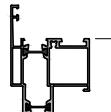
Note:  
Tolerance in dimension chain ±0.5mm

# CUTTING LISTS

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

calculation of cutting length for one leaf window

frame profile selection		sash profile selection	PVC groove
		E40200 E40201 E40202 E40240 E40250 E40251 E40252 E40290 E40281 E40241	E40221 E40222 E40271 E40272 E40275 E40295
E40100 E40150 E40180		width of sash  height of sash	W - 35  H - 35
E40101 E40130 E40151 E40154 E40153		width of sash  height of sash	W - 61  H - 57
E40102 E40152		width of sash  height of sash	W - 77  H - 77
E40121		width of sash  height of sash	W - 77  H - 77
E40185		width of sash  height of sash	W - 83  H - 83

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

calculation of cutting length for two leaf window

frame profile selection		sash profile selection	PVC groove
		E40200 E40201 E40202 E40240 E40250 E40251 E40252 E40290 E40281 E40241	E40221 E40222 E40271 E40272 E40275 E40295
E40100 E40150 E40180		width of sash $\frac{W - 40}{2}$ height of sash $H - 35$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 107$	
E40101 E40130 E40151 E40154 E40153		width of sash $\frac{W - 66}{2}$ $\frac{W - 62}{2}$ height of sash $H - 61$ $H - 57$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 133$ $H - 133$	
E40102 E40152		width of sash $\frac{W - 82}{2}$ height of sash $H - 77$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 149$	
E40121		width of sash $\frac{W - 86}{2}$ $\frac{W - 82}{2}$ height of sash $H - 81$ $H - 77$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 153$ $H - 153$	
E40185		width of sash $\frac{W - 92}{2}$ $\frac{W - 88}{2}$ height of sash $H - 87$ $H - 83$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 159$ $H - 159$	

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

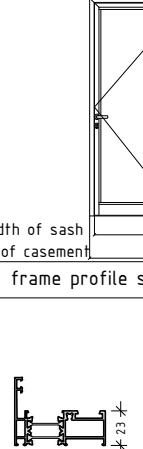
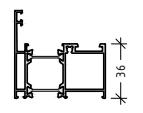
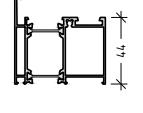
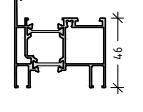
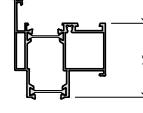
calculation of cutting length for one leaf door with door threshold profile

frame profile selection		sash profile selection	PVC groove
		E40200 E40201 E40202 E40240 E40250 E40251 E40252 E40290 E40281 E40241	E40221 E40222 E40271 E40272 E40275 E40295
		E40813 E40812	E40813
E40100 E40150 E40180		width of sash W - 35	
		height of sash H - 24.5	
E40101 E40130 E40151 E40154 E40153		width of sash W - 61	W - 57
		height of sash H - 37.5	H - 35.5
E40102 E40152		width of sash W - 77	
		height of sash H - 45.5	
E40121		width of sash W - 81	W - 77
		height of sash H - 47.5	H - 45.5
E40185		width of sash W - 87	W - 81
		height of sash H - 50.5	H - 48.5
four side sash with door threshold profile		E40800 E40801	E40800 E40801

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

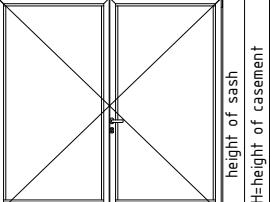
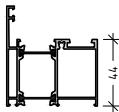
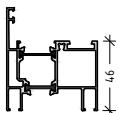
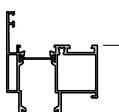
calculation of cutting length for one leaf door with bottom rail and threshold profile

frame profile selection		sash profile selection	PVC groove
		E40200 E40201 E40202 E40240 E40250 E40251 E40252 E40290 E40281 E40241	E40221 E40222 E40271 E40272 E40275 E40295
E40100 E40150 E40180		width of sash  height of sash	W - 35  H - 36.5
E40101 E40130 E40151 E40154 E40153		width of sash  height of sash	W - 61  H - 49.5
E40102 E40152		width of sash  height of sash	W - 57  H - 57.5
E40121		width of sash  height of sash	W - 77  H - 59.5
E40185		width of sash  height of sash	W - 83  H - 60.5
three side sash with door bottom rail and threshold profile		E40330 door bottom rail for straight sash profile  E40331 door bottom rail  E40800 E40801	E40330 door bottom rail for straight sash profile  E40331 door bottom rail  E40800 E40801

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

calculation of cutting length for two leaf door with bottom rail and threshold profile

frame profile selection		sash profile selection	PVC groove
		E40200 E40201 E40202 E40240 E40250 E40251 E40252 E40290 E40281 E40241	E40221 E40222 E40271 E40272 E40275 E40295
E40100 E40150 E40180		width of sash $\frac{W - 40}{2}$ height of sash $H - 36.5$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 72.5$	
E40101 E40130 E40151 E40154 E40153		width of sash $\frac{W - 66}{2}$ $\frac{W - 62}{2}$ height of sash $H - 49.5$ $H - 47.5$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 85.5$ $H - 85.5$	
E40102 E40152		width of sash $\frac{W - 82}{2}$ height of sash $H - 57.5$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 93.5$	
E40121		width of sash $\frac{W - 86}{2}$ $\frac{W - 82}{2}$ height of sash $H - 59.5$ $H - 57.5$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 95.5$ $H - 95.5$	
E40185		width of sash $\frac{W - 92}{2}$ $\frac{W - 88}{2}$ height of sash $H - 62.5$ $H - 60.5$ height of secondary sash profile $H - 98.5$ $H - 98.5$	
three side sash with door bottom rail and threshold profile		E40330 door bottom rail for straight sash profile E40331 door bottom rail E40800 E40801	E40330 door bottom rail for straight sash profile E40331 door bottom rail E40800 E40801

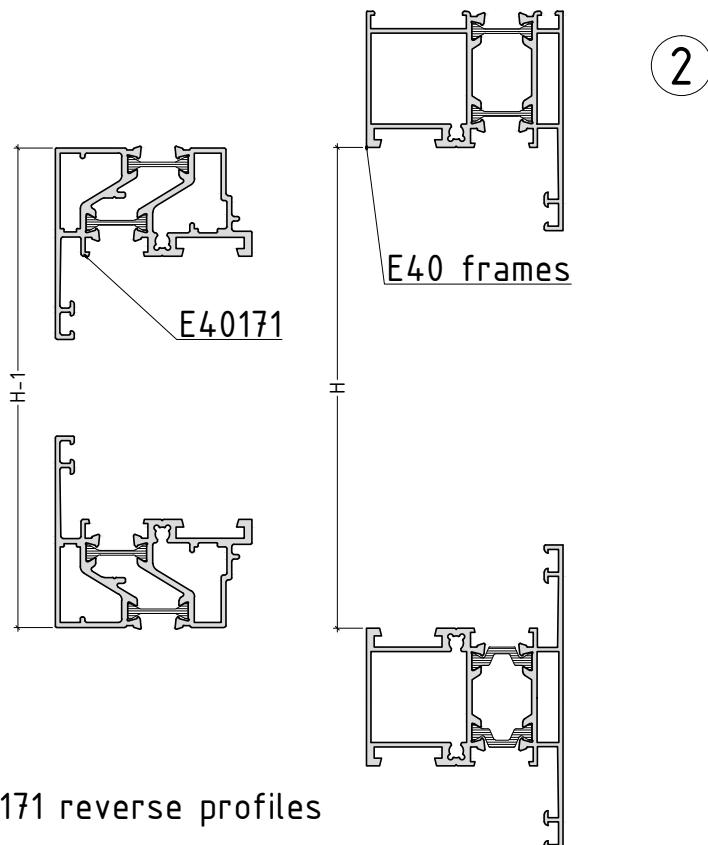
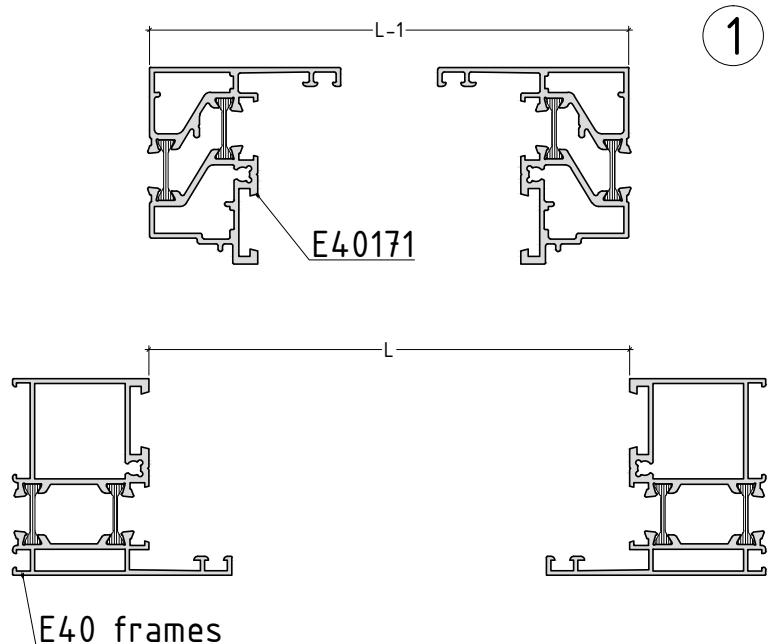
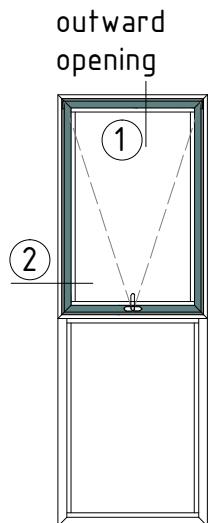
calculation of cutting length for pivot mechanism

frame profile selection		sash profile selection
		E40230 pivot mechanism
E40101 	width of sash	W - 126
	height of sash	H - 126
	width of secondary sash profile	H - 61
	height of secondary sash profile	$\frac{H - 211}{2}$

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

cutting list for profiles E40171



Cutting lengths for E40171 reverse profiles

L - 1mm

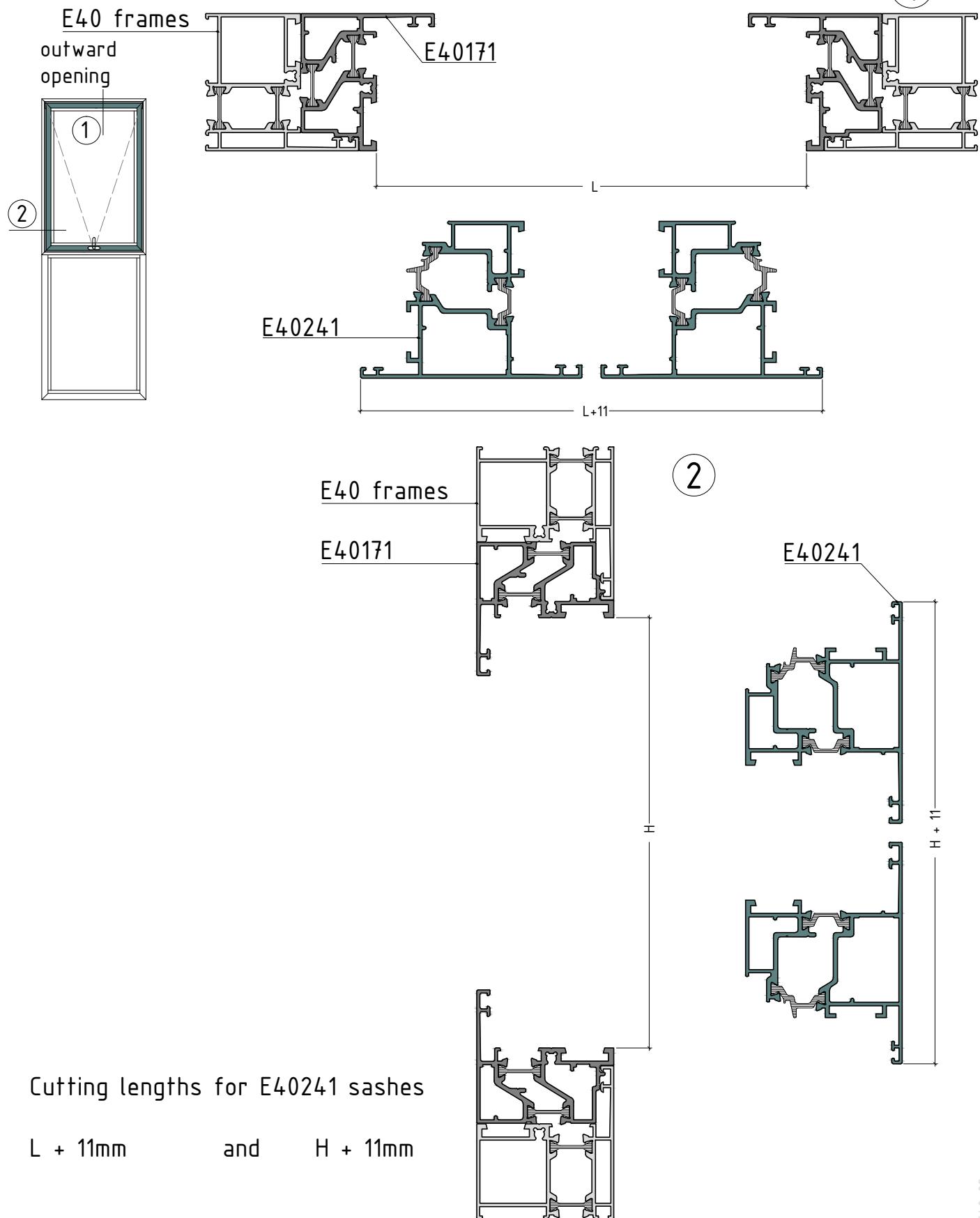
and

H - 1mm

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

cutting list for profiles E40241

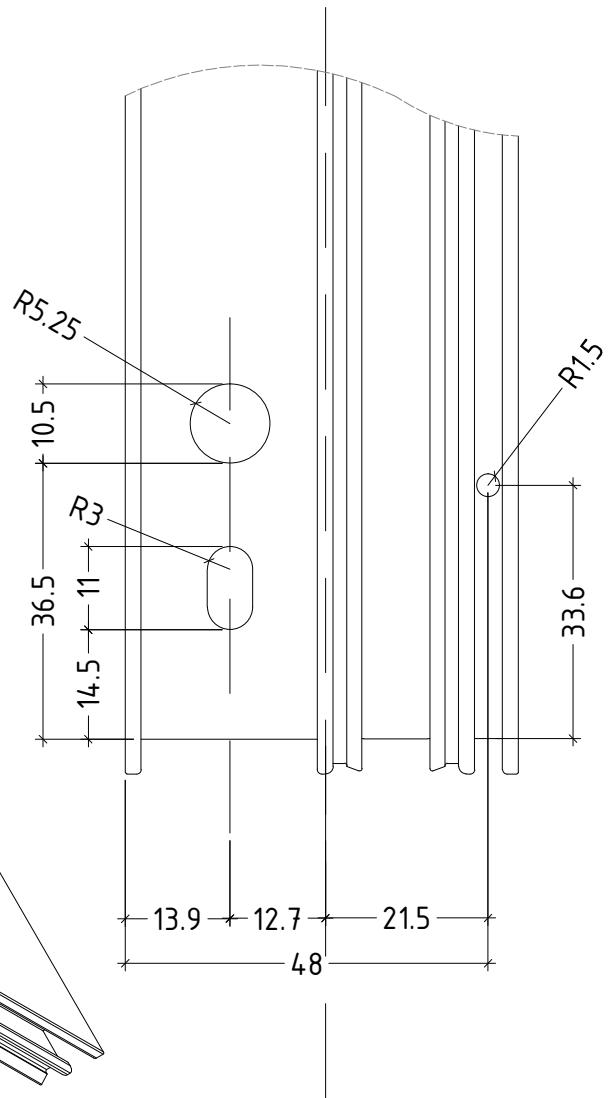
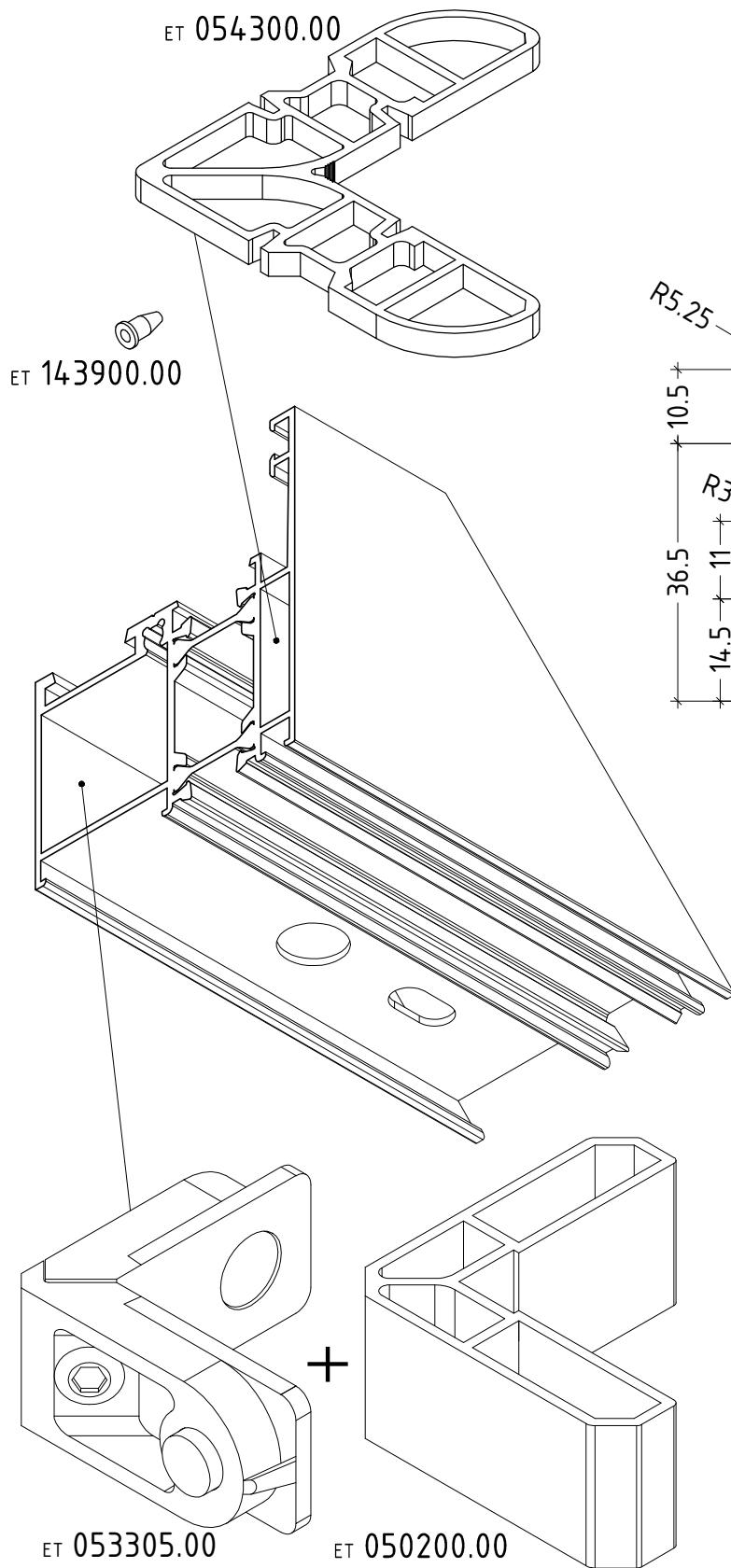


# MACHINING

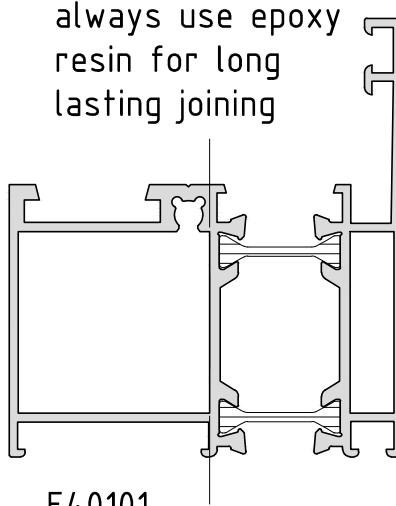
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use die cast joints and al. joint corner bracket



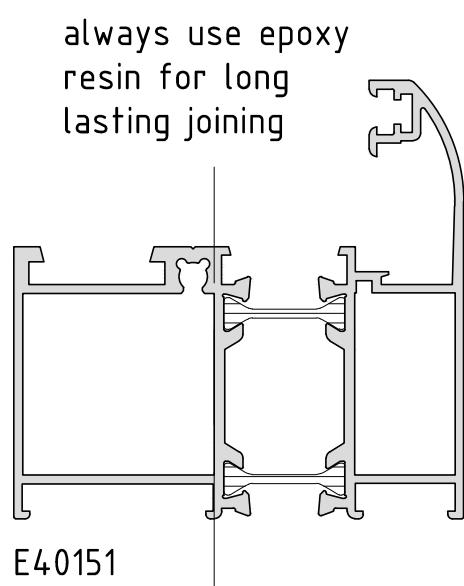
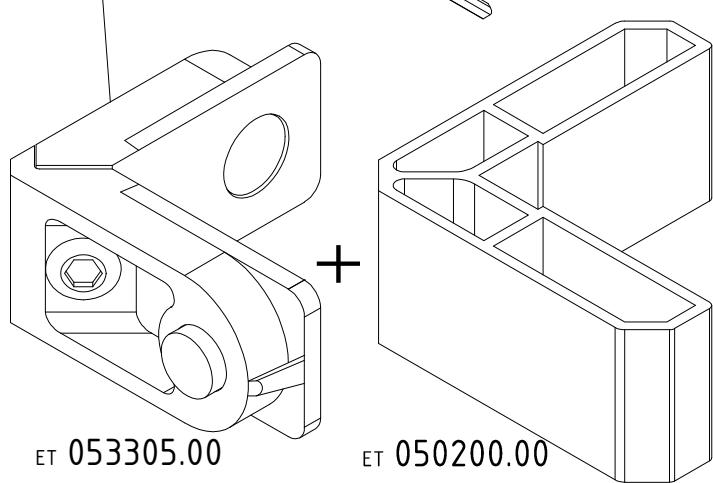
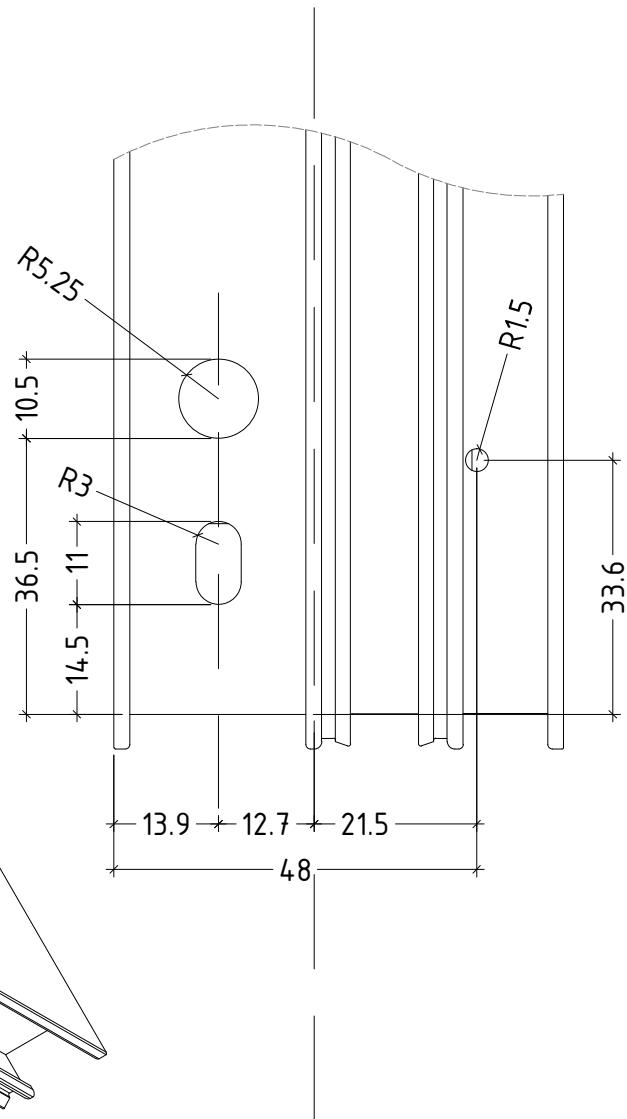
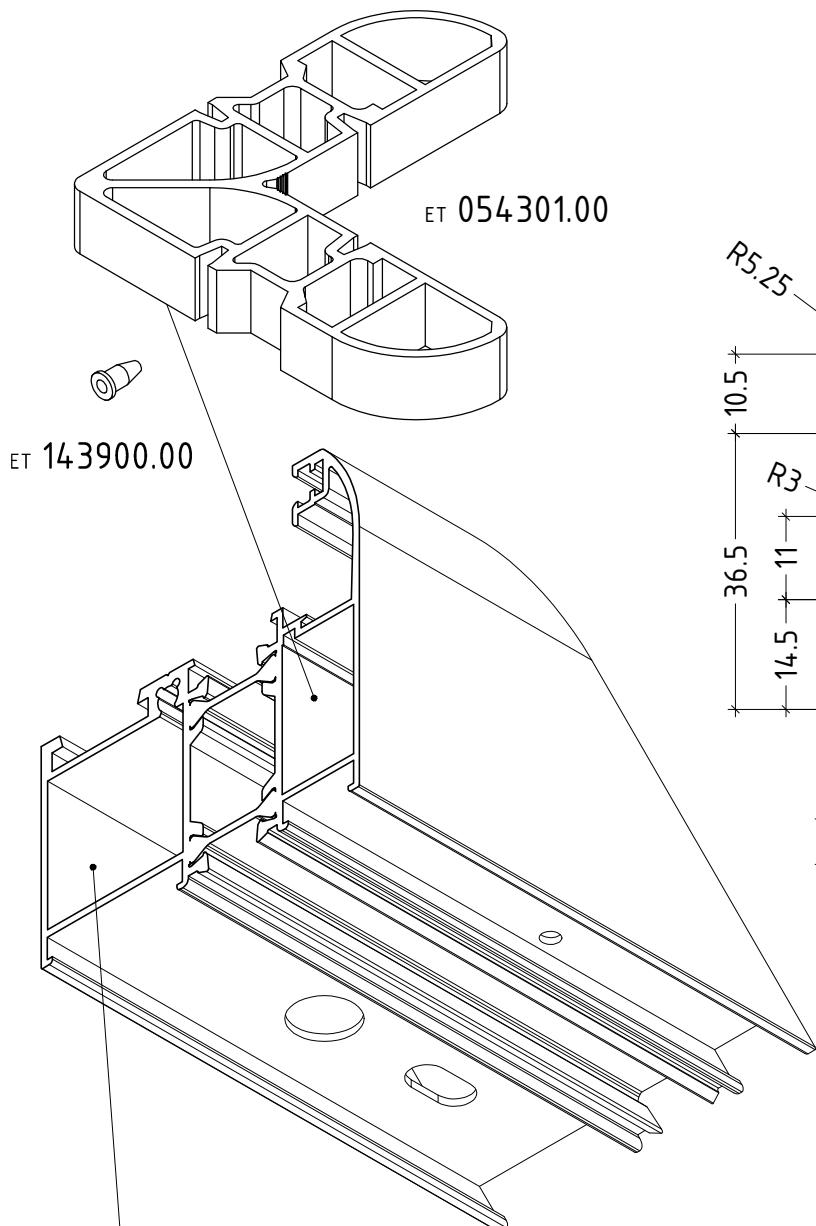
always use epoxy  
resin for long  
lasting joining



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use die cast joints and al. joint corner bracket

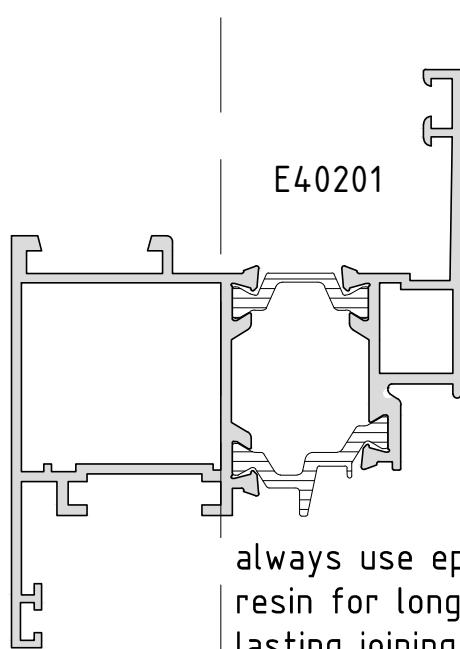
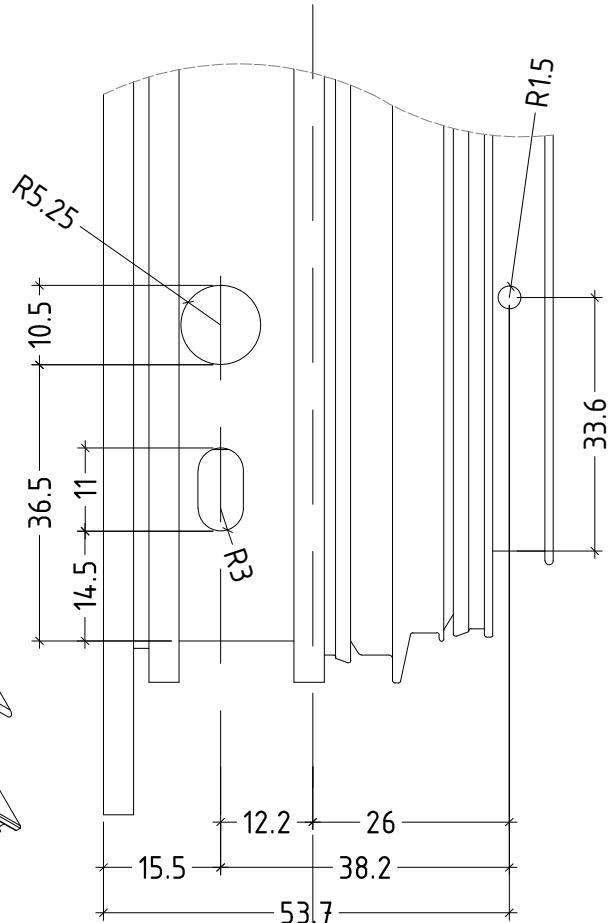
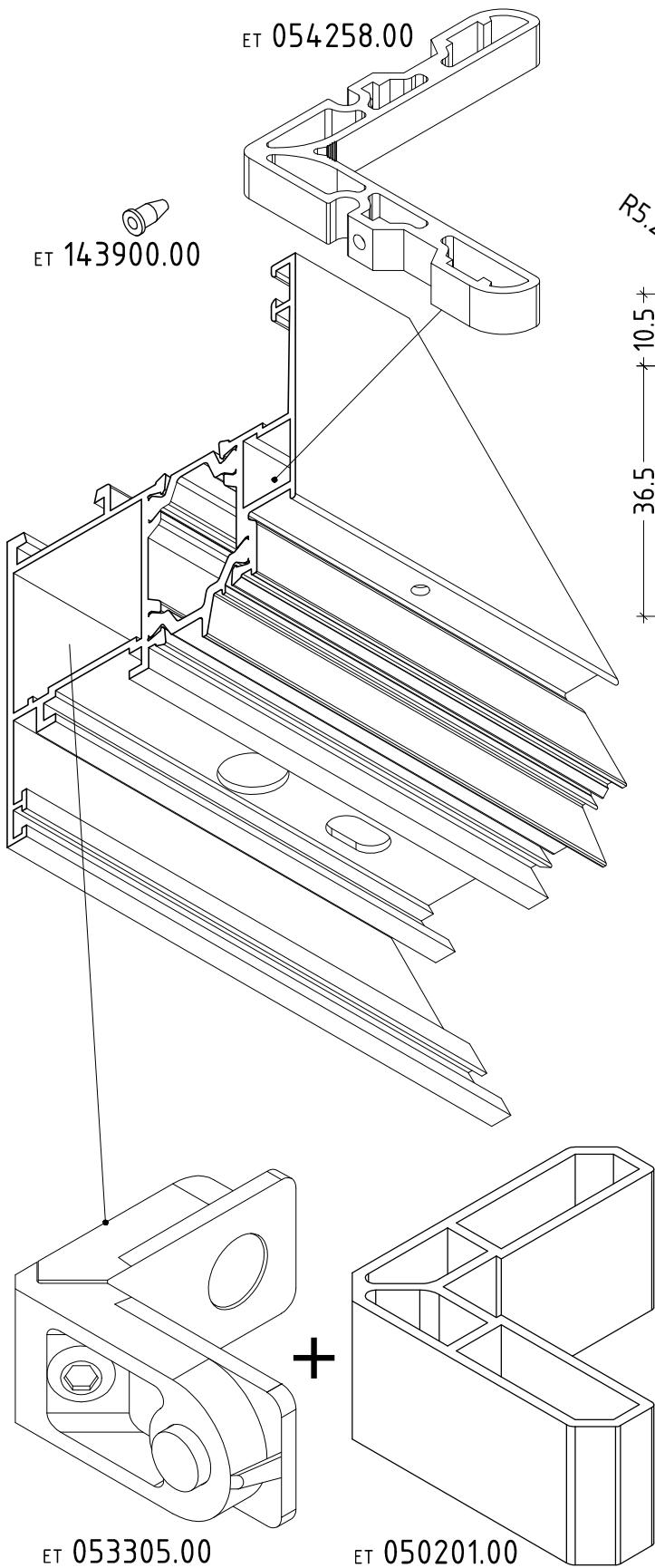


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# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use die cast joints and al. joint corner bracket

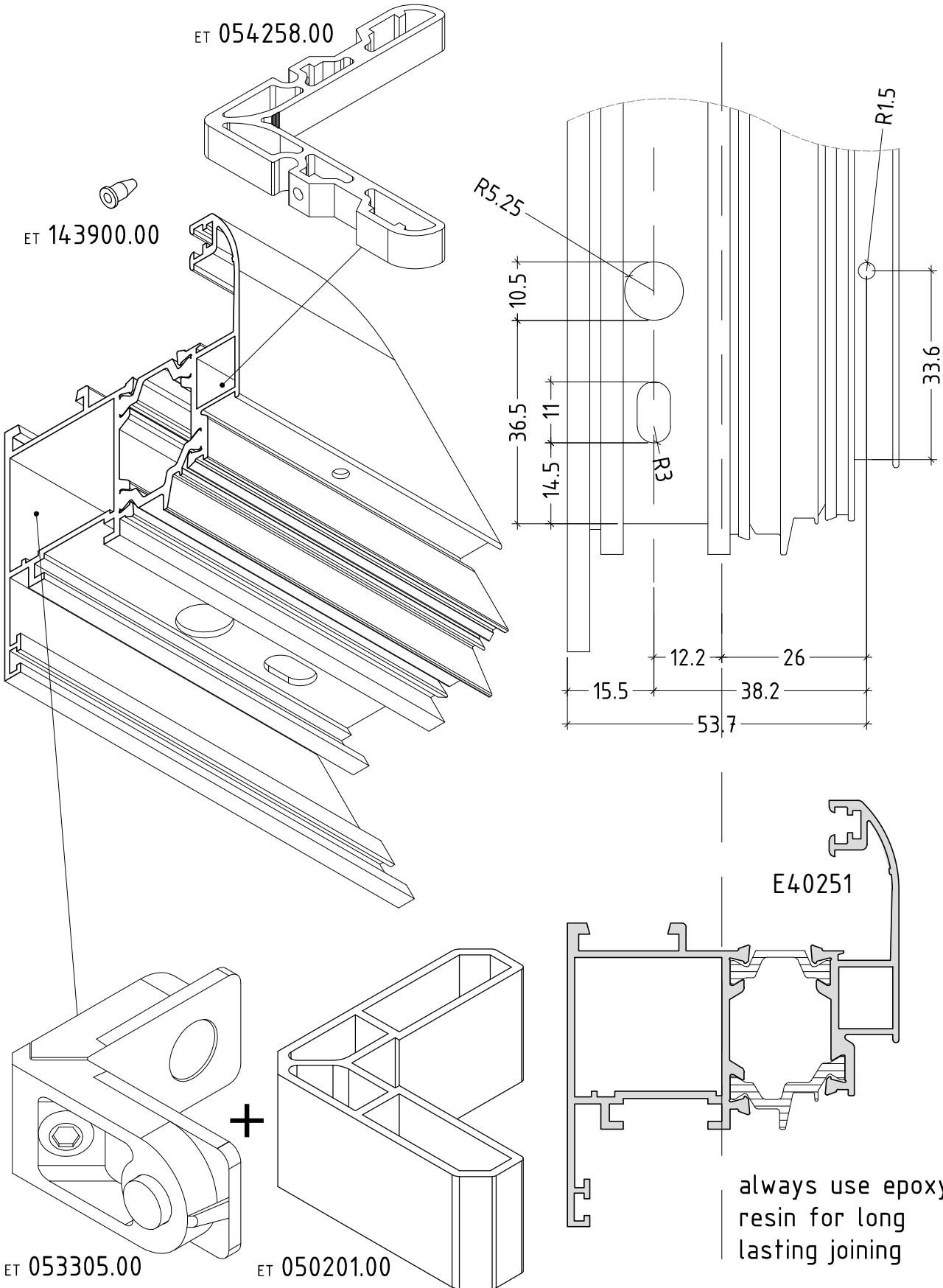


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resin for long  
lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

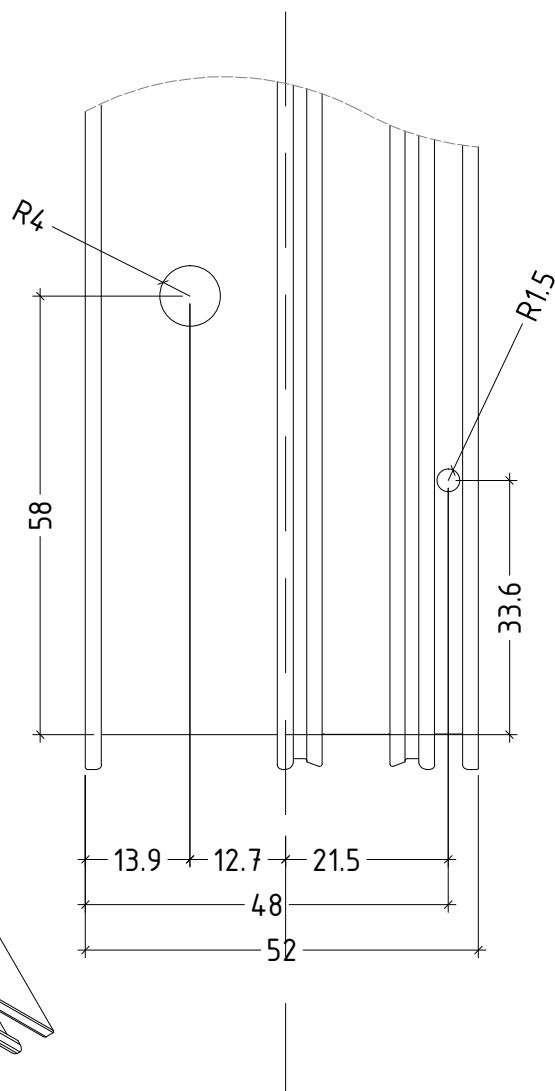
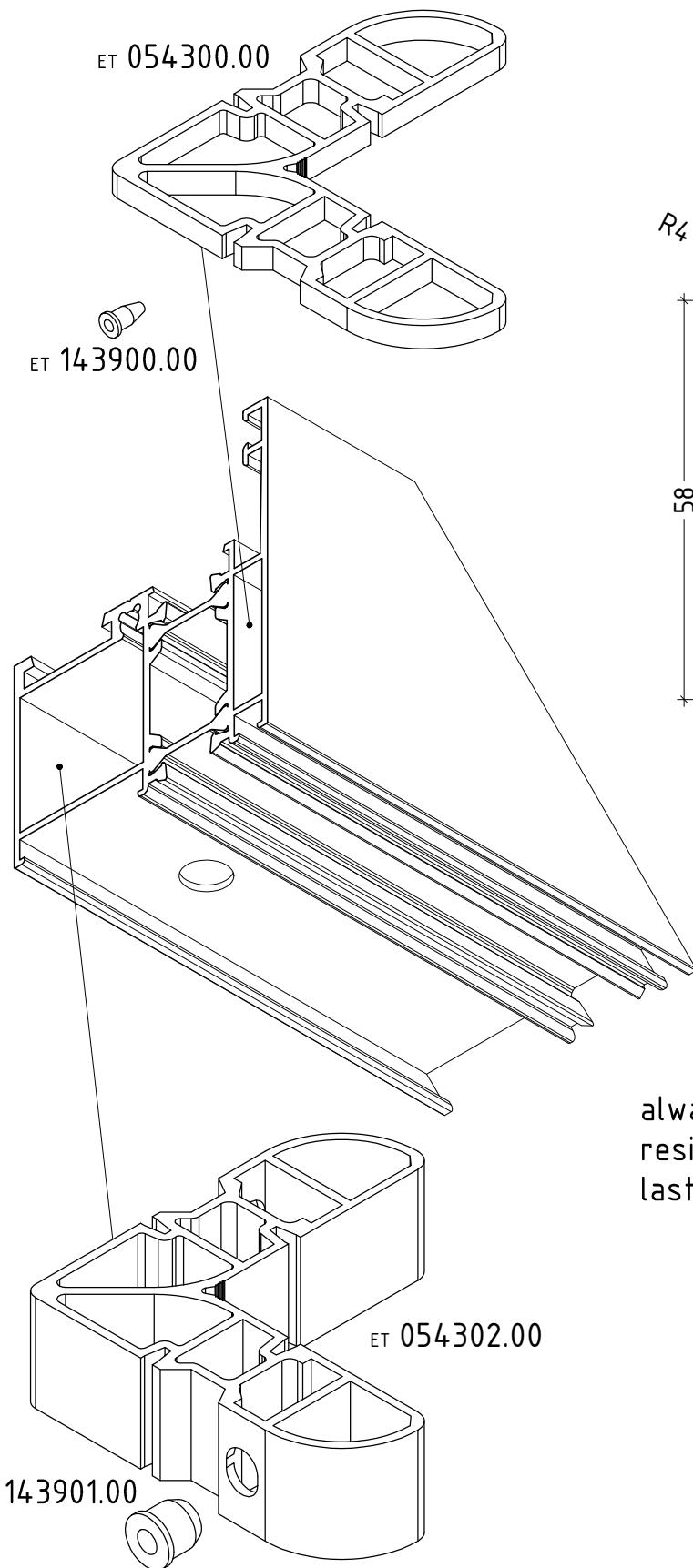
machining to use die cast joints and al. joint corner bracket



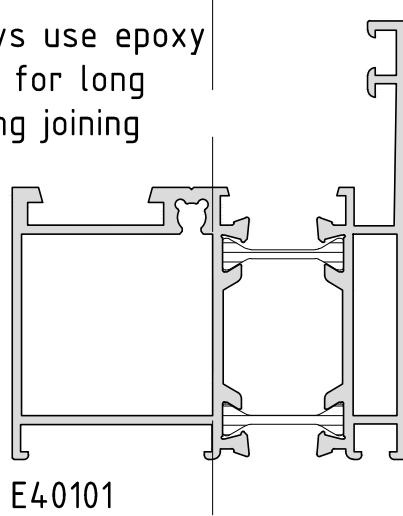
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use roll pins extruded aluminum joint corner brackets



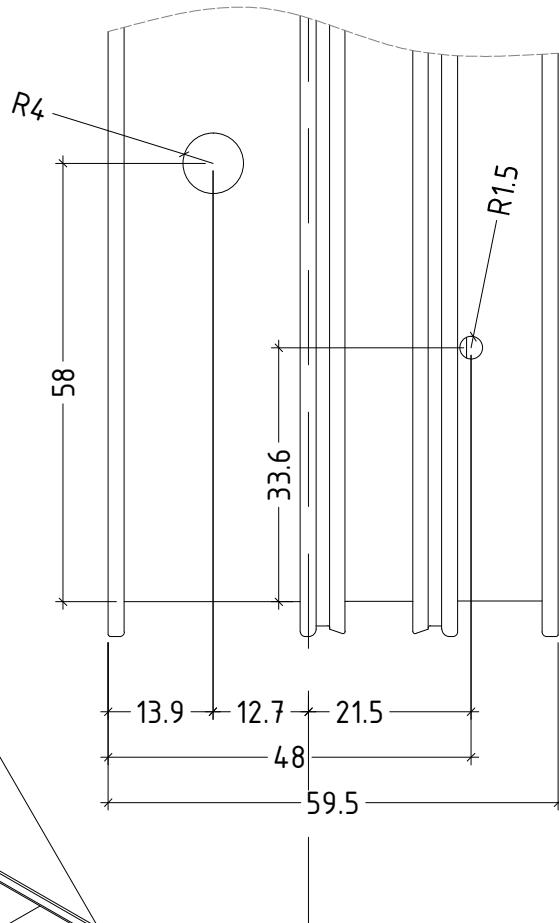
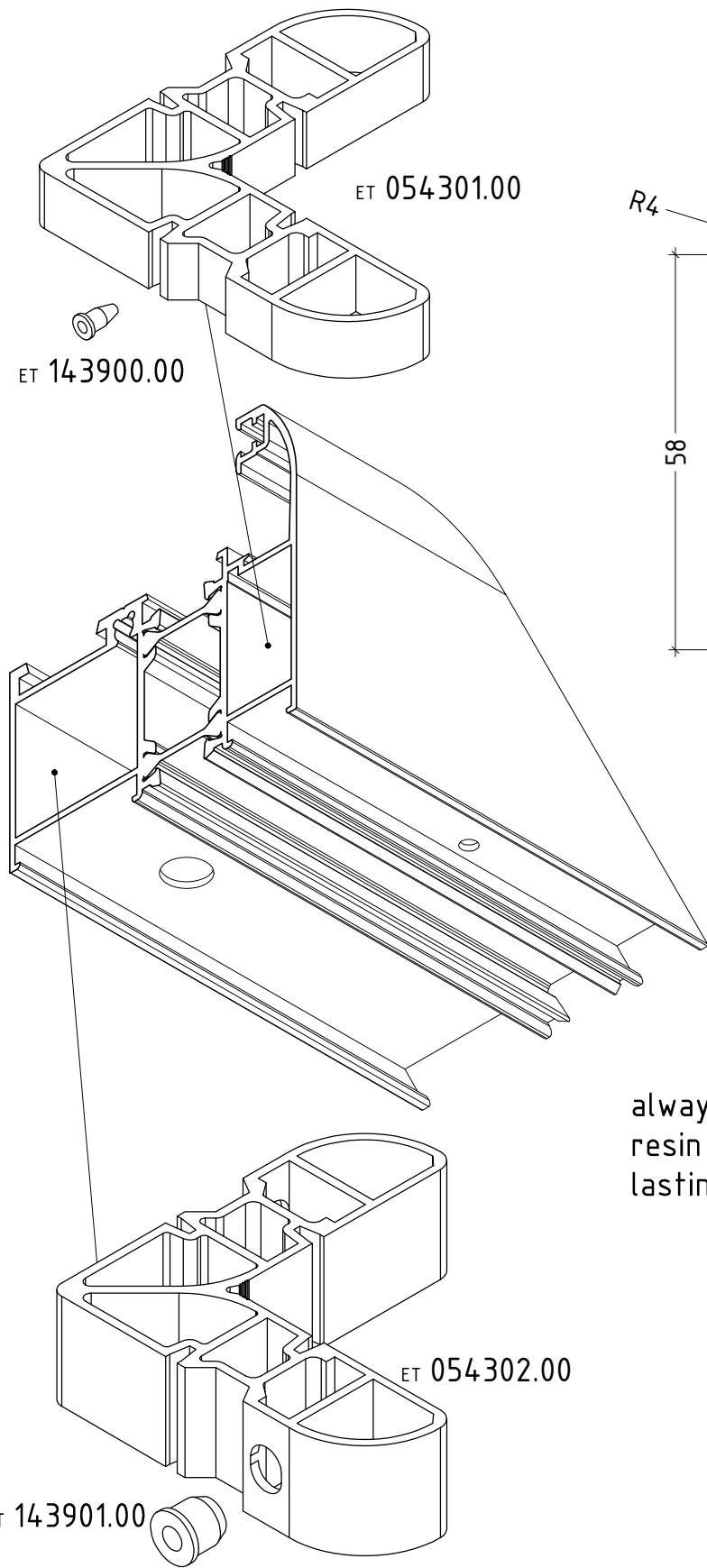
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resin for long  
lasting joining



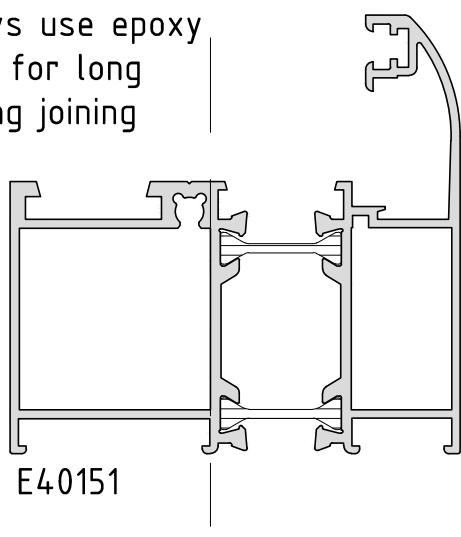
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use roll pins extruded aluminum joint corner brackets



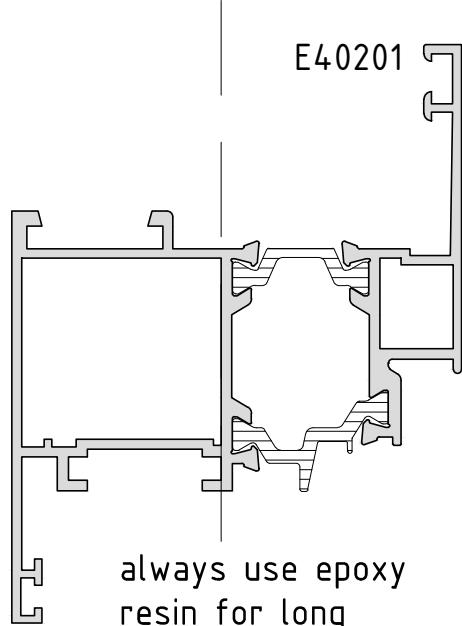
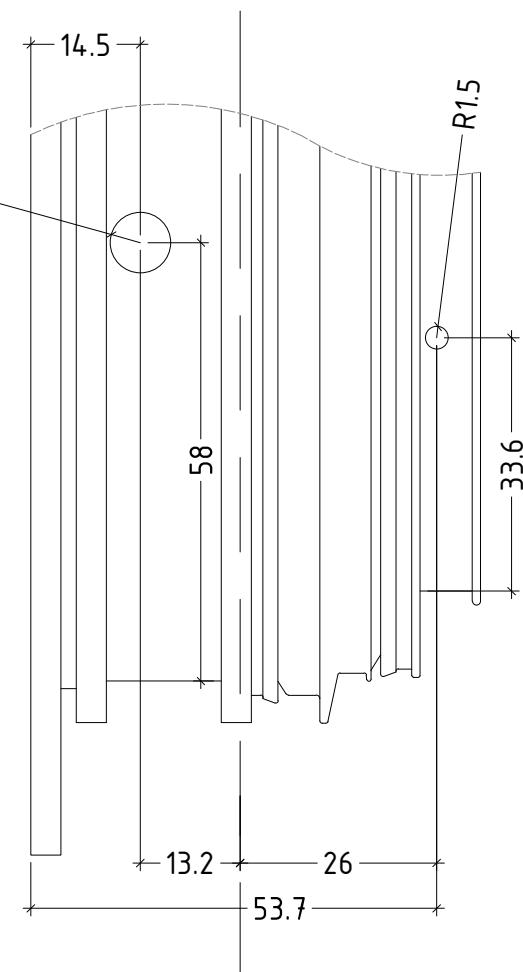
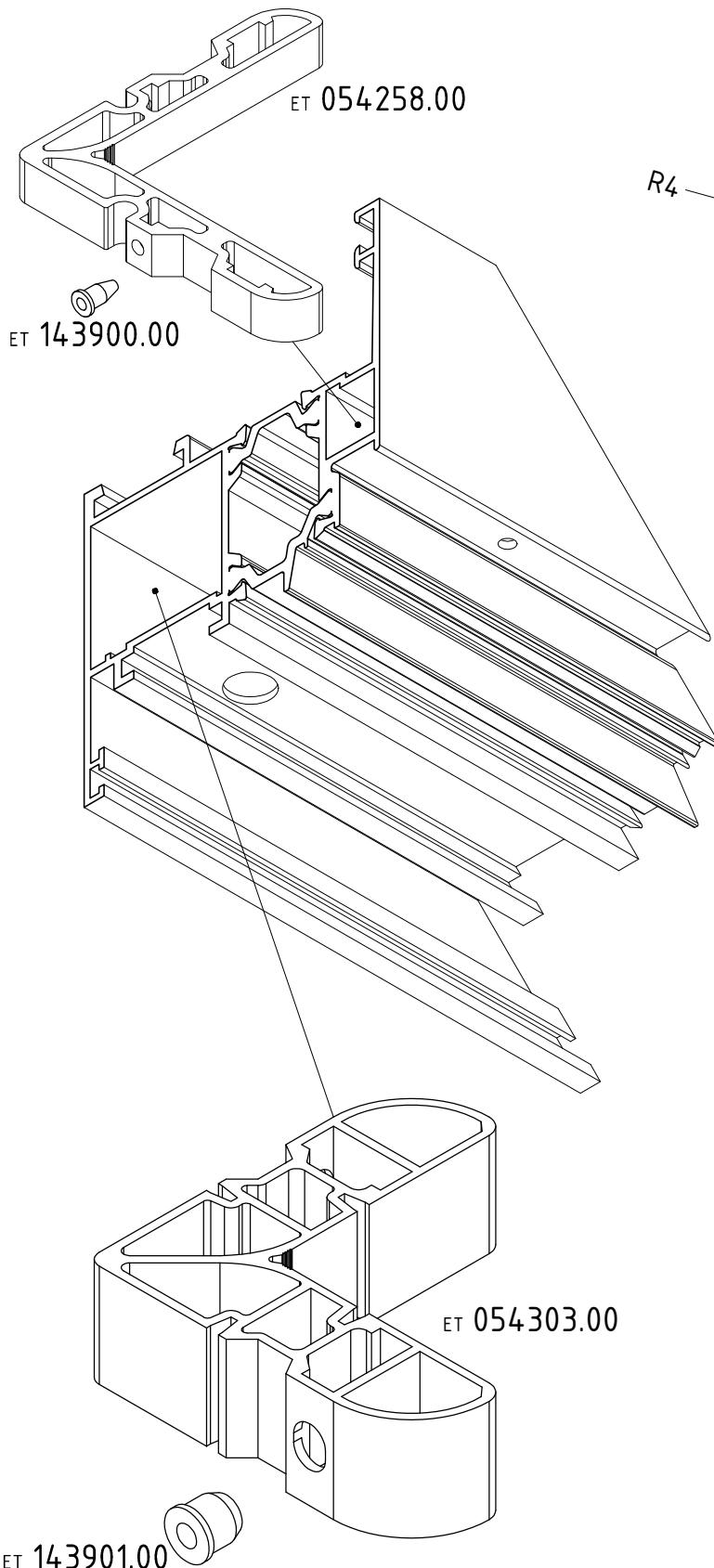
always use epoxy  
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# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

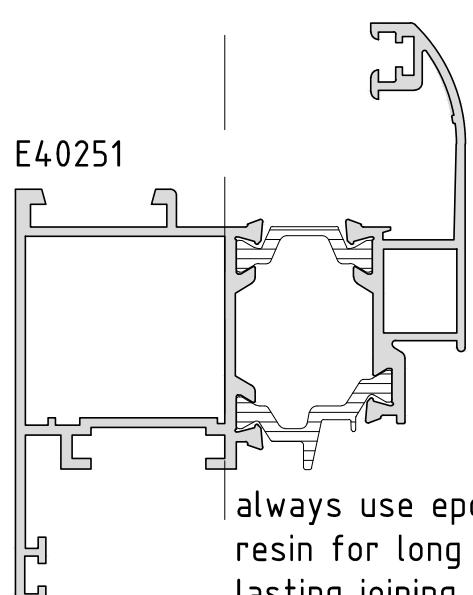
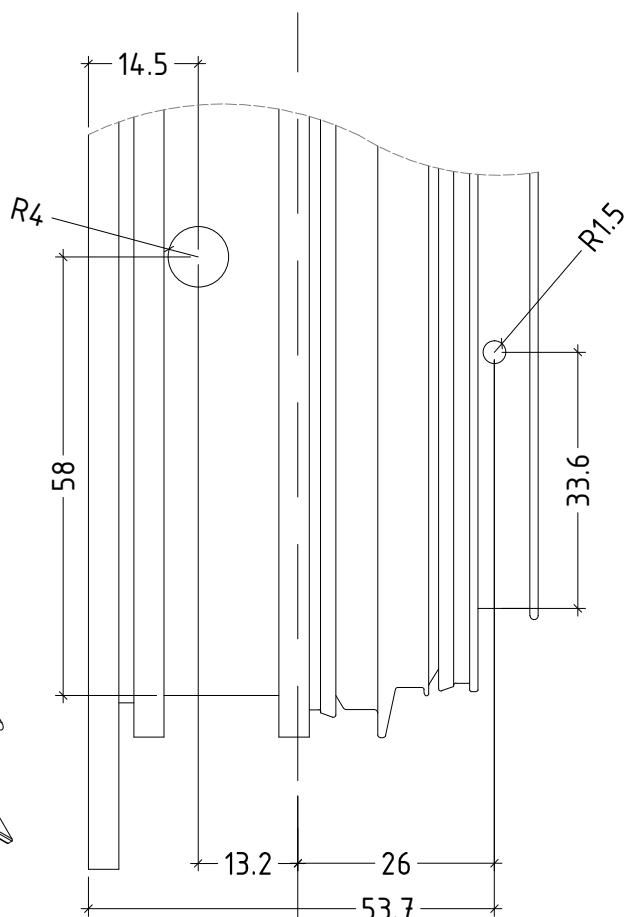
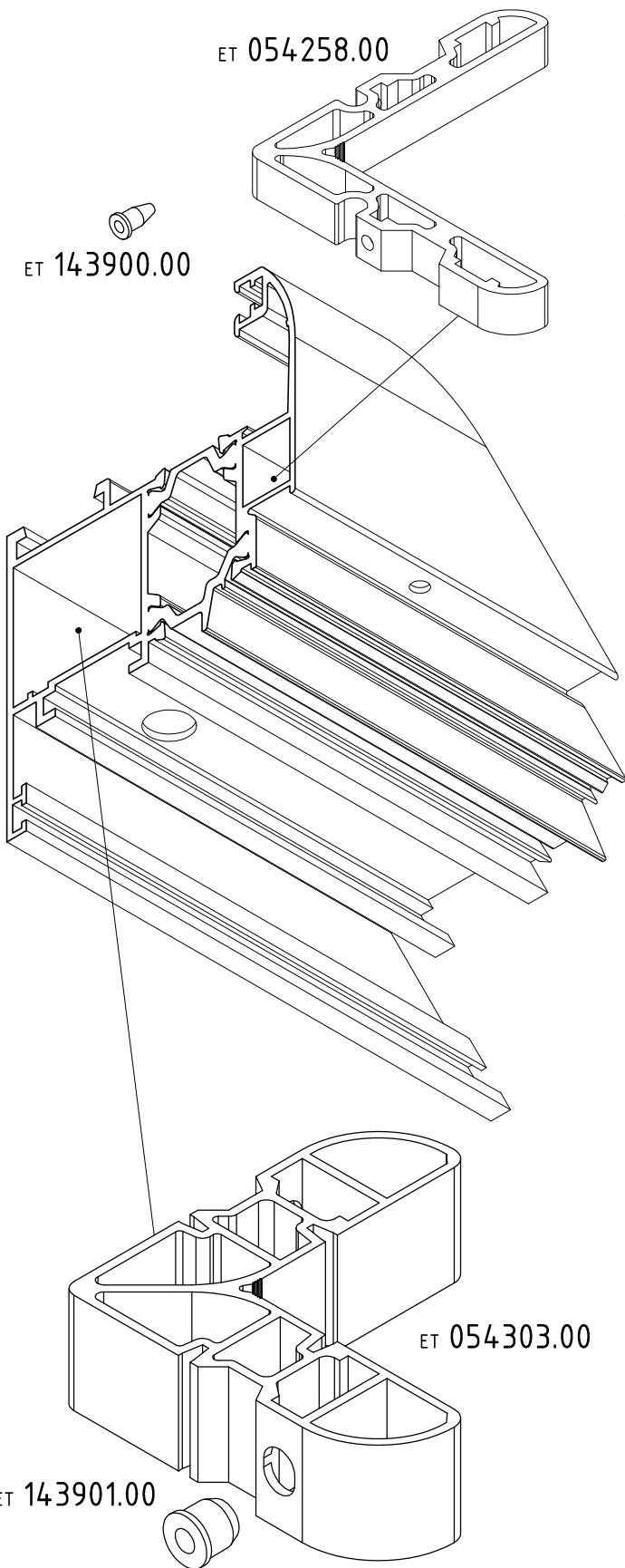
machining to use roll pins extruded aluminum joint corner brackets



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

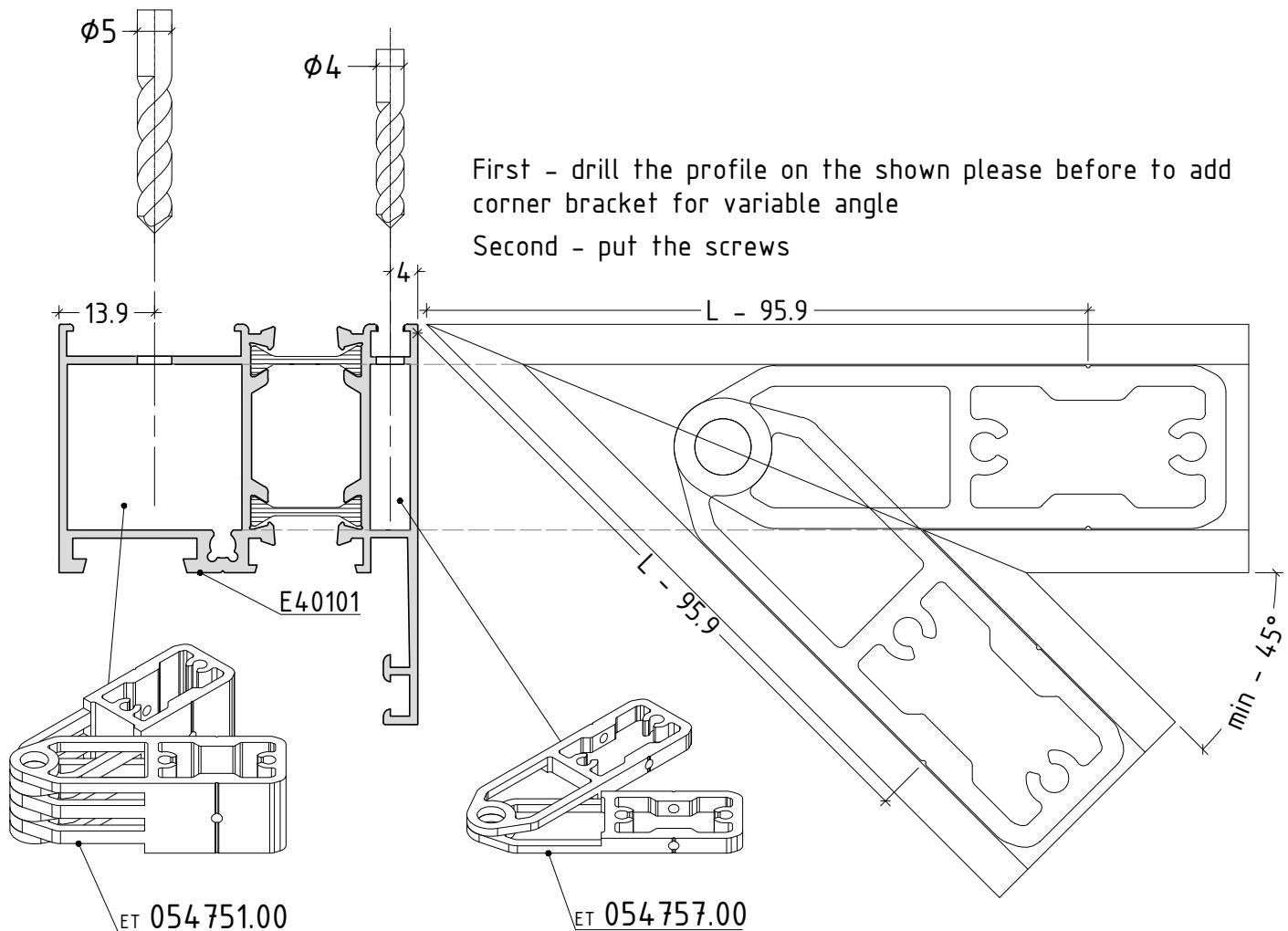
machining to use roll pins extruded aluminum joint corner brackets



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

corner bracket for variable angle for frame E40101



for profiles:						
E 40101	L (mm)	$\alpha$ (°)	L (mm)	$\alpha$ (°)	L (mm)	$\alpha$ (°)
45	95,9	74	76,5	103	67,1	132
46	94,8	75	76,1	104	66,8	133
47	93,8	76	75,7	105	66,6	134
48	92,9	77	75,3	106	66,3	135
49	92,0	78	74,9	107	66,1	136
50	91,1	79	74,5	108	65,8	137
51	90,2	80	74,1	109	65,6	138
52	89,4	81	73,7	110	65,4	139
53	88,6	82	73,4	111	65,1	140
54	87,8	83	73,0	112	64,9	141
55	87,1	84	72,7	113	64,7	142
56	86,4	85	72,3	114	64,5	143
57	85,7	86	72,0	115	64,2	144
58	85,0	87	71,7	116	64,0	145
59	84,4	88	71,3	117	63,8	146
60	83,7	89	71,0	118	63,6	147
61	83,1	90	70,7	119	63,4	148
62	82,5	91	70,4	120	63,2	149
63	81,9	92	70,1	121	63,0	150
64	81,4	93	69,8	122	62,8	151
65	80,8	94	69,5	123	62,6	152
66	80,3	95	69,2	124	62,4	153
67	79,8	96	68,9	125	62,2	154
68	79,3	97	68,6	126	62,0	155
69	78,8	98	68,4	127	61,8	156
70	78,3	99	68,1	128	61,6	157
71	77,9	100	67,8	129	61,4	158
72	77,4	101	67,6	130	61,2	159
73	77,0	102	67,3	131	61,0	160

**attention**  
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resin for long  
lasting joining

**Note:**

The tables concern only the profiles shown here.

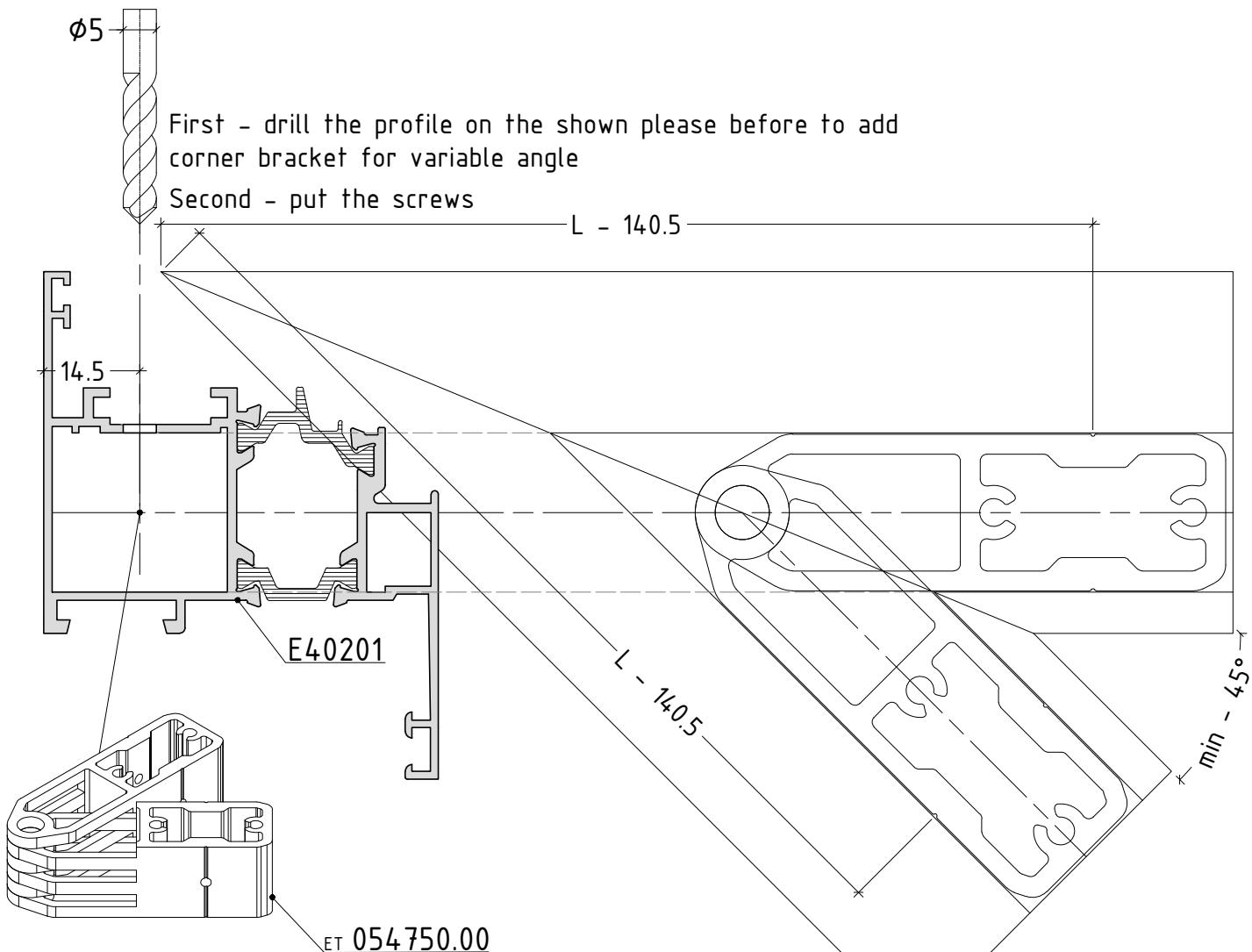
For other profiles the tables are different.

In case you are using other corner bracket for variable angle for other profiles, please contact ETEM R&D department for additional information.

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

corner bracket for variable angle for sash E40201



for profiles:								
E40201	L (mm)	$\alpha$ (°)						
45	140,5	74	101,1	103	81,8	132	69,1	161
46	138,4	75	100,2	104	81,3	133	68,7	162
47	136,4	76	99,4	105	80,8	134	68,3	163
48	134,4	77	98,5	106	80,3	135	67,9	164
49	132,6	78	97,7	107	79,8	136	67,6	165
50	130,7	79	96,9	108	79,3	137	67,2	166
51	129,0	80	96,2	109	78,8	138	66,8	167
52	127,3	81	95,4	110	78,3	139	66,5	168
53	125,7	82	94,7	111	77,8	140	66,1	169
54	124,1	83	93,9	112	77,4	141	65,8	170
55	122,6	84	93,2	113	76,9	142	65,4	171
56	121,2	85	92,5	114	76,5	143	65,0	172
57	119,8	86	91,8	115	76,0	144	64,7	173
58	118,4	87	91,2	116	75,6	145	64,3	174
59	117,1	88	90,5	117	75,1	146	64,0	175
60	115,8	89	89,8	118	74,7	147	63,7	176
61	114,5	90	89,2	119	74,3	148	63,3	177
62	113,3	91	88,6	120	73,9	149	63,0	178
63	112,1	92	88,0	121	73,4	150	62,6	179
64	111,0	93	87,3	122	73,0	151	62,3	180
65	109,9	94	86,8	123	72,6	152	62,0	
66	108,8	95	86,2	124	72,2	153	61,6	
67	107,7	96	85,6	125	71,8	154	61,3	
68	106,7	97	85,0	126	71,4	155	60,9	
69	105,7	98	84,5	127	71,0	156	60,6	
70	104,7	99	83,9	128	70,6	157	60,3	
71	103,8	100	83,4	129	70,2	158	60,0	
72	102,9	101	82,8	130	69,8	159	59,6	
73	102,0	102	82,3	131	69,4	160	59,3	

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lasting joining

**Note:**

The tables concern only the profiles shown here.

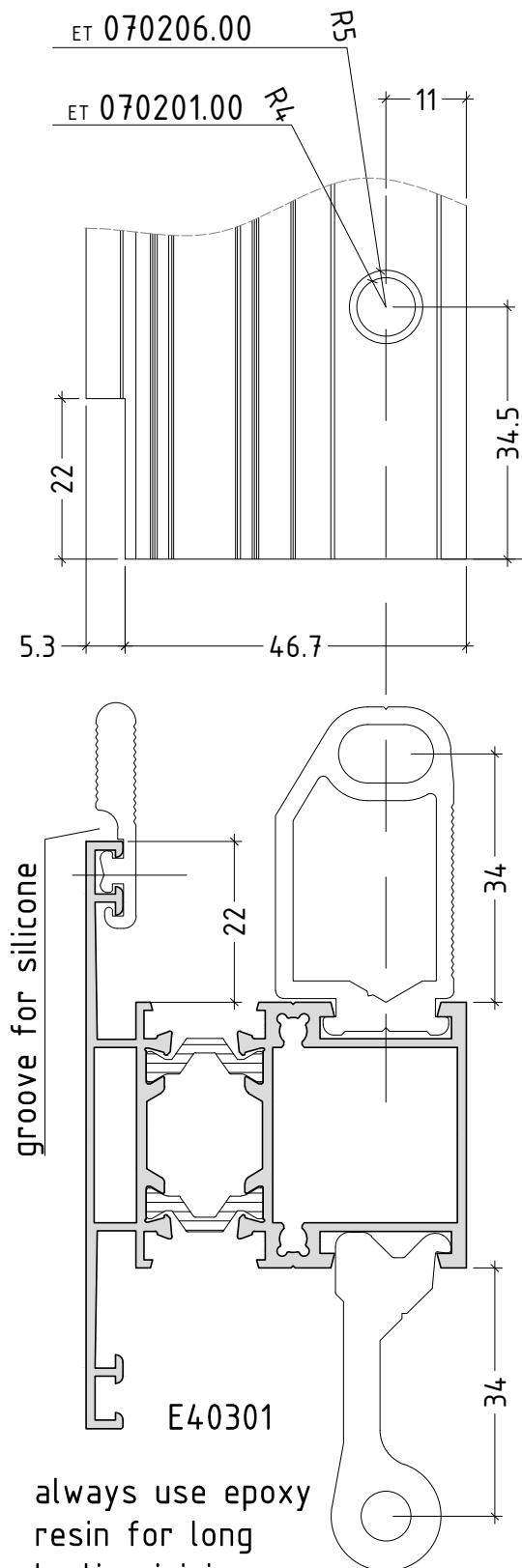
For other profiles the tables are different.

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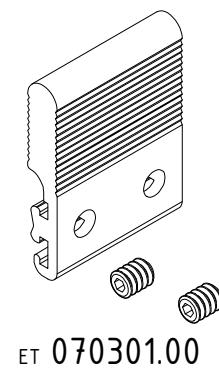
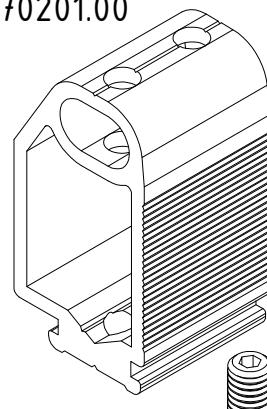
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

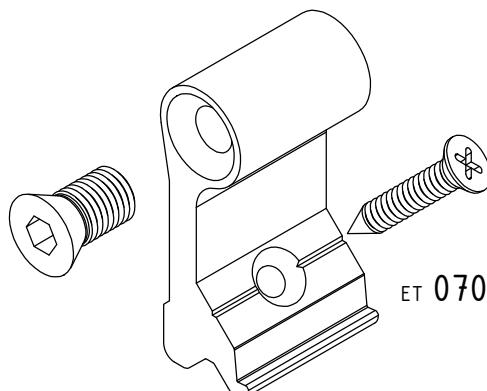
machining to use T-bracket - T-bracket for mullions/transoms



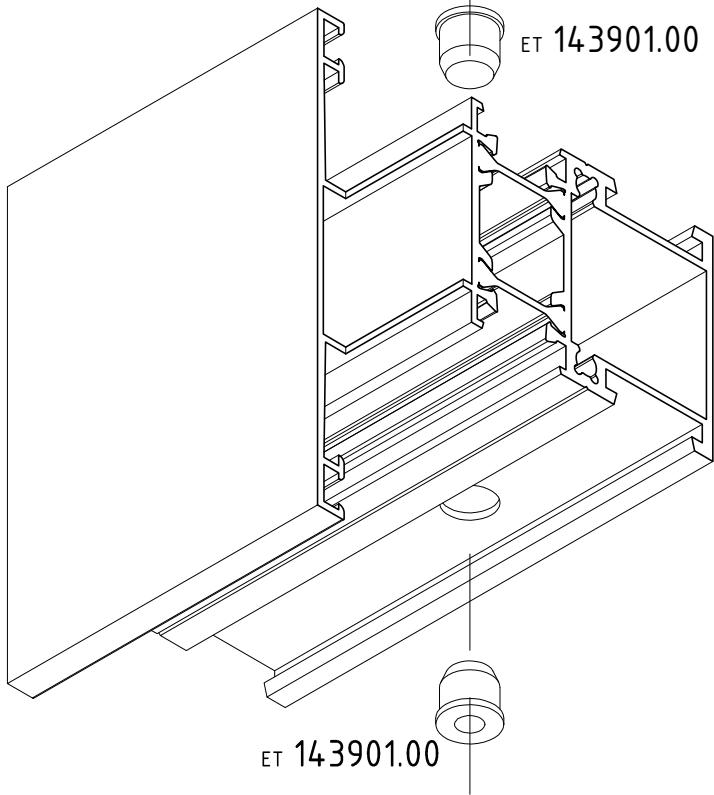
ET 070201.00



ET 070206.00



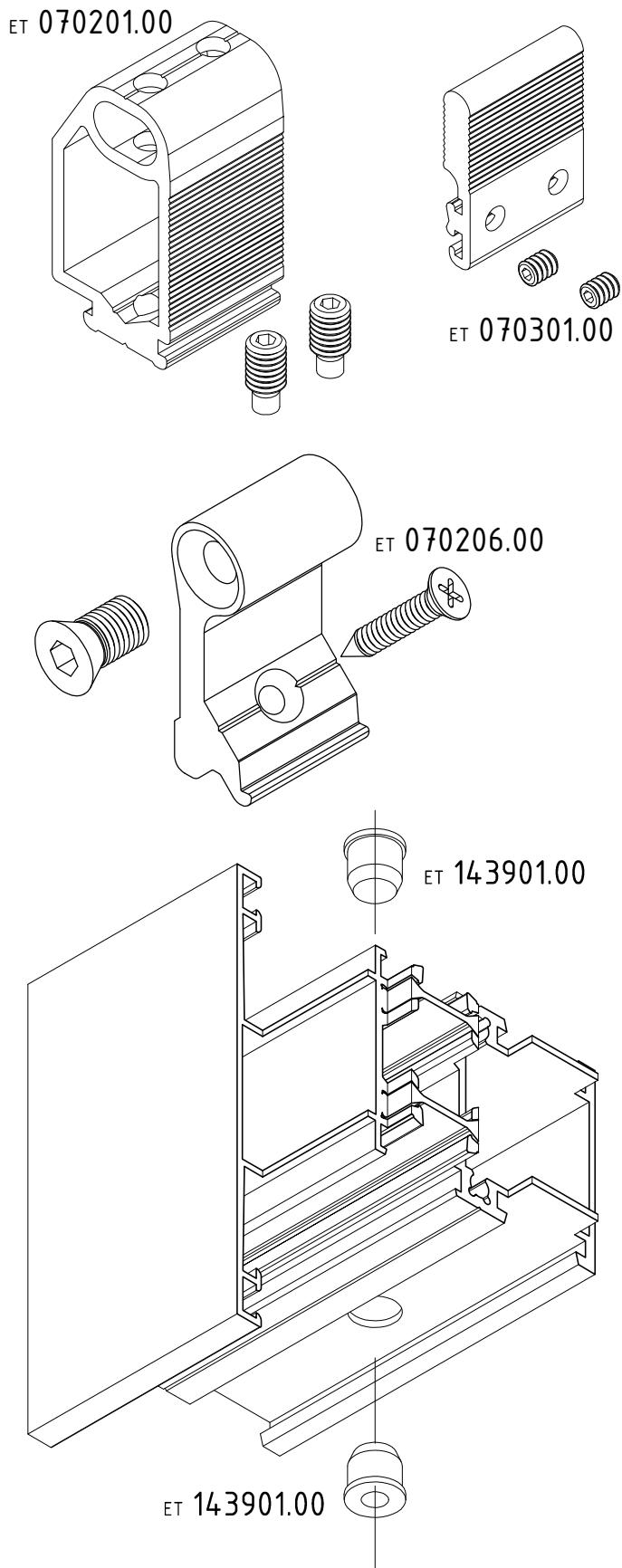
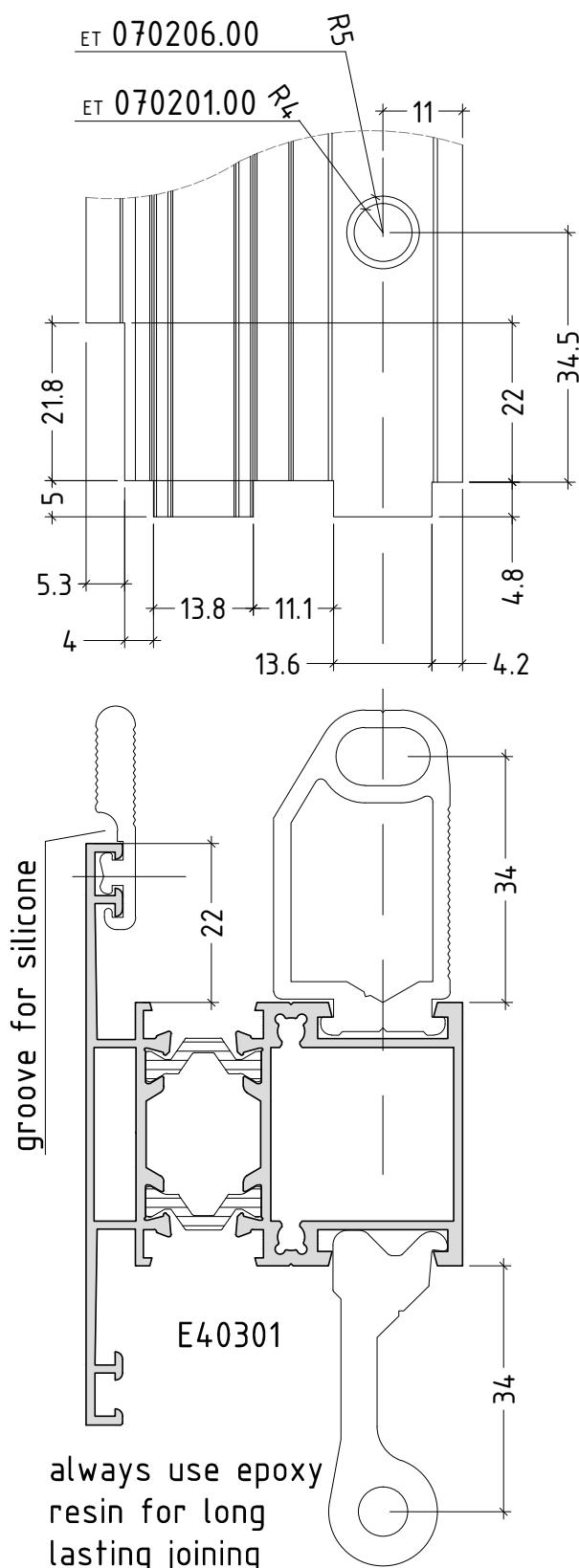
ET 143901.00



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

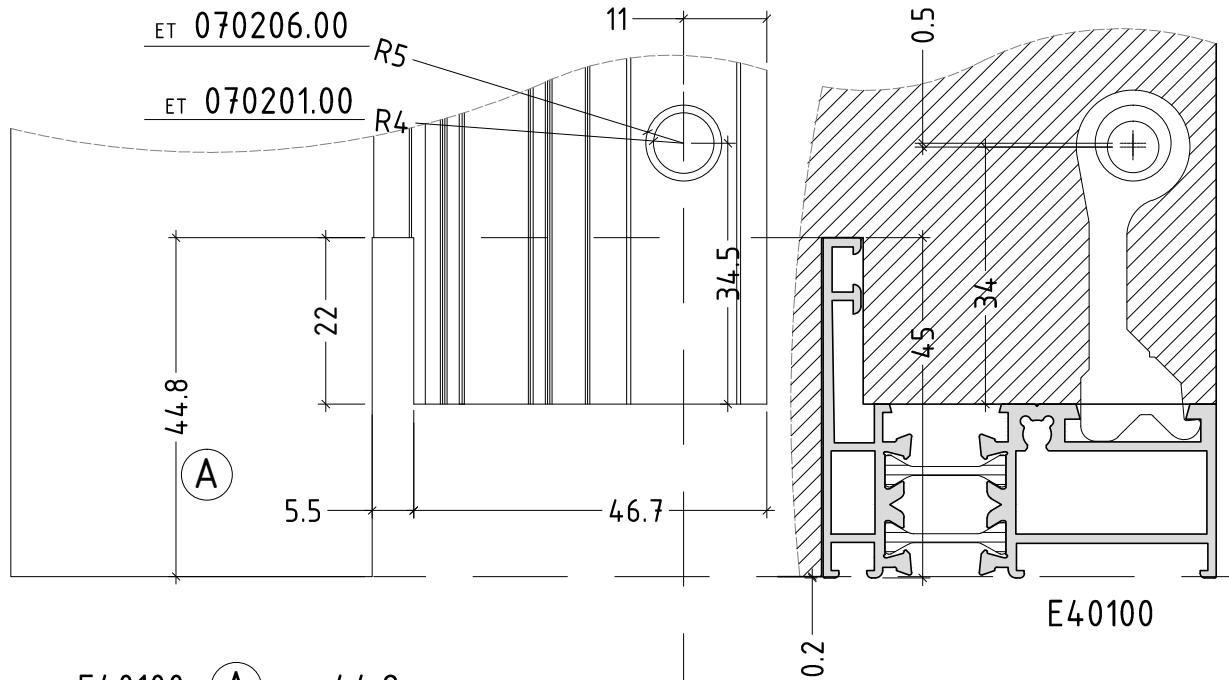
machining to use T-bracket - T-bracket for mullions/transoms



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use E45302 with E45100,1,2

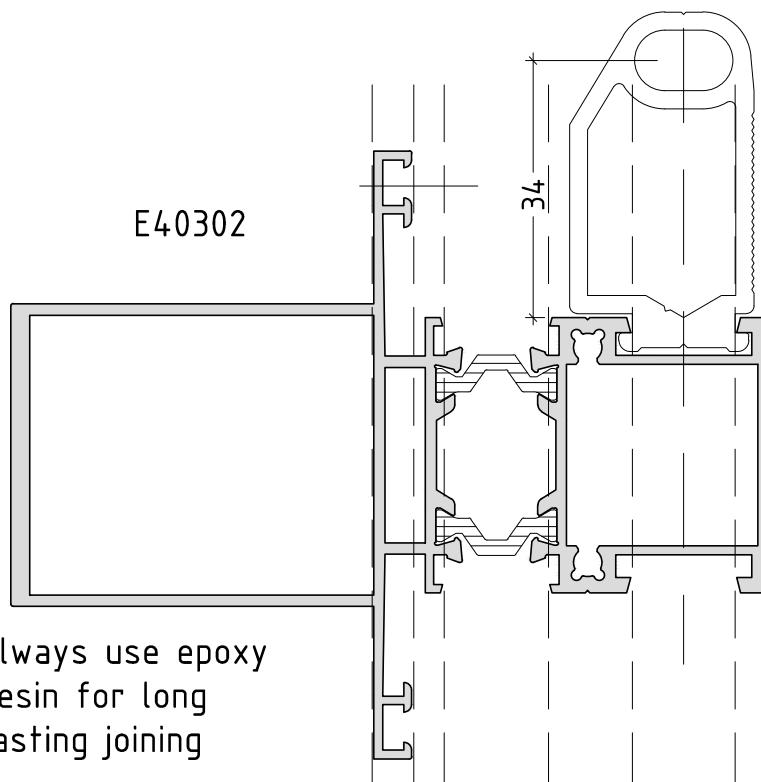


$$E40100 \text{ } A = 44.8$$

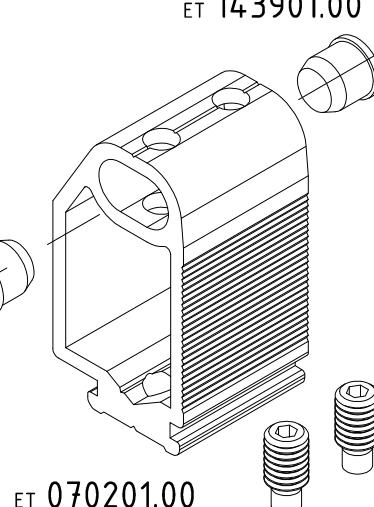
$$E40101 \text{ } A = 57.8$$

$$E40102 \text{ } A = 65.8$$

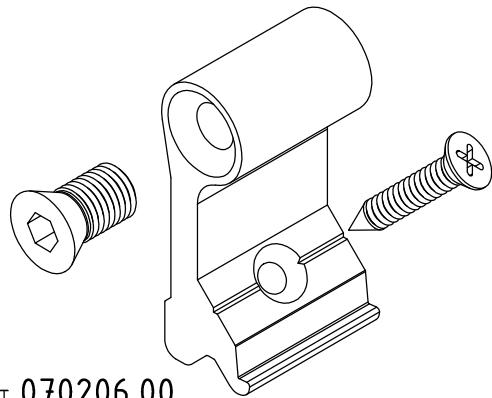
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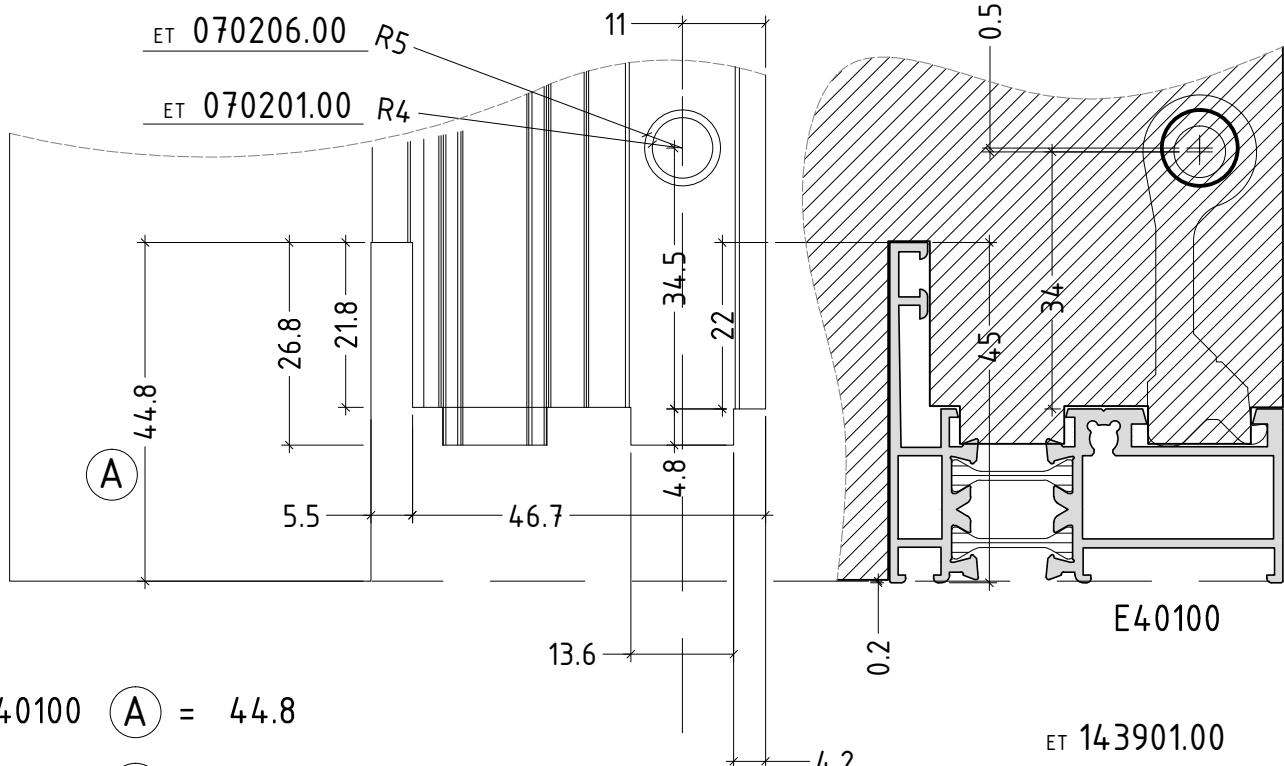
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# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use E45302 with E45100,1,2

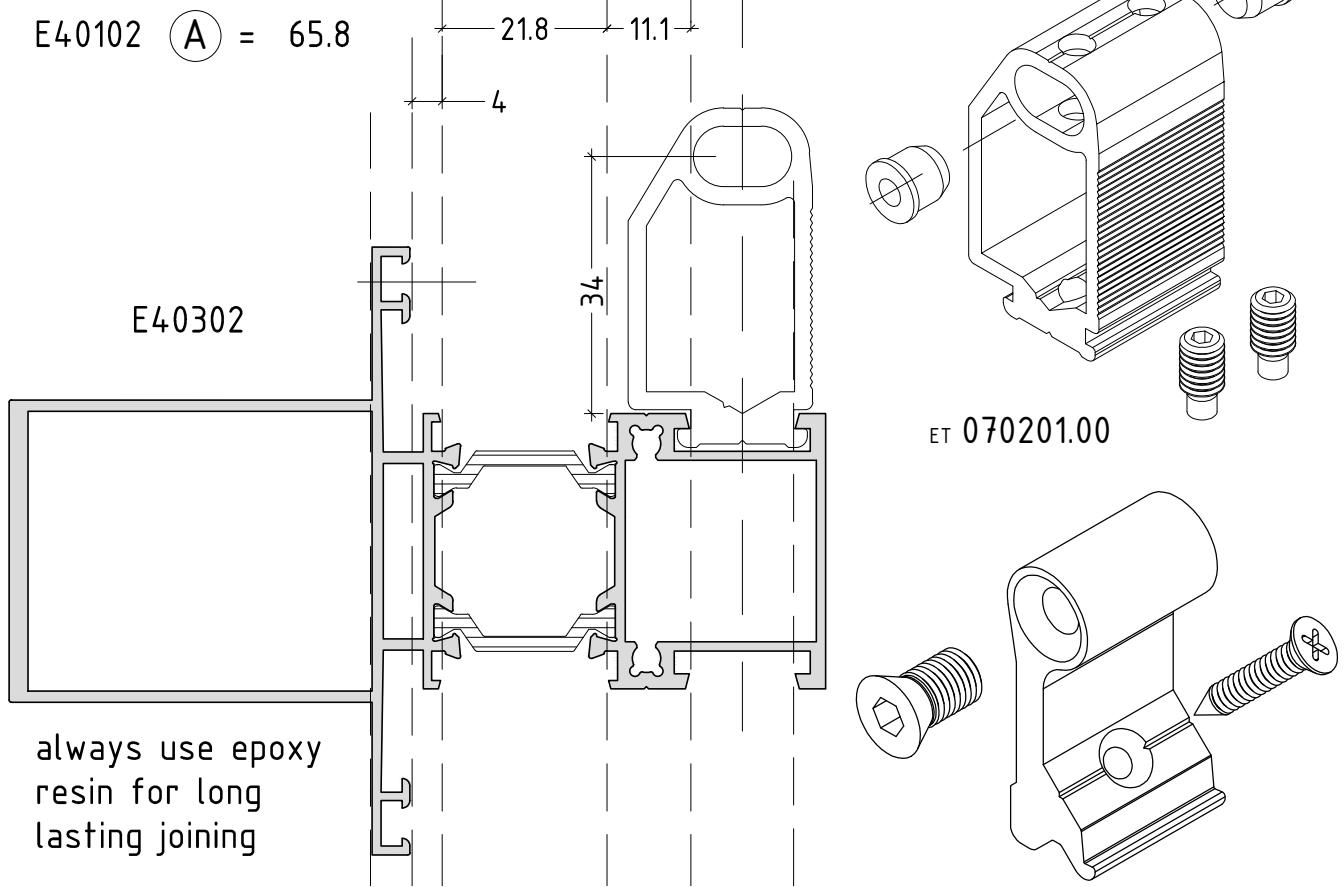


$$E40100 \quad A = 44.8$$

$$E40101 \quad A = 57.8$$

$$E40102 \quad A = 65.8$$

ET 143901.00



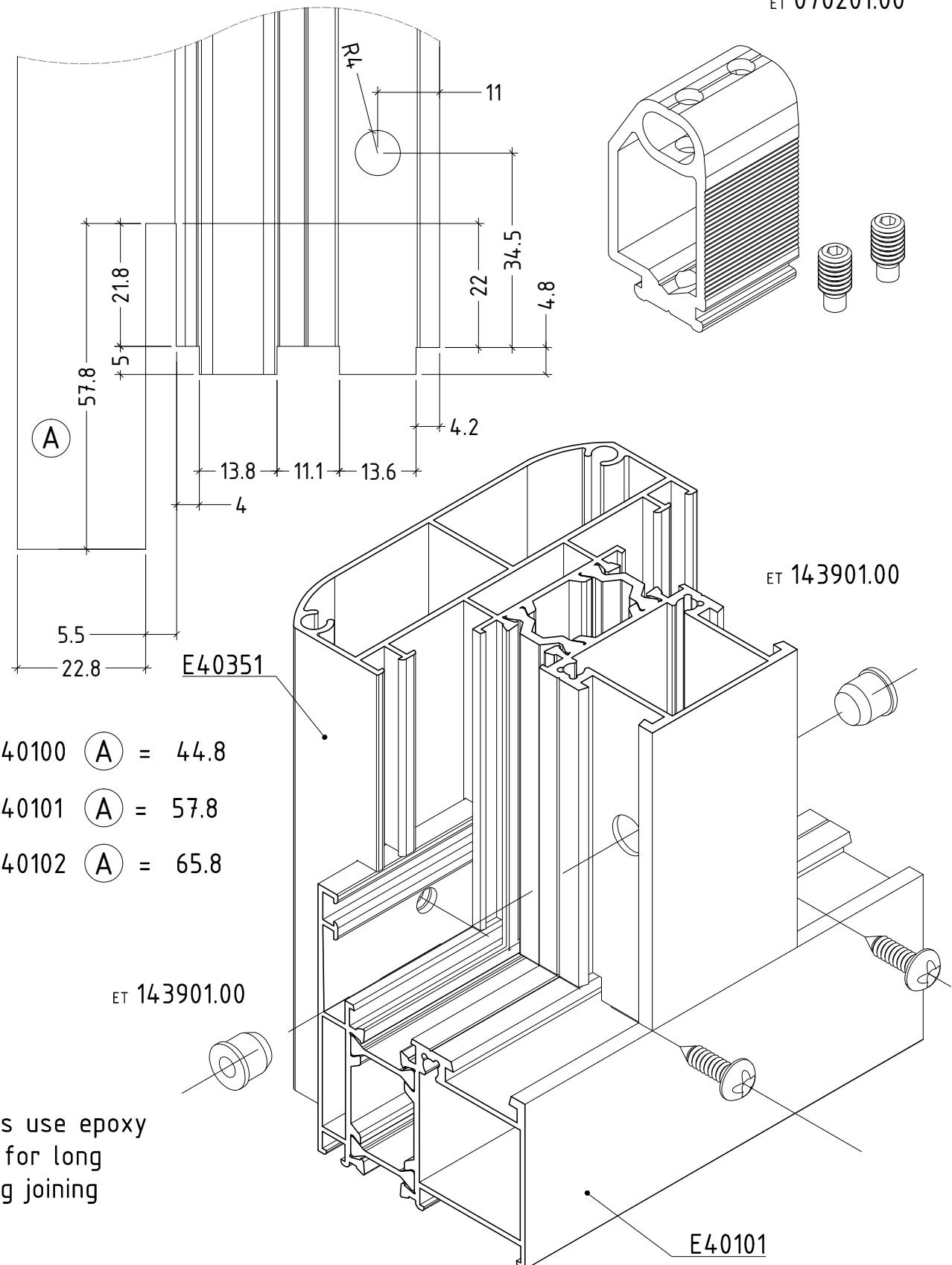
ET 070206.00

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use T-bracket for mullions/transoms

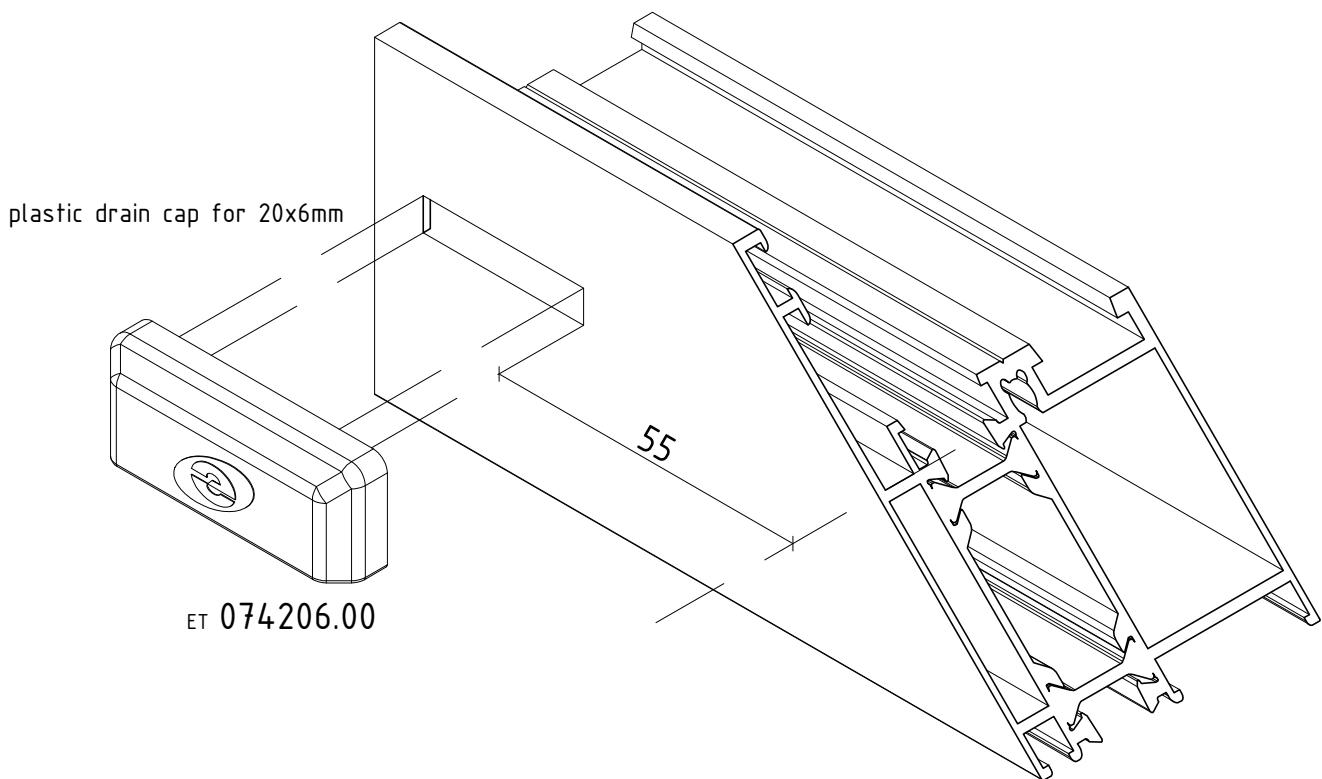
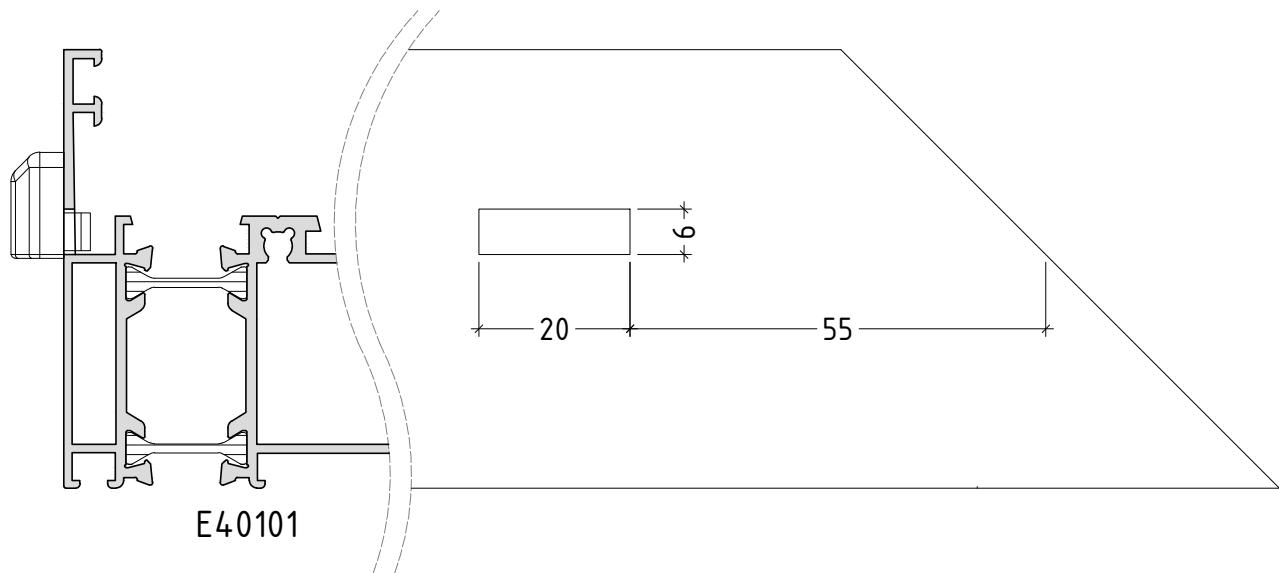
ET 070201.00



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

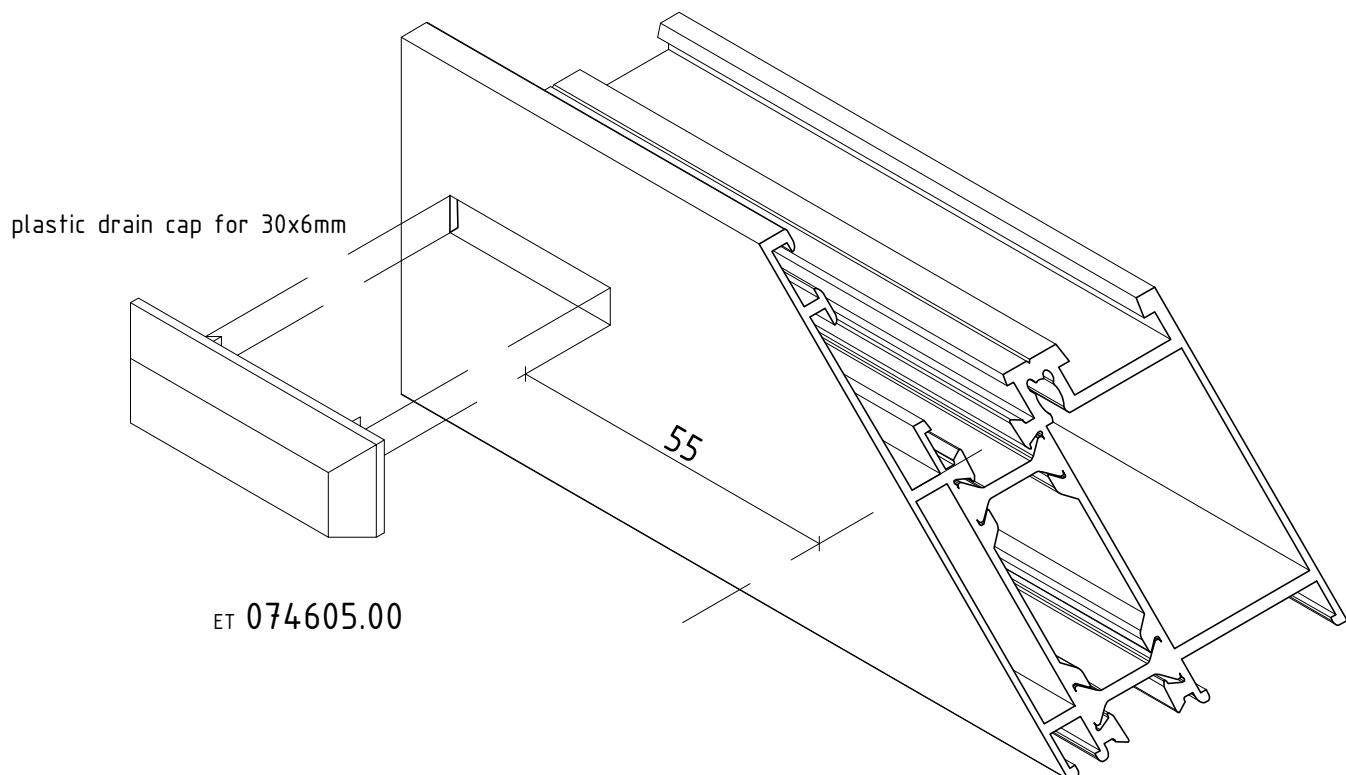
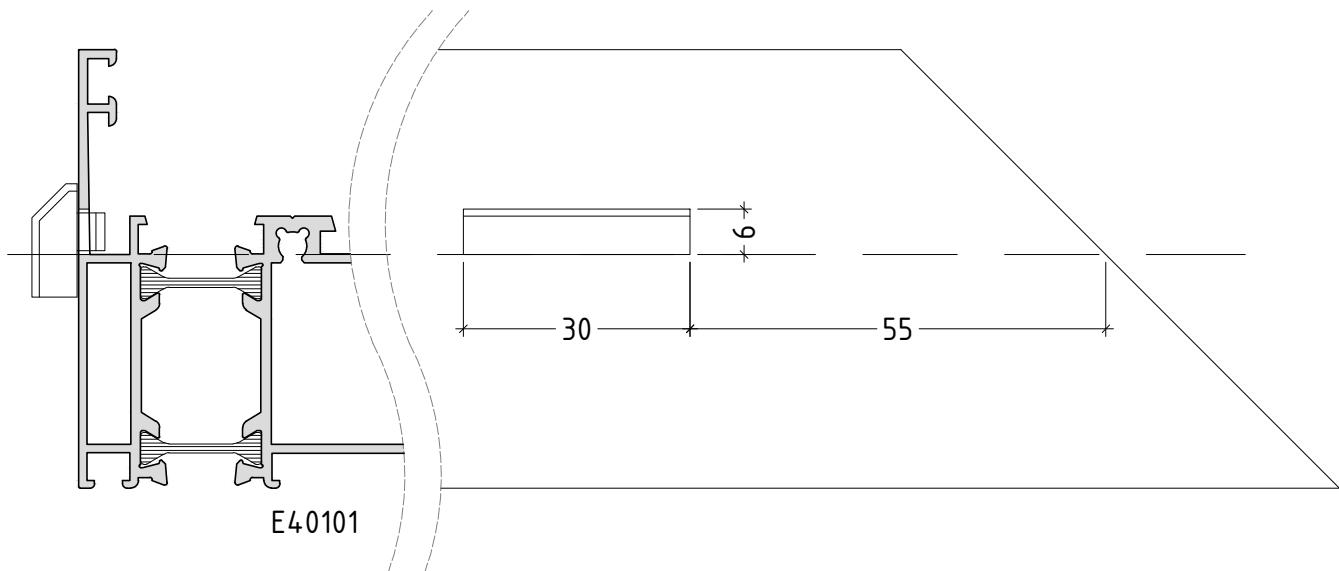
machining for drainage and plastic cap - ET 074206.00



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

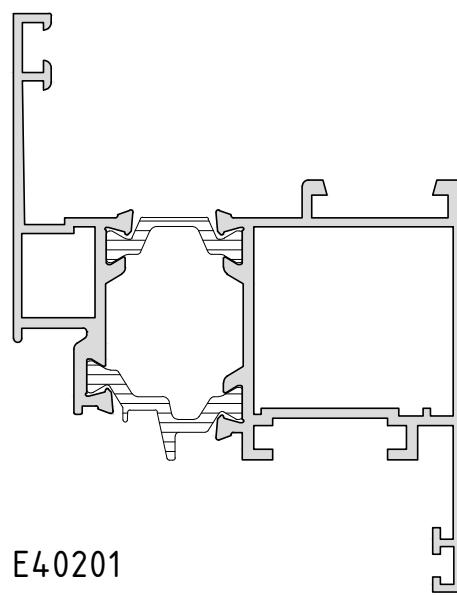
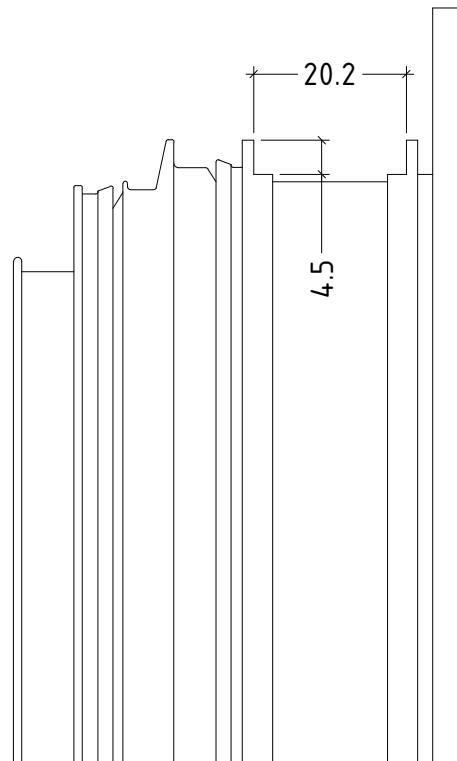
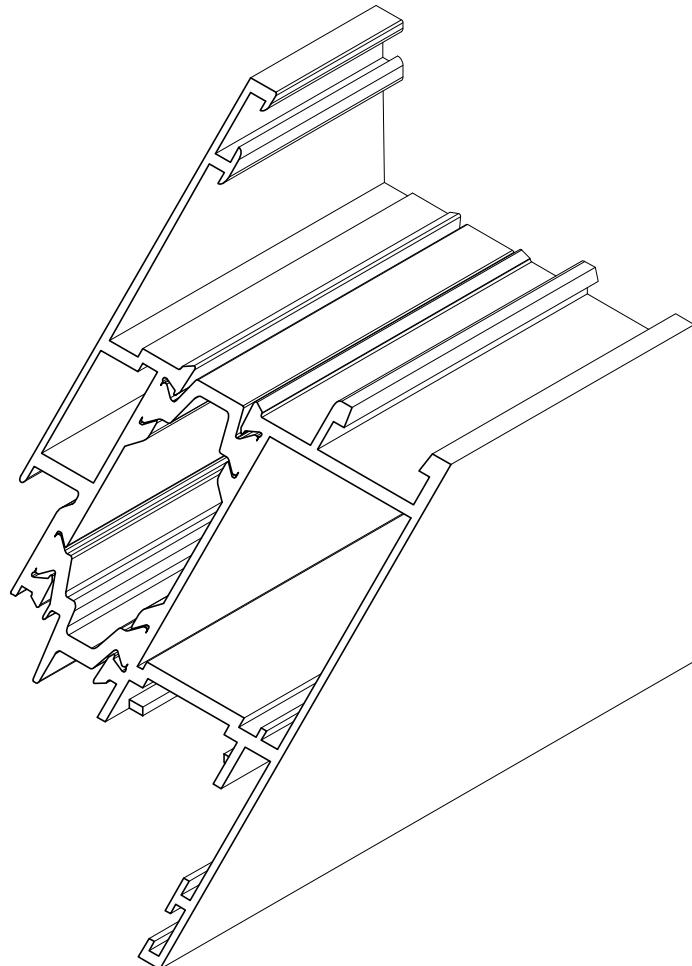
machining for drainage and plastic cap - ET 074605.00



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining for connecting rod

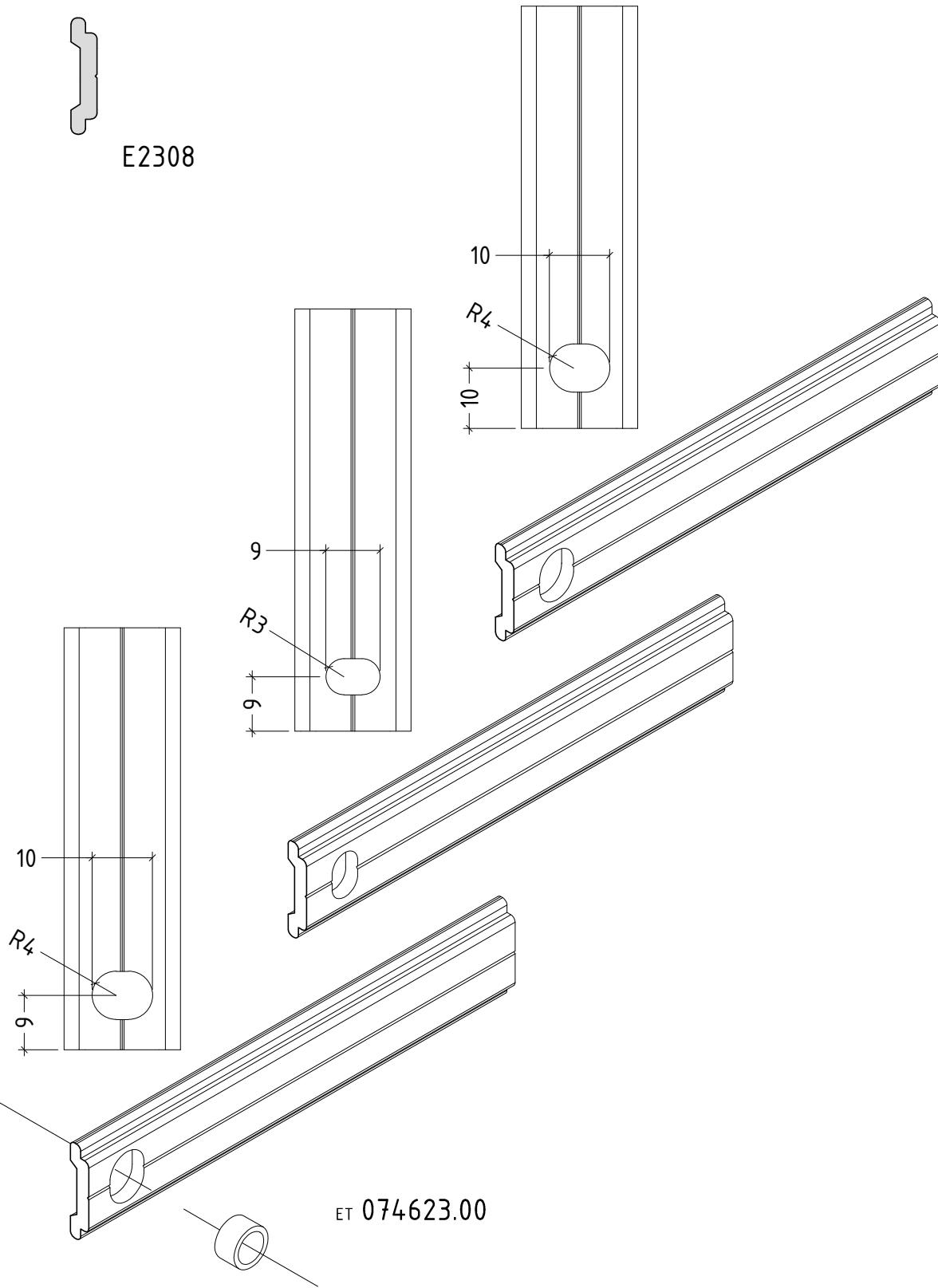


E40201

machining for connecting rod



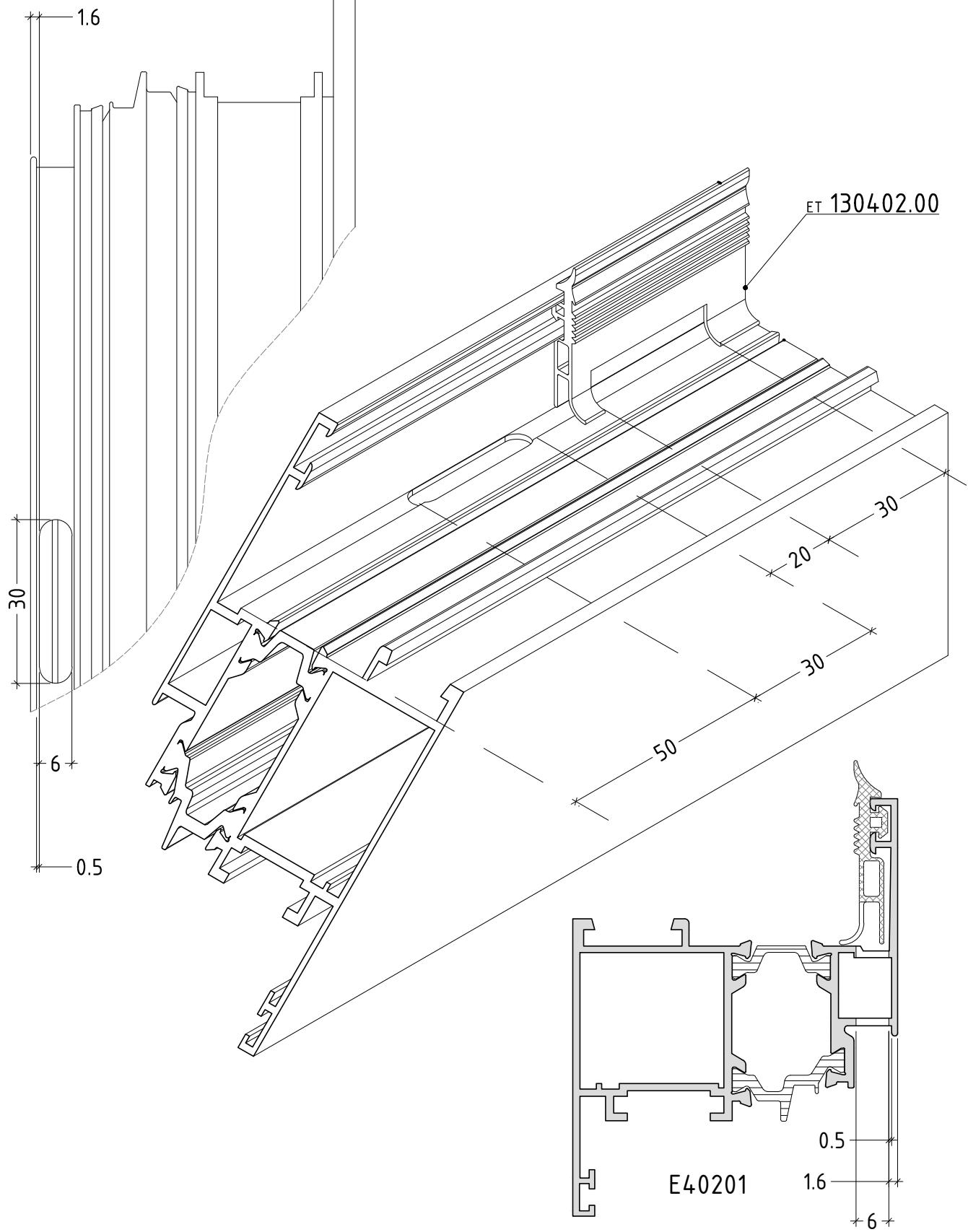
E2308



# opening system with thermal break

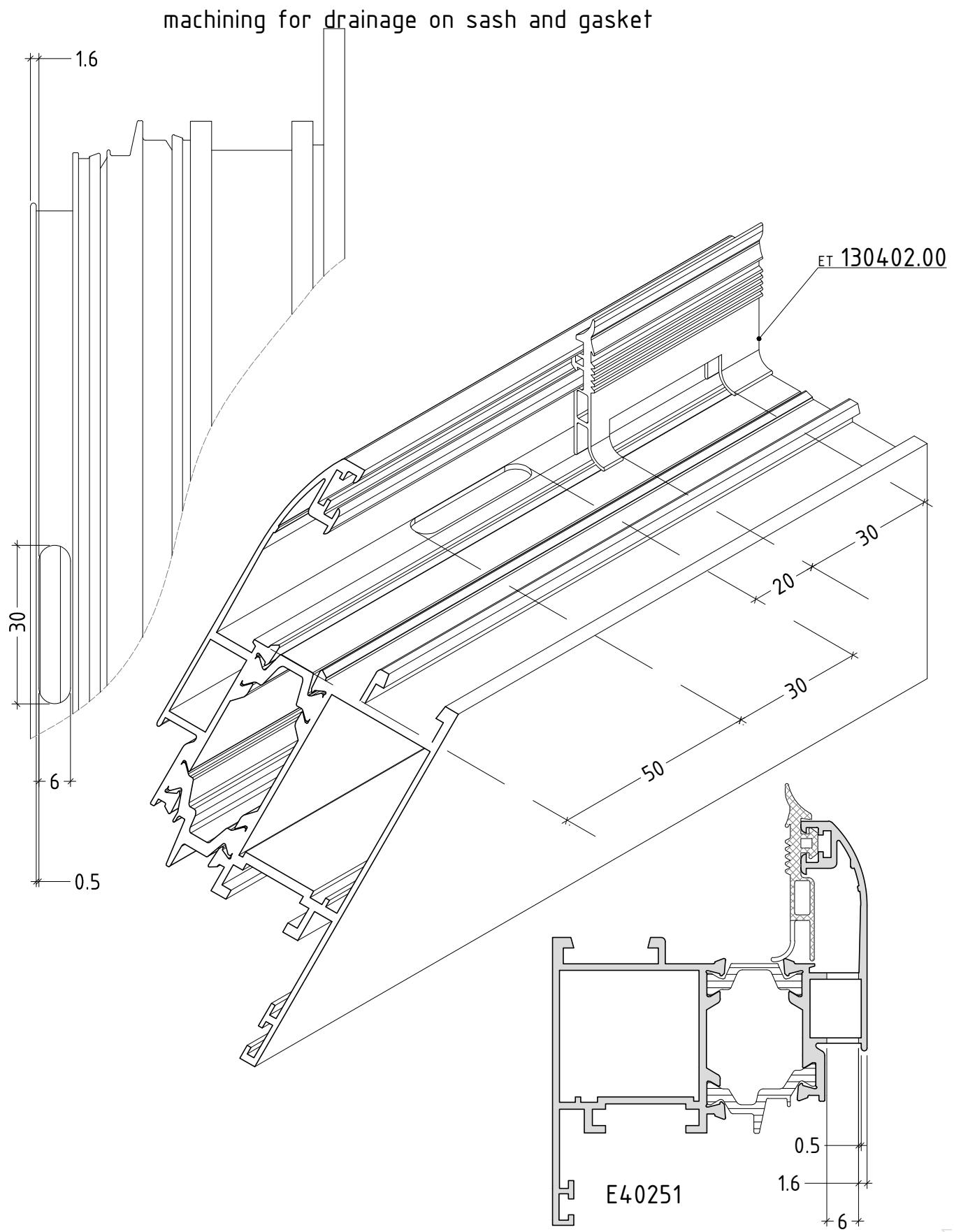
**E40**

machining for drainage on sash and gasket

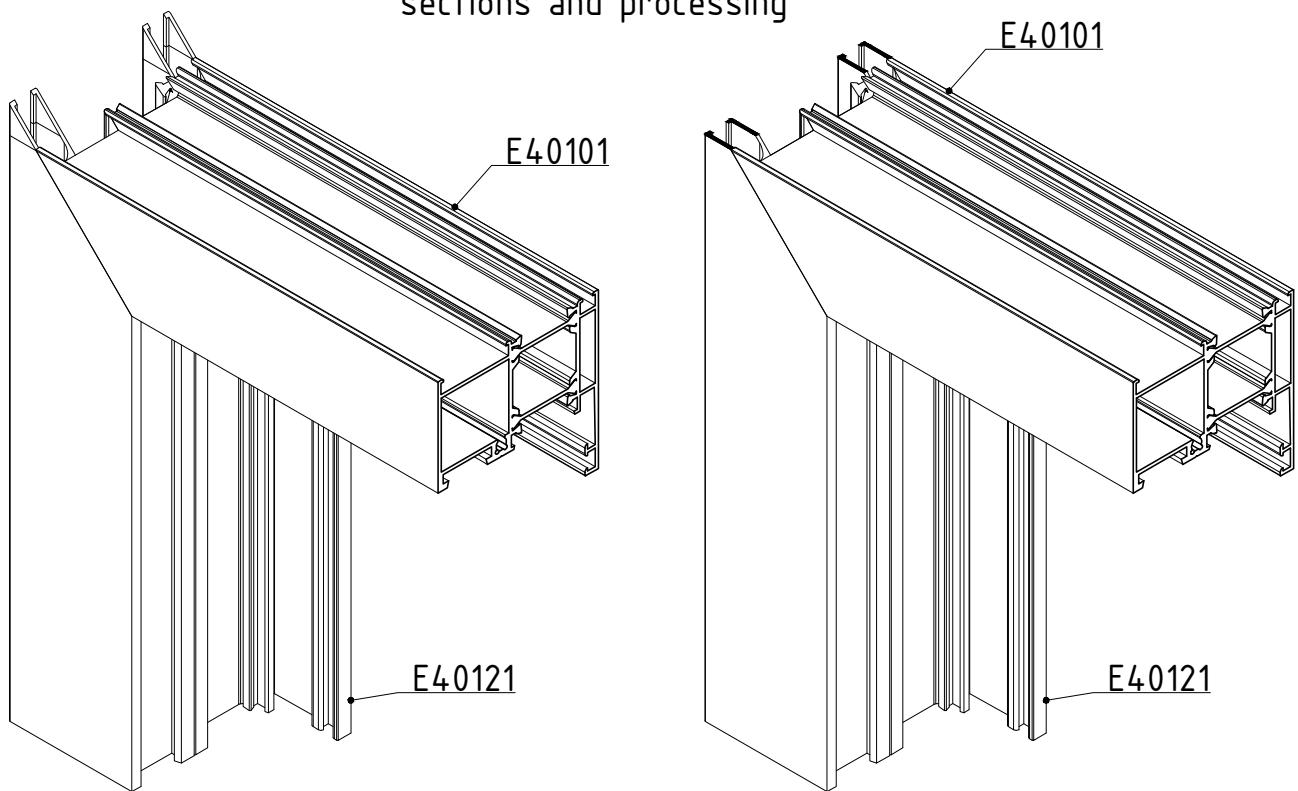


# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

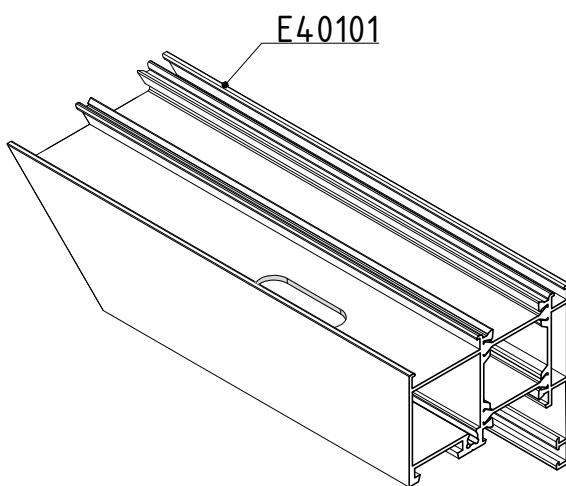


## sections and processing



The frame for dilatation gap E40121 is joined with E40101 accordingly, using crimping machine ONLY!

After final assembly, the profile for dilatation gap E45121 is cut in the same plane of the standard frame E40101.

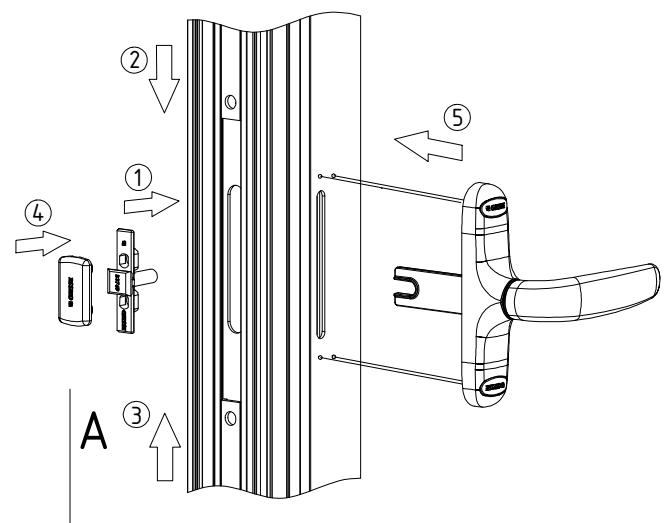
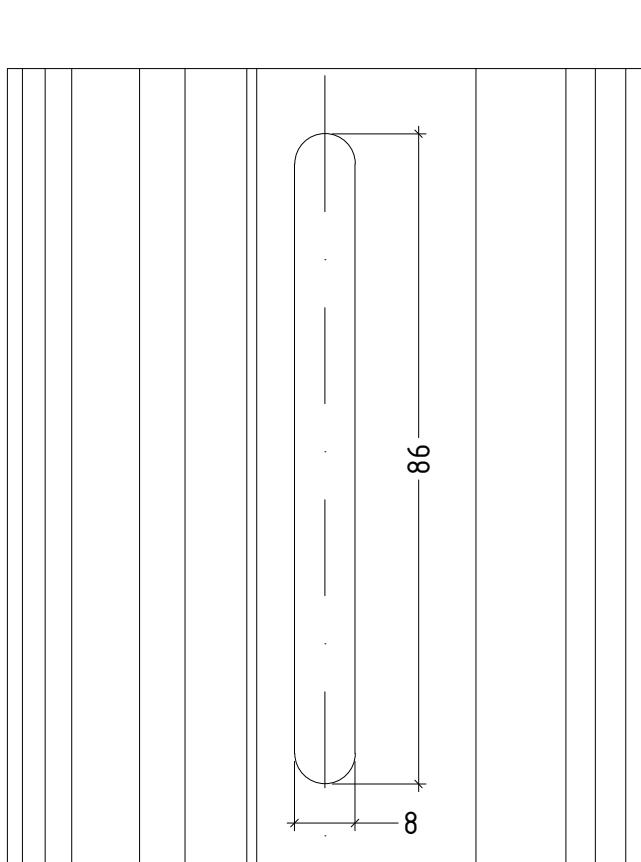


Oval shape of mounting openings are a must and have to be cut in the standard frame E40101, in order to take-in effectively the temperature expansion of the profiles in case of striped windows.

# opening system with thermal break

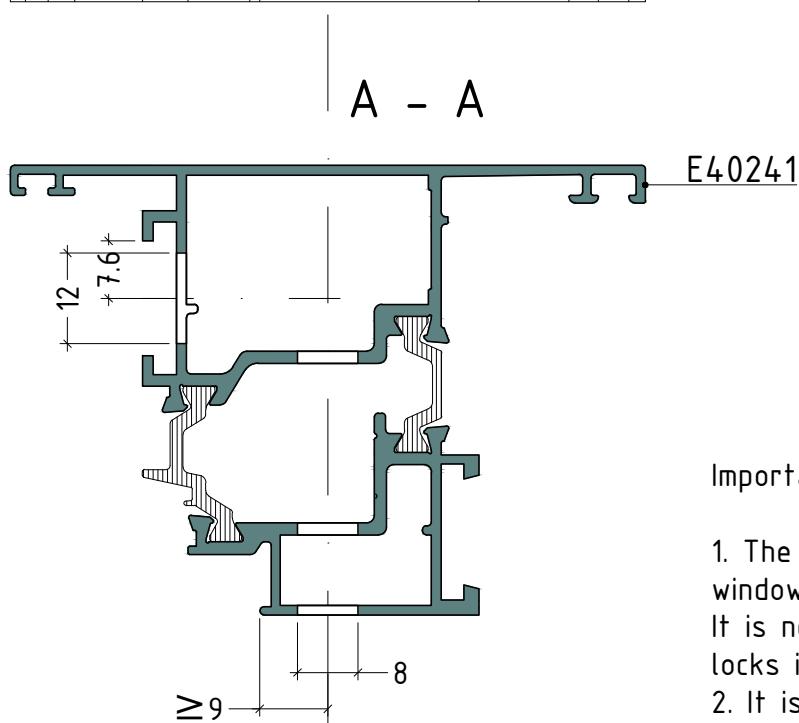
**E40**

machining for handle GI212701.01 - GI212701.02



For one leaf sash is needed:

- GI212701-handle GIESSE outward opening
- GI255612.00-extension for handle GIESSE 45mm for E40 or
- GI255613.00-extension for handle GIESSE 55mm for E45
- GI255614.00moving element GIESSE 18.5mm for E40, E45



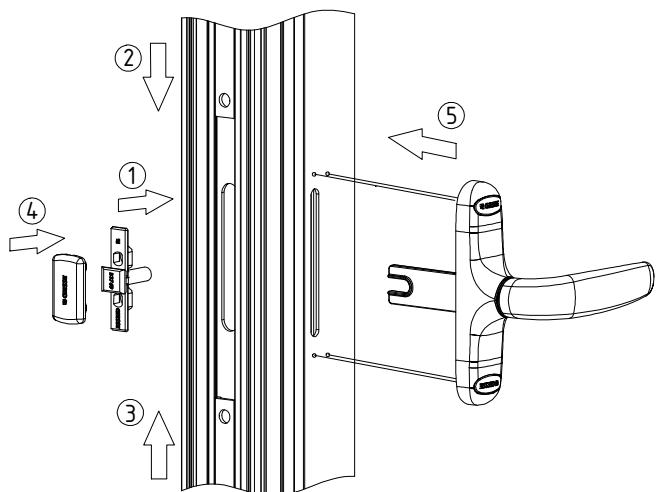
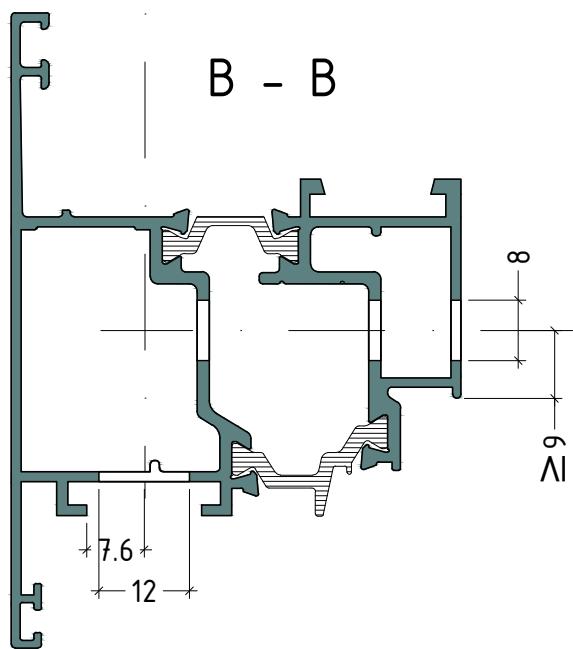
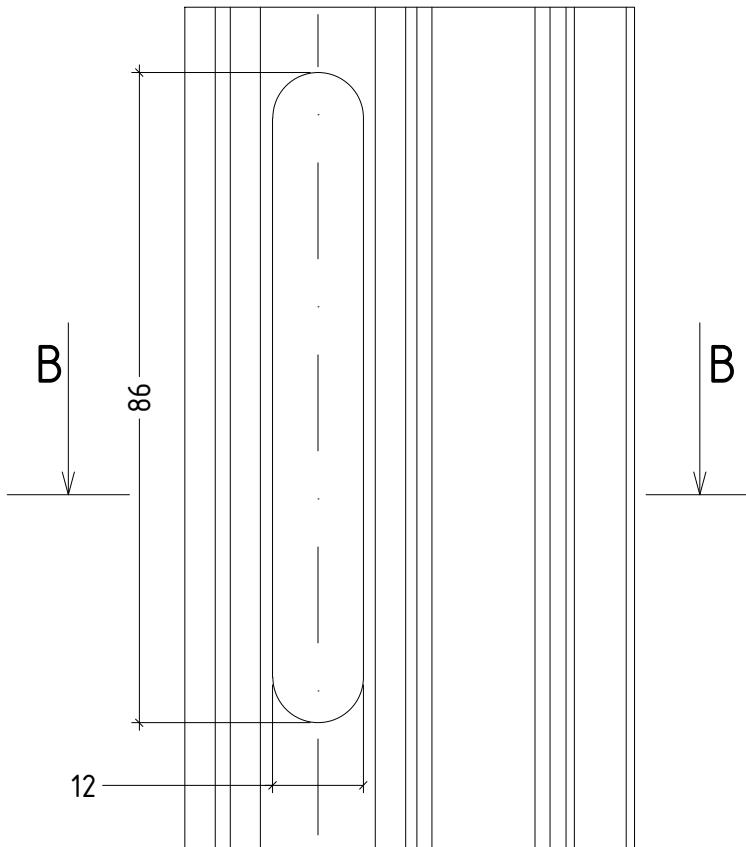
Important information:

1. The new sash allows execution of windows and door-height windows only. It is not possible to incorporate door locks in sash E40241
2. It is possible to use every kind of hinges, which are suitable for Euro-groove.

# opening system with thermal break

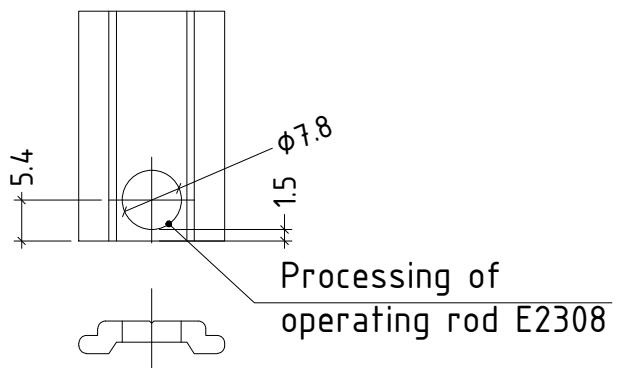
**E40**

machining for handle GI212701.01 - GI212701.02



For one leaf sash is needed:

- GI212701-handle GIESSE outward opening
- GI255612.00-extension for handle GIESSE 45mm for E40 or
- GI255613.00-extension for handle GIESSE 55mm for E45
- GI255614.00moving element GIESSE 18.5mm for E40, E45



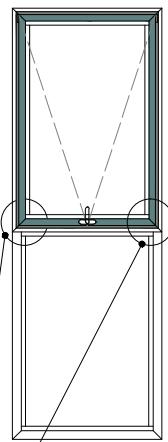
Important information:

1. The new sash allows execution of windows and door-height windows only. It is not possible to incorporate door locks in sash E45241
2. It is possible to use every kind of hinges, which are suitable for Euro-groove.

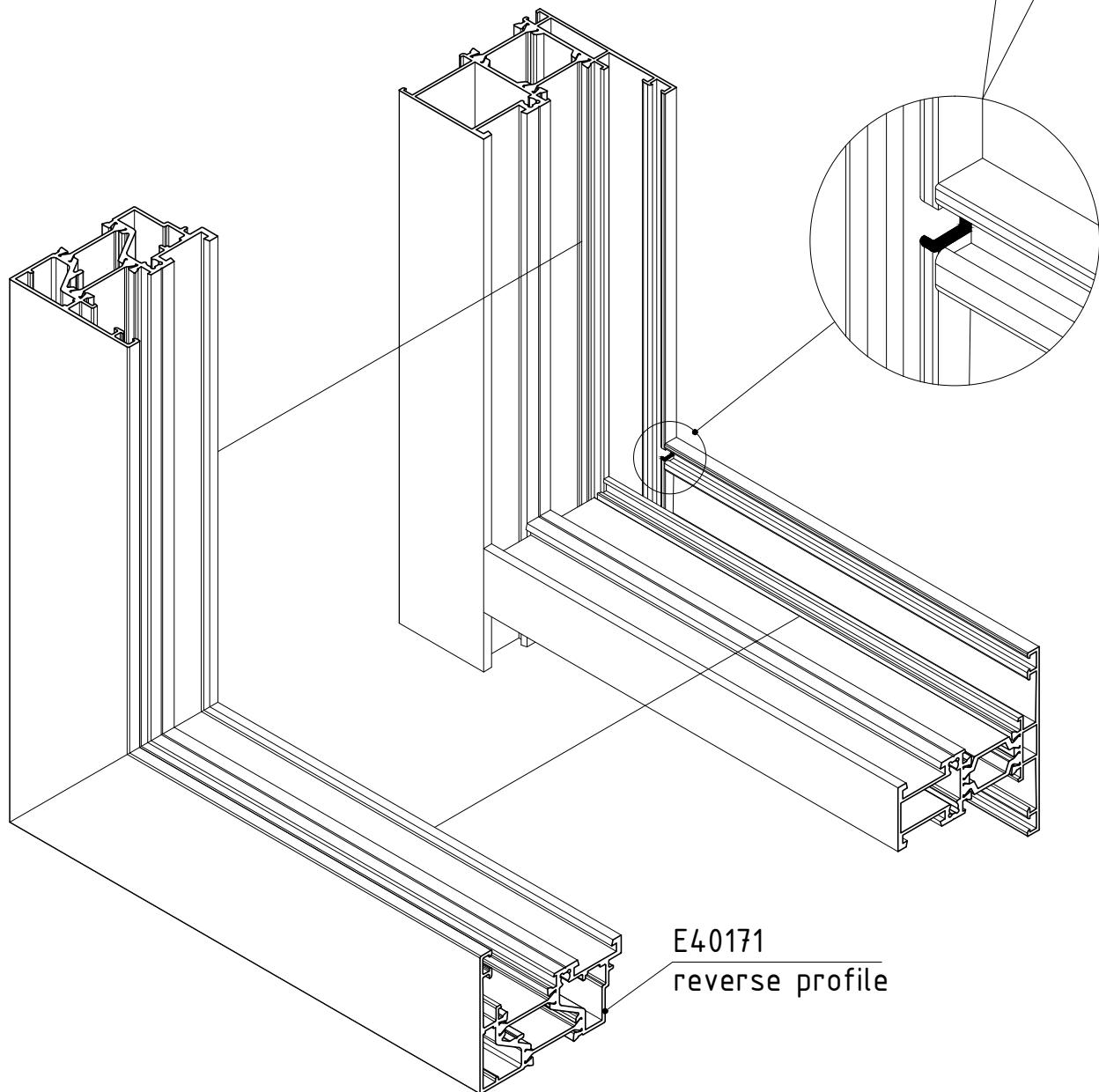
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

outward opening



Connecting frame, T-profile  
and reverse profile E40171, it is necessary  
to cut the frame on the shown point

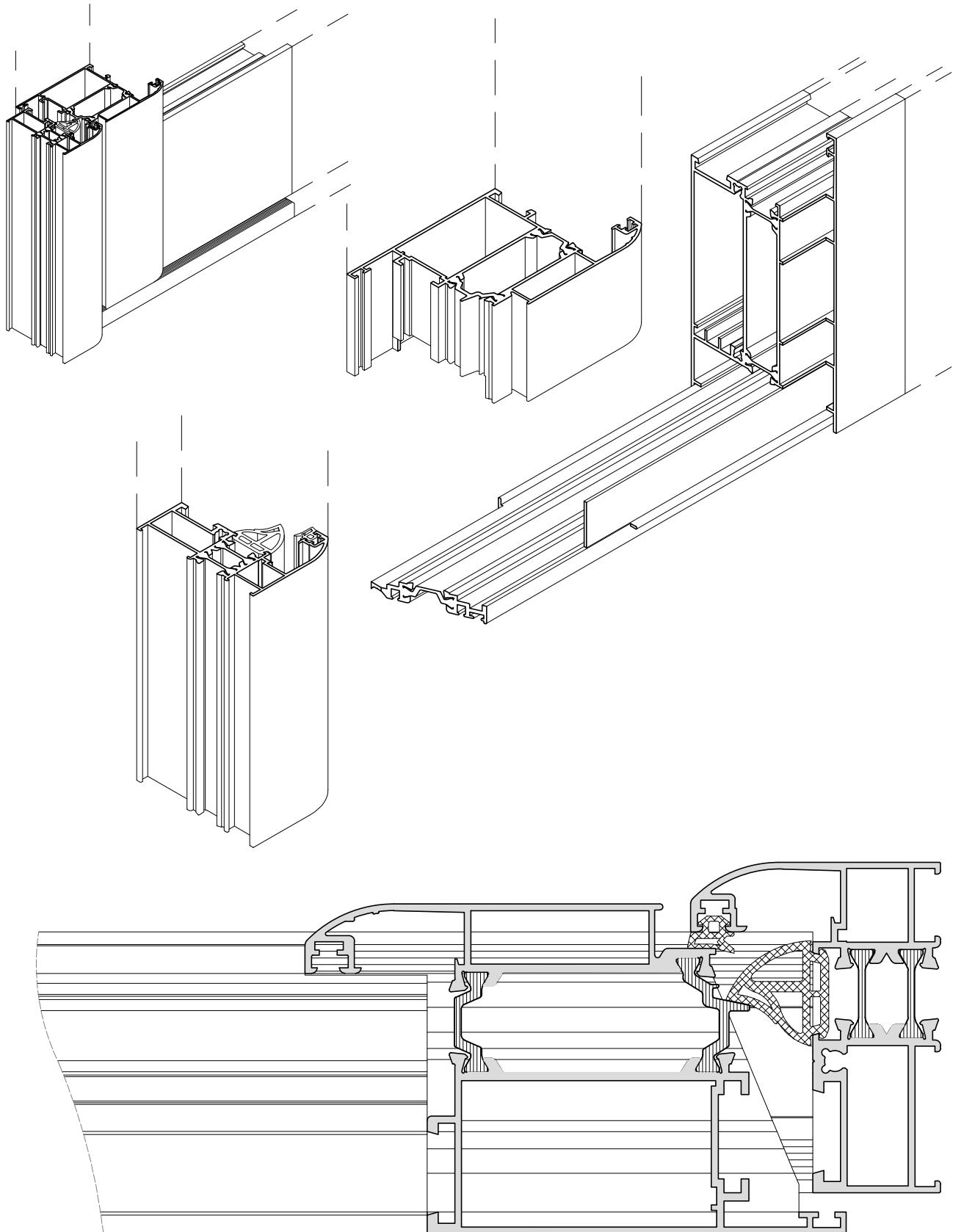


E40171  
reverse profile

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

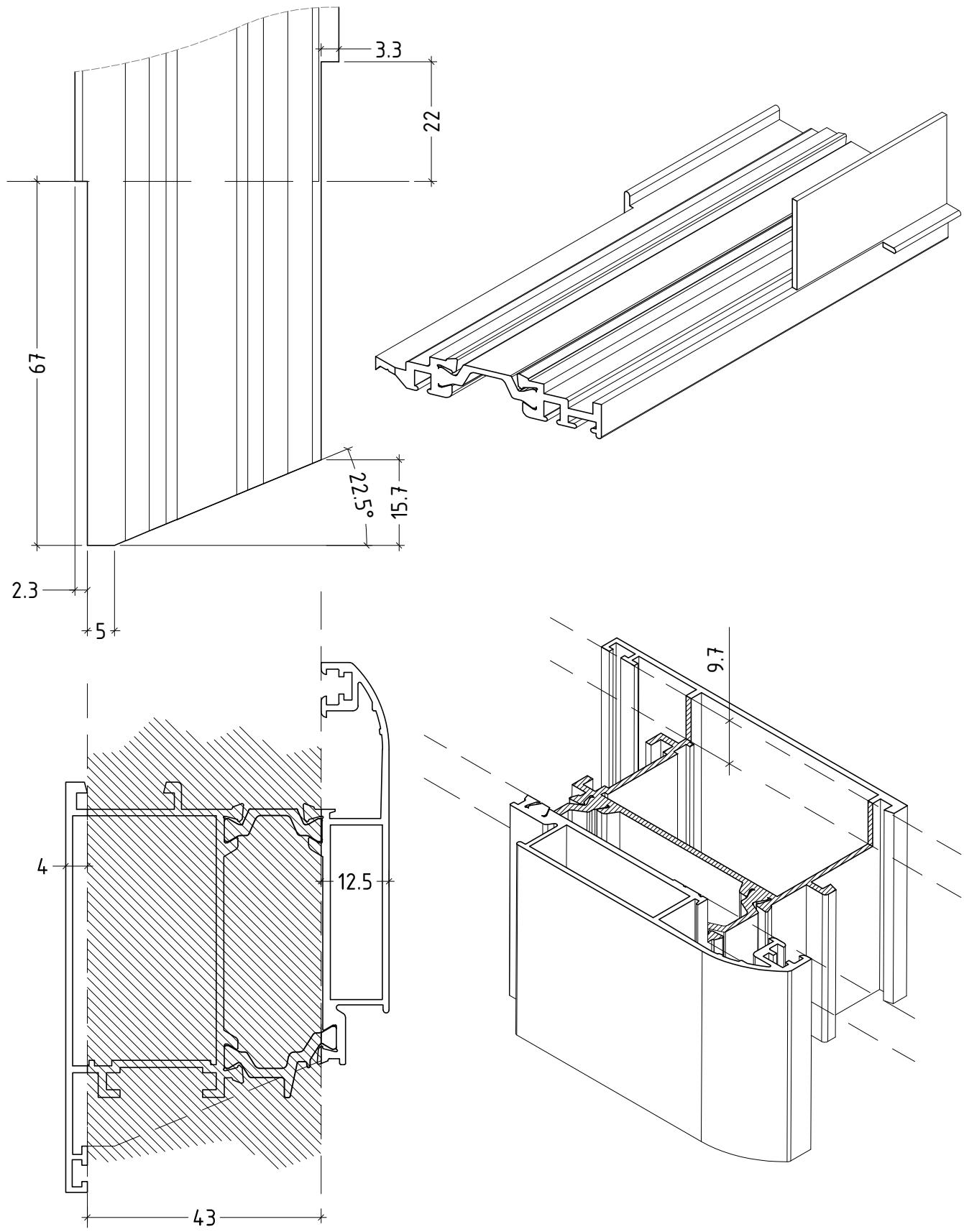
machining to use E40810



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

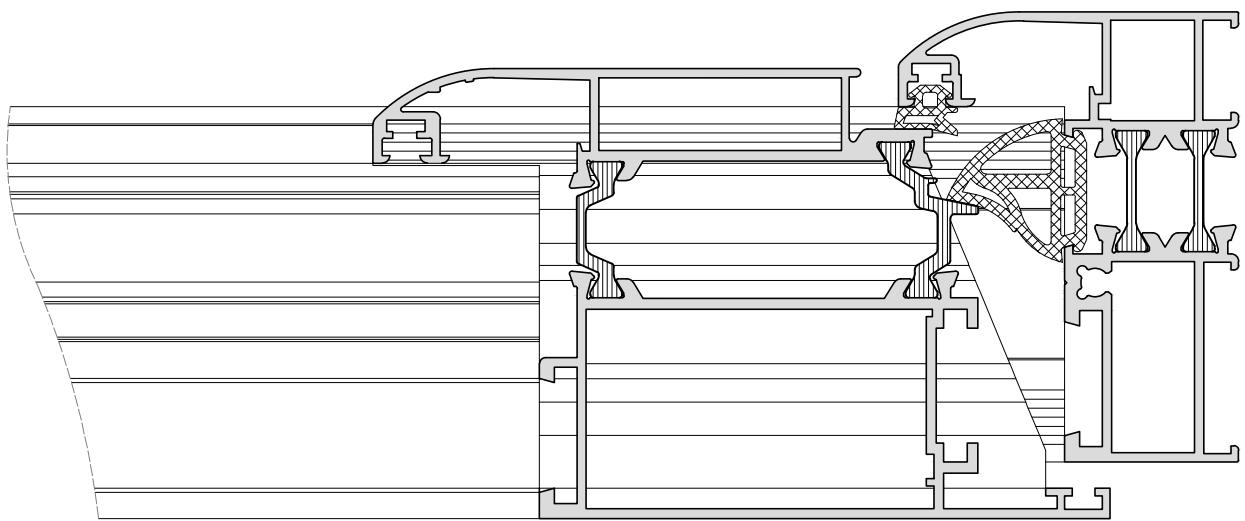
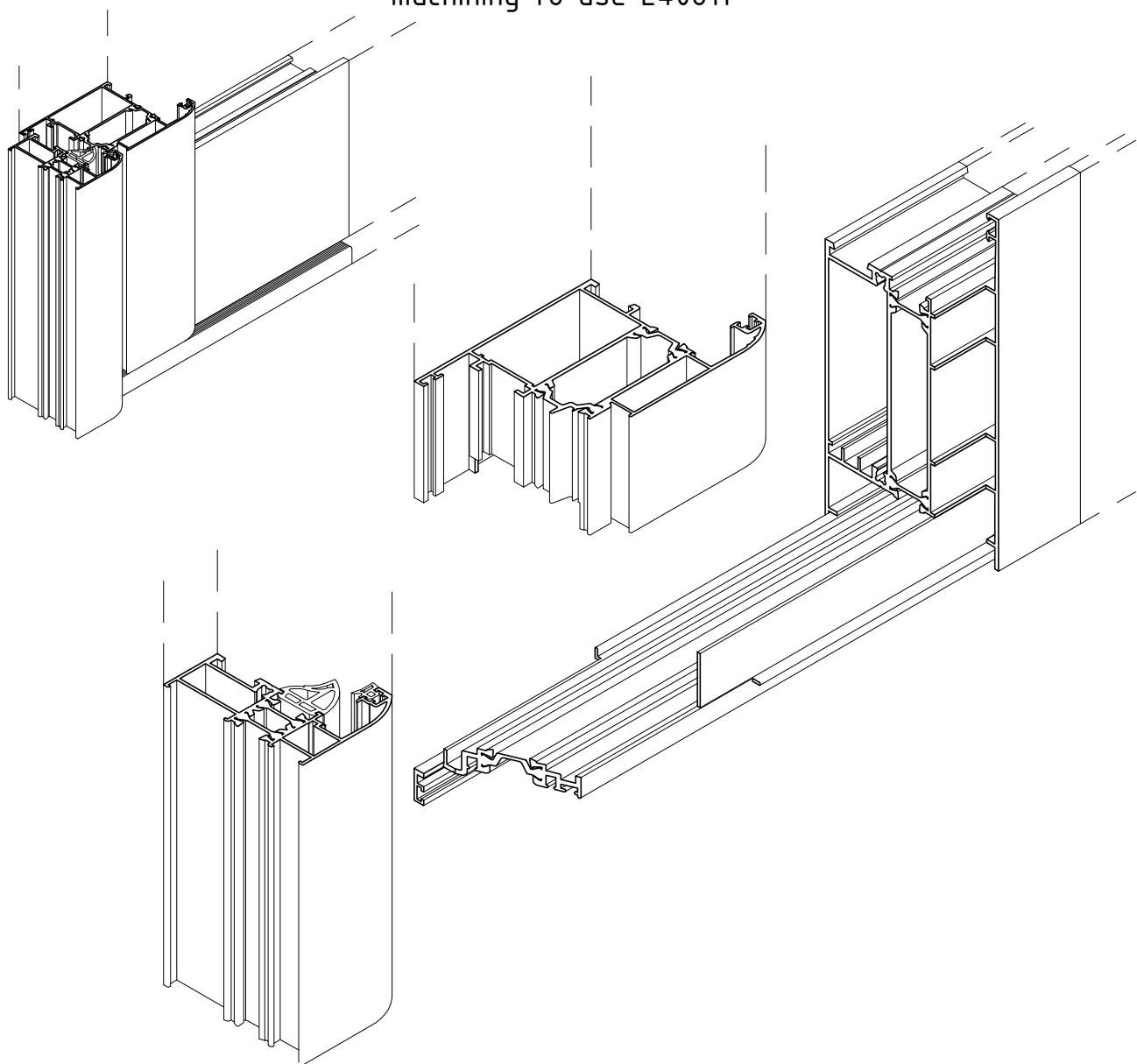
machining to use E40810



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining to use E40811

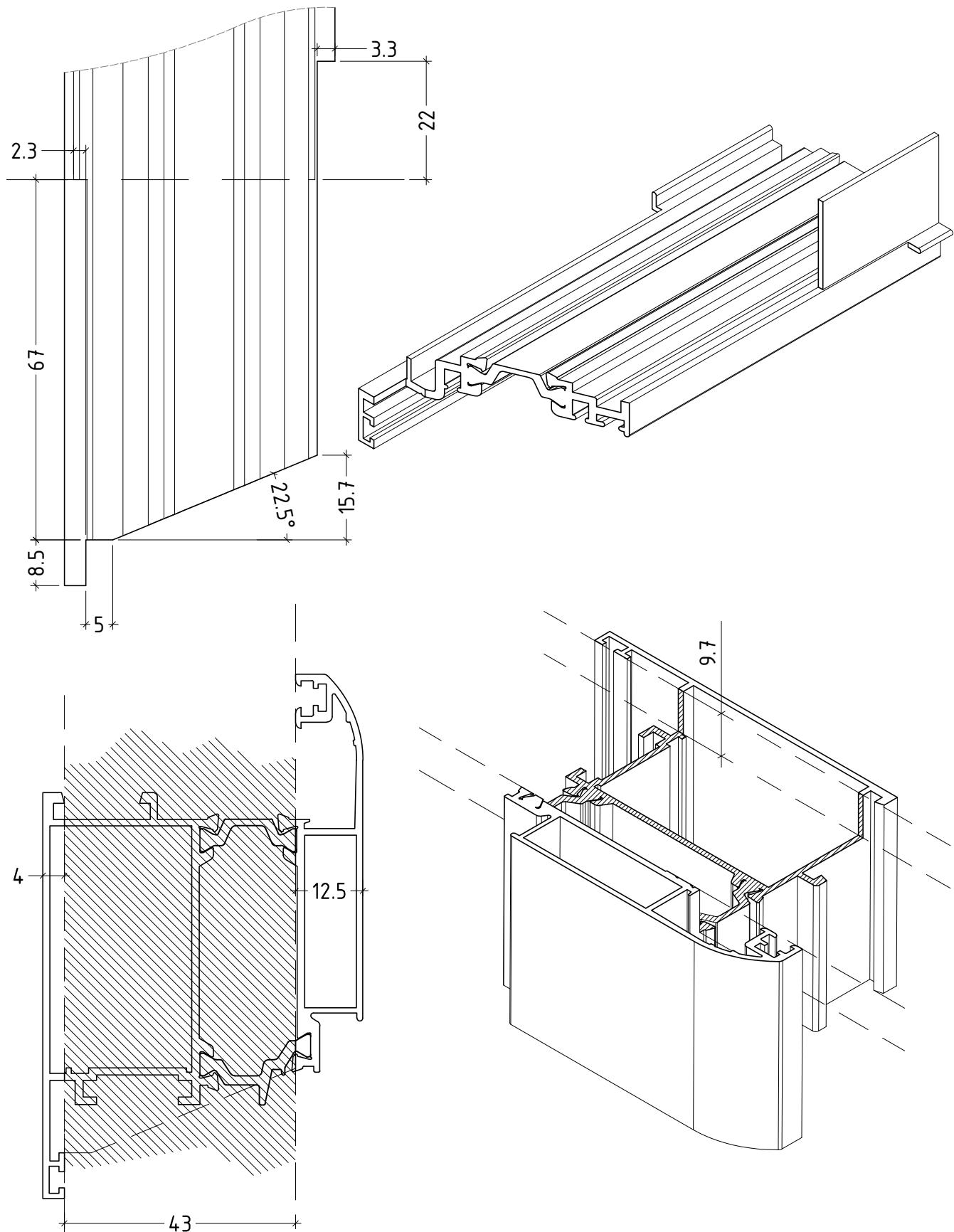


D40-28

# opening system with thermal break

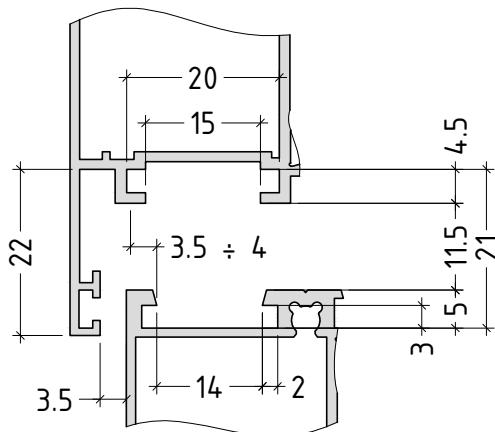
**E40**

machining to use E40811



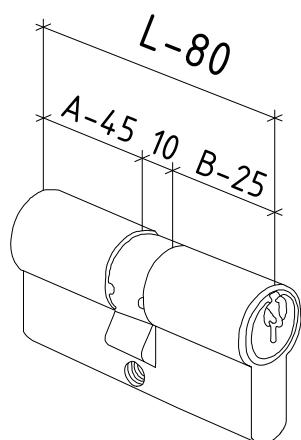
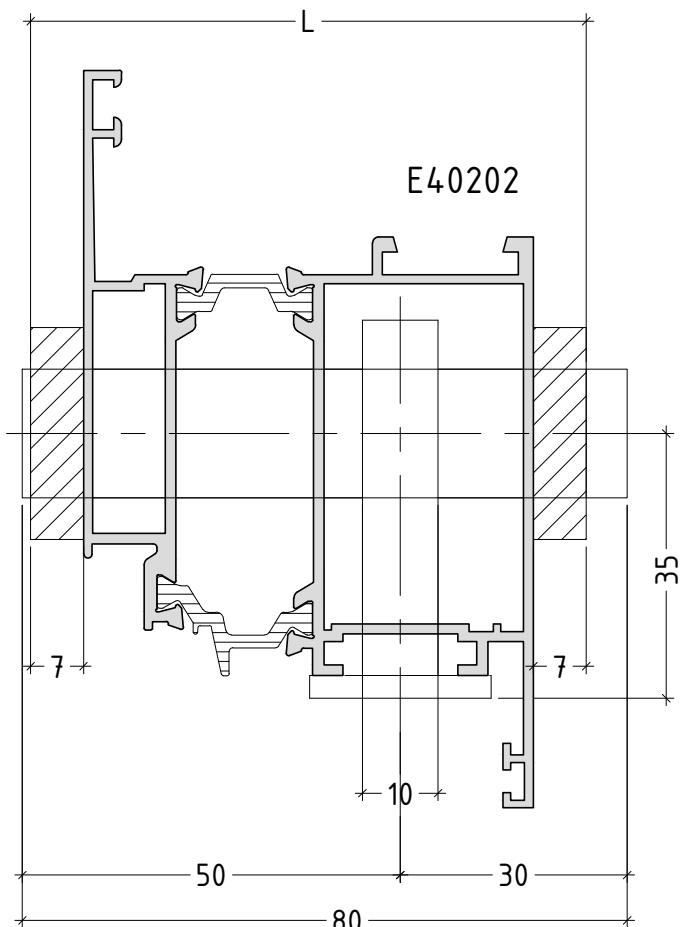
# opening system with thermal break

**E40**



Note:

Hardware used for E40 is intended for Eurogroove with the noted parameters



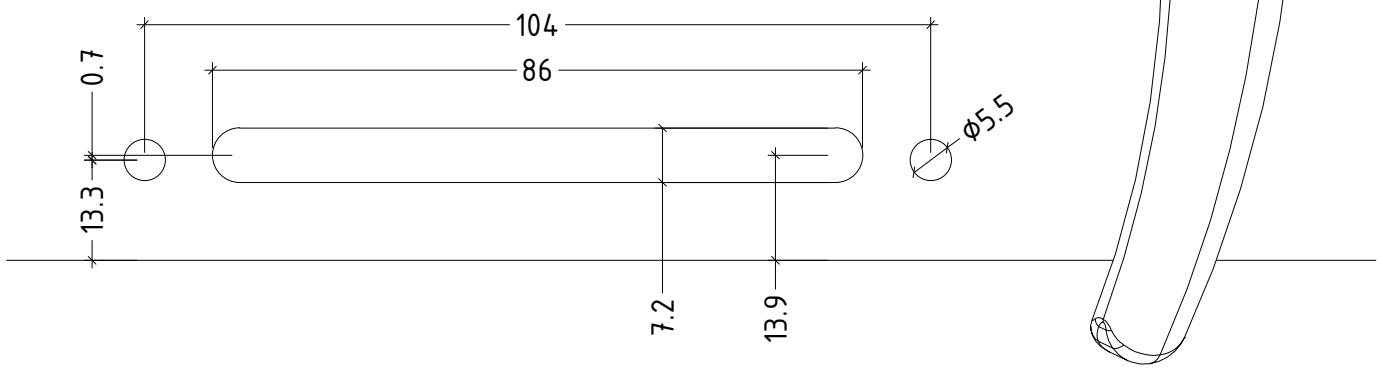
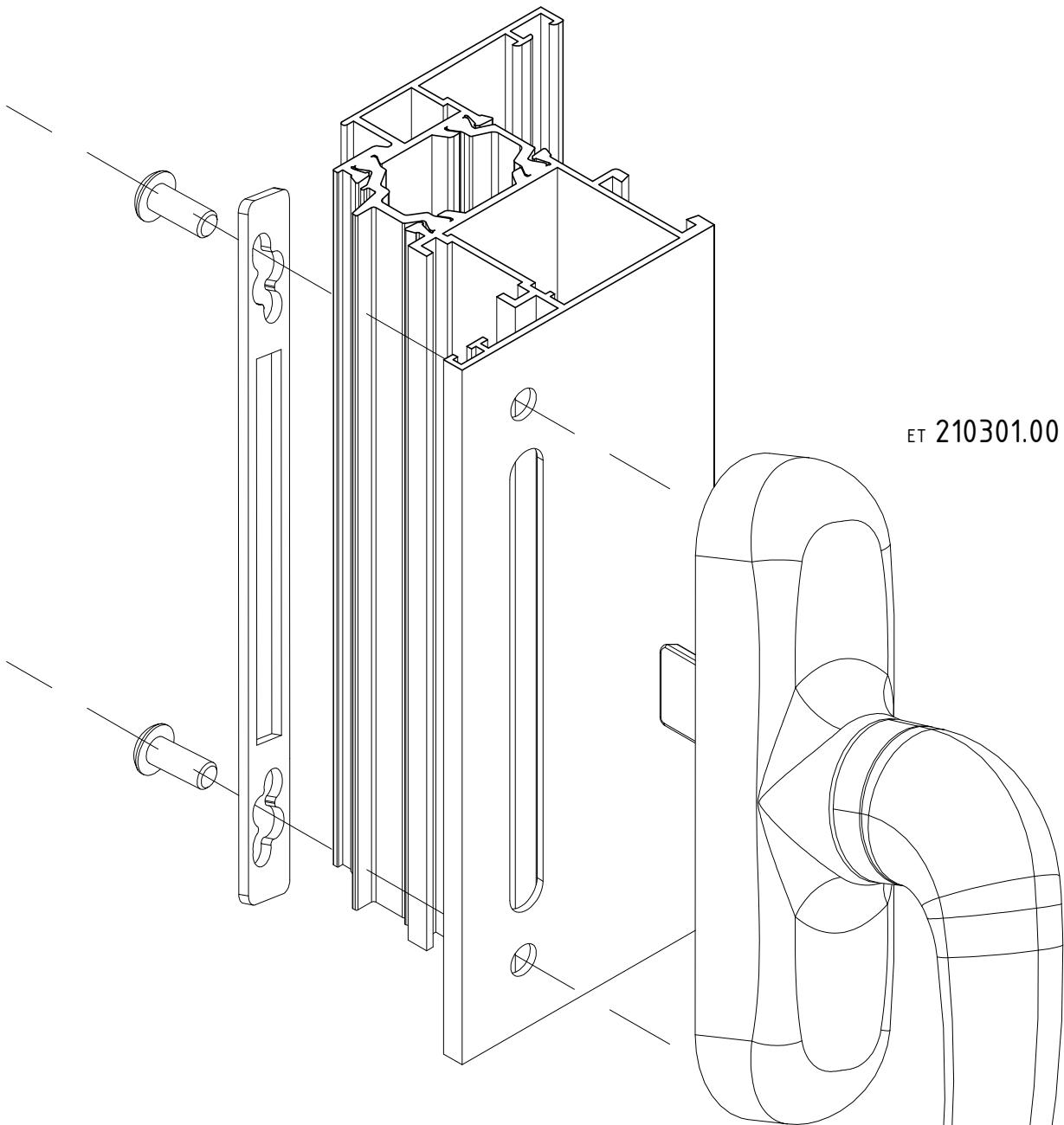
Note:

The length L of the cylinder depends on the chosen type of decorative rosettes

# opening system with thermal break

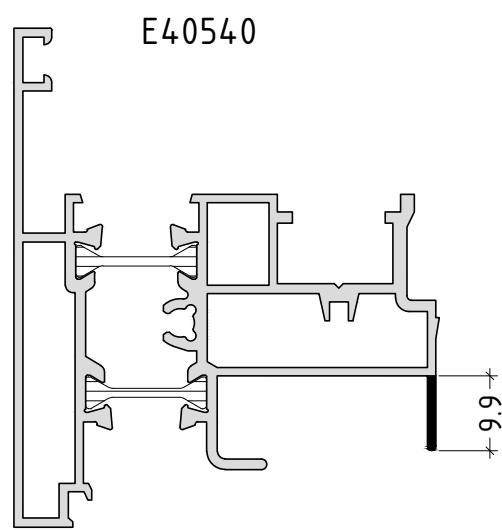
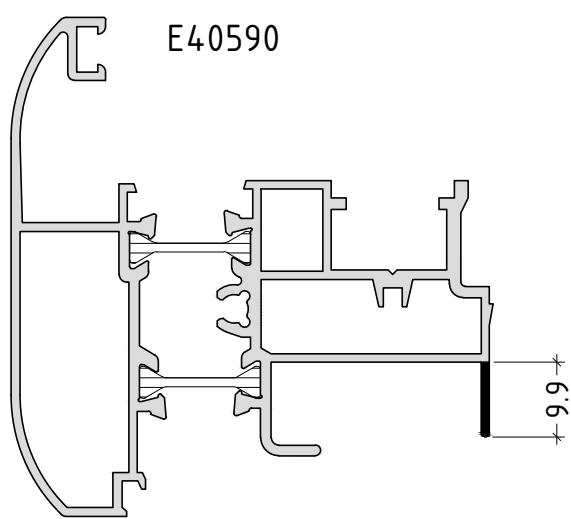
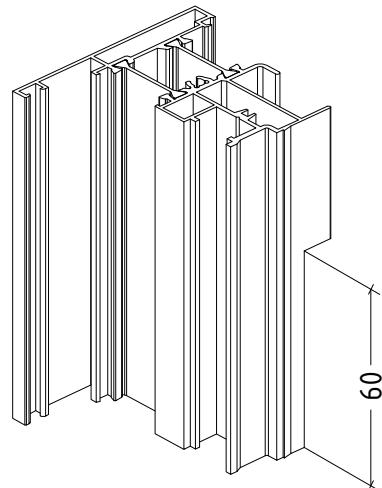
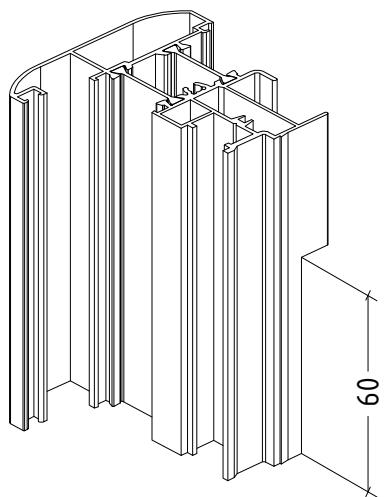
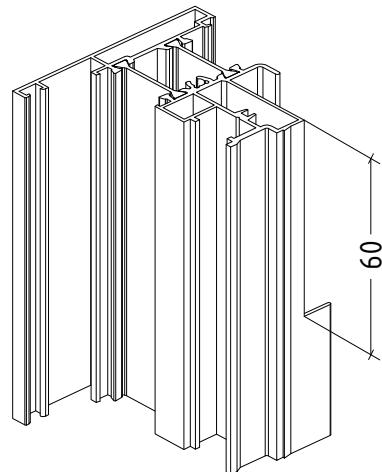
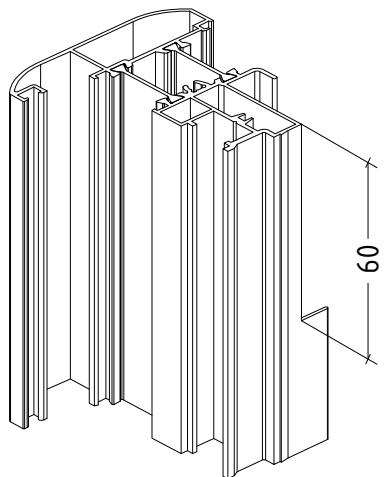
**E40**

machining for window handle



# opening system with thermal break

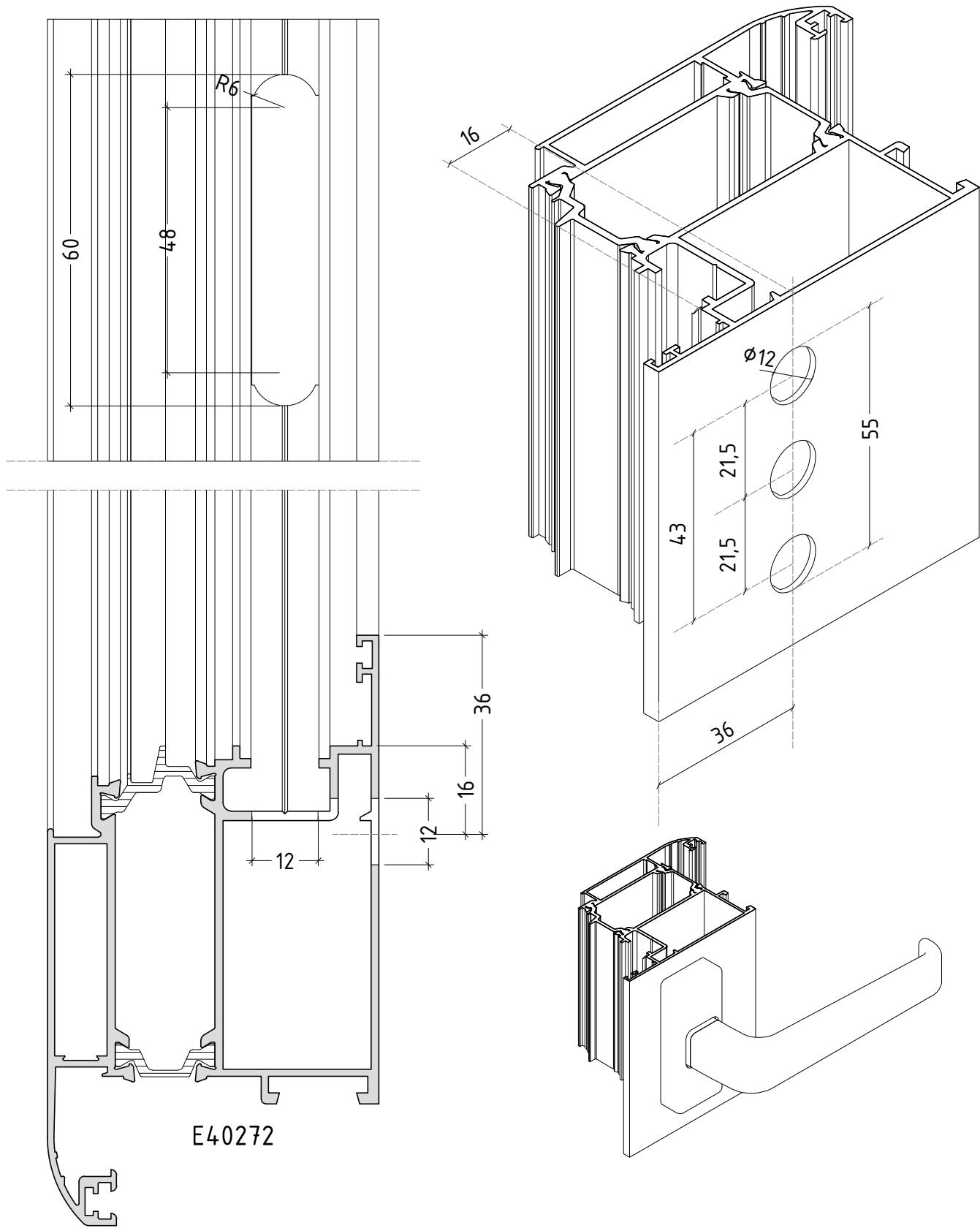
**E40**



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

machining for GU mechanism



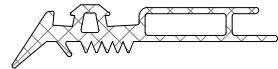
# ACCESSORIES

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

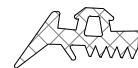
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 130402.00	60	●

elongated glazing EPDM  
gasket (3 mm)



ET 130411.00	150	●
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glazing EPDM gasket (3 mm)



ET 130153.00	150	●
--------------	-----	---

glazing EPDM gasket 4 mm



ET 130175.00	250	●
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glazing EPDM gasket  
press-in 3-4 mm



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

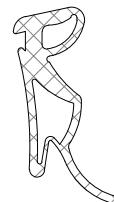
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 130176.00	125	●

glazing EPDM gasket  
press-in 5-6 mm



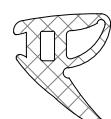
ET 130407.00	80	●
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elongated glazing EPDM  
gasket press-in 5-6 mm



ET 130177.00	60	●
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glazing EPDM gasket  
press-in 7-8 mm



ET 990619.00	125	●
ET 130205.00	125	●

P5 old code

glazing EPDM gasket  
press-in 5 mm



## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 990620.00	125	●
ET 130206.00	125	●

P6 old code



glazing EPDM gasket  
press-in 6 mm

ET 130207.00	75	●
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P7 old code



glazing EPDM gasket  
press-in 7 mm

ET 130208.00	40	●
--------------	----	---

P8 old code



glazing EPDM gasket  
press-in 8 mm

ET 130210.00	40	●
--------------	----	---

P10 old code



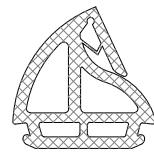
glazing EPDM gasket  
press-in 10 mm

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

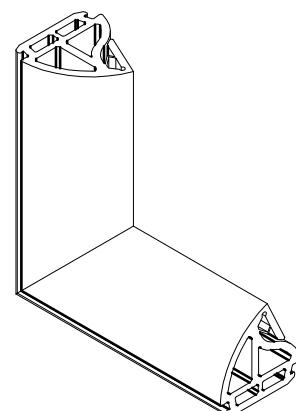
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 130401.00	40	●

center seal EPDM gasket



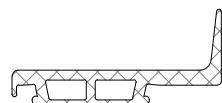
ET 060401.00	40	●
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vulcanised EPDM corner for  
130421



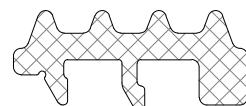
ET 130414.00	70	●
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EPDM gasket for drainage



ET 080527.00	75	●
--------------	----	---

additional insulator for  
frame, sash for double  
glazing



# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 130400.00	250	●

internal seal EPDM gasket



ET 130174.00	160	●
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interior seal EPDM gasket  
top line



ET 130131.00	200	●
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interior seal gasket



ET 130154.00	200	●
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interior seal window EPDM  
gasket (4 mm)



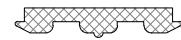
ATTENTION  
use with profile  
E40161

## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 130172.00	100	●

EPDM gasket



ET 130412.00	240	●
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door seal EPDM gasket



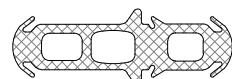
ET 130413.00	200	●
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seal EPDM gasket for  
decorative lattice bar  
(E40650)



ET 991275.00	100	●
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EPDM gasket for expansion  
distance

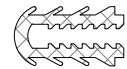


## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

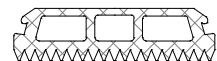
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 130184.00	200	●

EPDM gasket



ET 130403.00	90	●
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wall-joining EPDM gasket  
(internal)



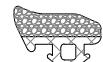
ET 130404.00	160	●
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wall-joining EPDM gasket  
(external) for straight fixed  
frame



ET 130427.00	-	●
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internal seal EPDM gasket



## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

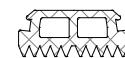
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 130409.00	240	●

wall-joining EPDM gasket  
perimeter (external) for  
straight fixed frame



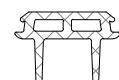
ET 130405.00	120	●
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wall-joining EPDM gasket  
(external) for round fixed  
frame



ET 130410.00	120	●
--------------	-----	---

wall-joining EPDM gasket  
perimeter (external) for  
round fixed frame



ET 130193.00	-	●
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press in interior seal gasket

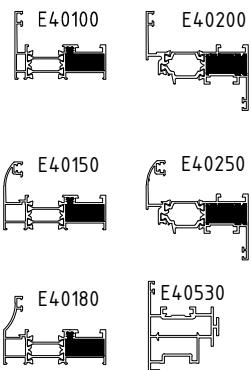
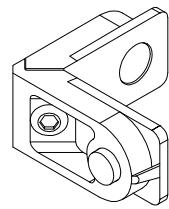


# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

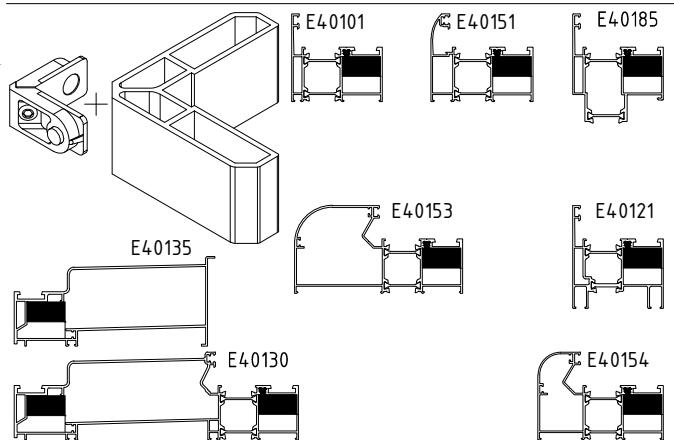
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 053305.00	250	MF

die cust al. joint corner bracket



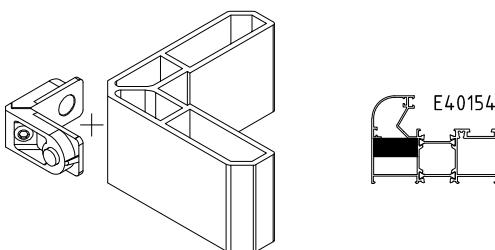
ET 050200.00	300	MF
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extruded al. shimming corner



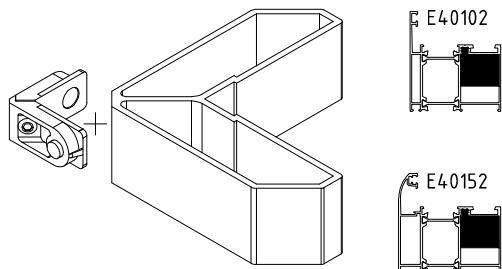
ET 050202.00	250	MF
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extruded al. shimming corner



ET 050300.00	150	MF
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extruded al. shimming corner

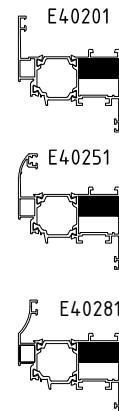
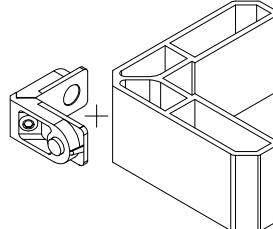


# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

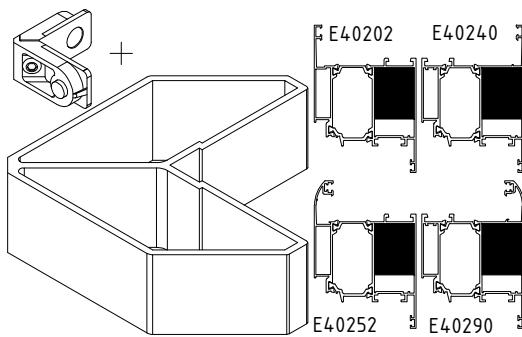
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 050201.00	300	MF

extruded al. shimming corner



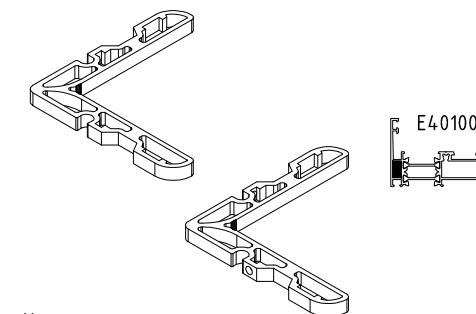
ET 050400.00	100	MF
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extruded al. shimming corner



ET 054250.00	300	MF
ET 054257.00	300	MF

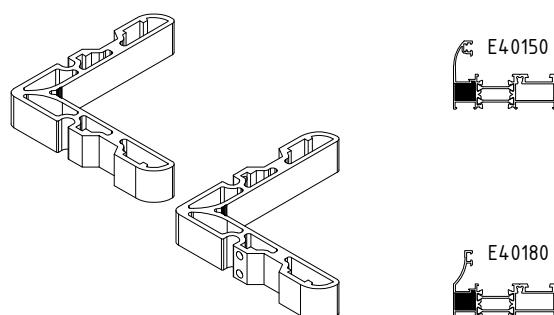
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054252.00	250	MF
ET 054259.00	250	MF

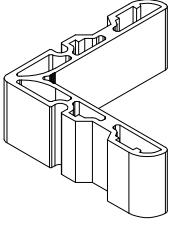
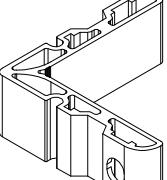
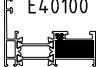
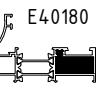
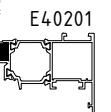
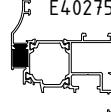
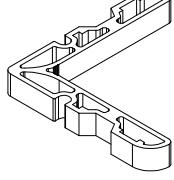
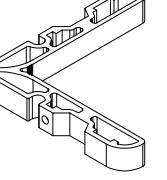
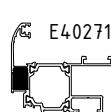
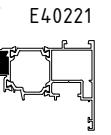
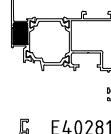
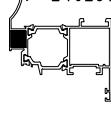
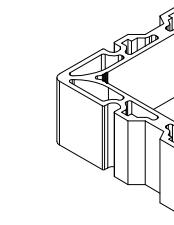
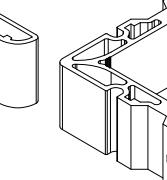
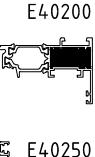
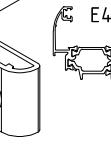
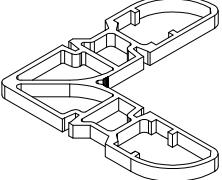
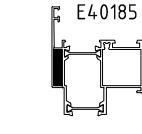
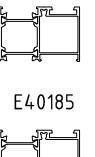
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

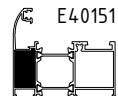
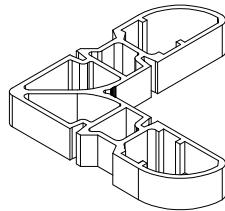
code/description	package/pcs	colour				
ET 054255.00	200	MF				depend on montage scheme
ET 054253.00	200	MF				
extruded al. joint corner bracket without hole/with hole			<u>attention</u> always use epoxy resin for long lasting joining			
ET 054251.00	250	MF				
ET 054258.00	250	MF				
extruded al. joint corner bracket without hole/with hole			<u>attention</u> always use epoxy resin for long lasting joining			
ET 054256.00	200	MF				
ET 054254.00	200	MF				
extruded al. joint corner bracket without hole/with hole			<u>attention</u> always use epoxy resin for long lasting joining			
ET 054300.00	200	MF				
extruded al. joint corner bracket			<u>attention</u> always use epoxy resin for long lasting joining			

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 054301.00	150	MF

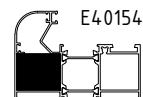
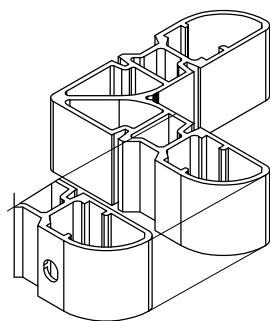
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket



ET 054308.00	100	MF
ET 054451.00	100	MF

extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole

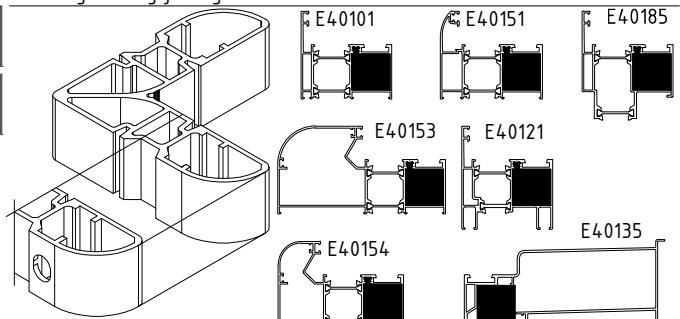
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining



ET 054305.00	100	MF
ET 054302.00	100	MF

extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole

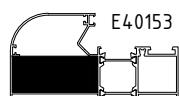
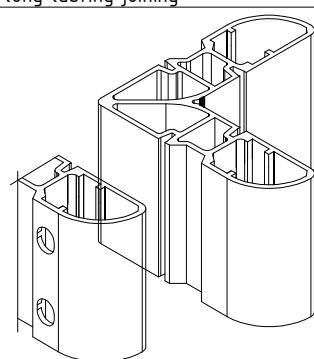
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining



ET 054307.00	70	MF
ET 054304.00	70	MF

extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole

attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining



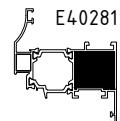
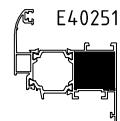
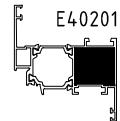
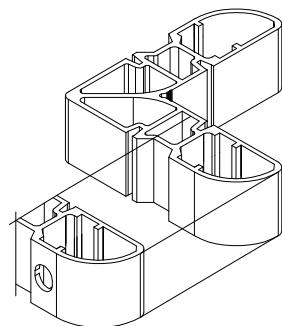
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 054306.00	100	MF

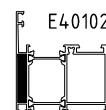
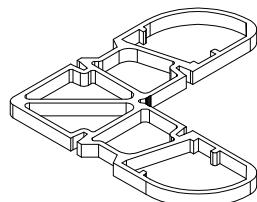
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054350.00	150	MF
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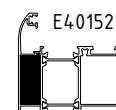
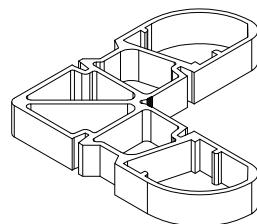
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054352.00	100	MF
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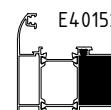
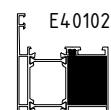
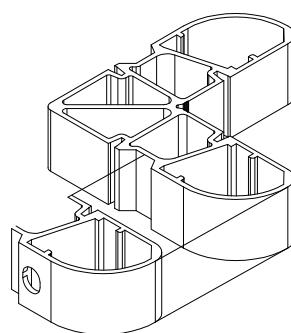
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054354.00	70	MF
ET 054353.00	70	MF

extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole



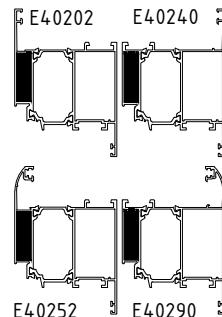
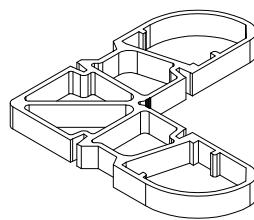
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 054351.00	150	MF

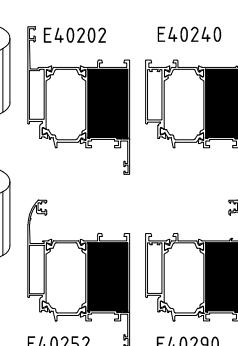
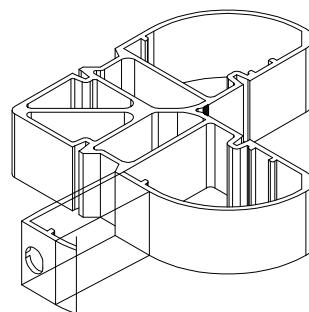
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054501.00	50	MF
ET 054500.00	50	MF

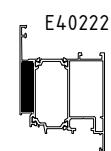
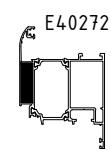
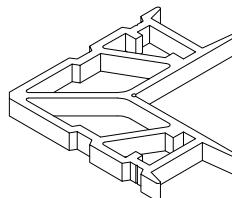
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054452.00	100	MF
ET 054454.00	100	MF

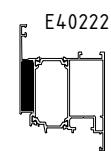
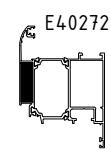
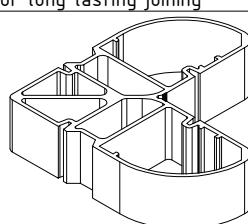
extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054453.00	100	MF
ET 054455.00	100	MF

extruded al. joint corner  
bracket  
without hole/with hole



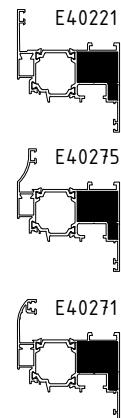
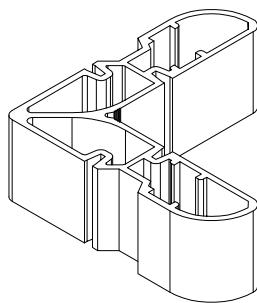
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 054551.00	100	MF

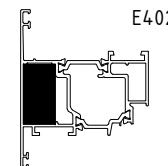
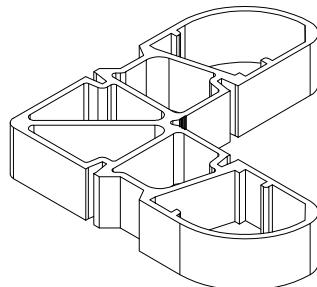
extruded al. joint corner bracket



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054470.00	70	MF
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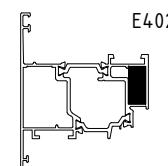
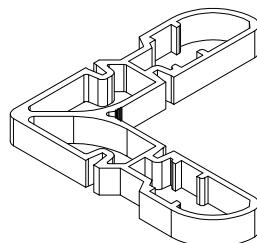
extruded aluminium corner bracket



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054471.00	150	MF
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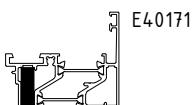
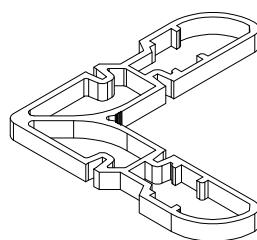
extruded aluminium corner bracket



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054472.00	200	MF
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extruded aluminium corner bracket



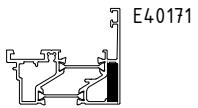
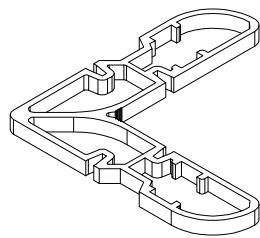
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 054473.00	200	MF

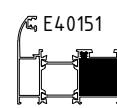
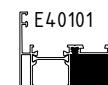
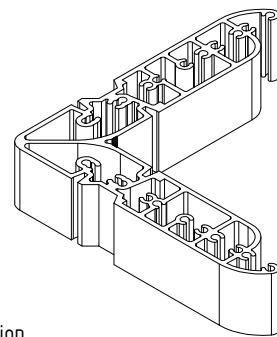
extruded aluminium corner bracket



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054700.00	70	MF
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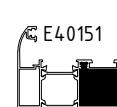
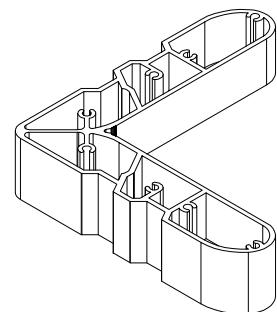
extruded al. joint corner bracket  
for GU-SIEGENIA



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054701.00	70	MF
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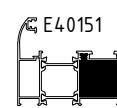
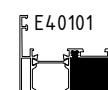
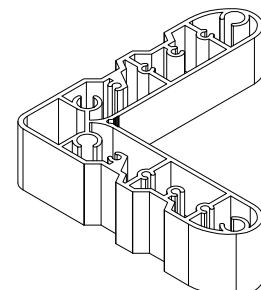
extruded al. joint corner bracket  
for ROTO-WINKHAUSS



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 054652.00	70	MF
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extruded al. joint corner bracket  
for MACO



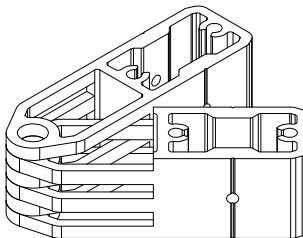
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 054750.00	-	MF

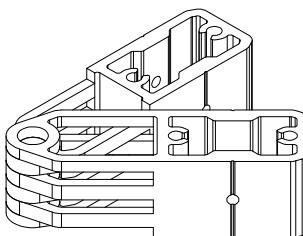
corner bracket for variable  
angle 25,9mm



for profiles:  
E40201  
E40251  
E40281

ET 054751.00	-	MF
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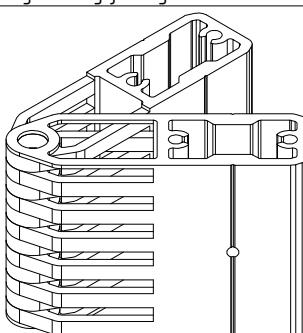
corner bracket for variable  
angle 24,8mm



for profiles:  
E40101  
E40185  
E40130  
E40151  
E40154  
E40153  
E40301  
E40302  
E40351  
E40340  
E40121

ET 054753.00	-	MF
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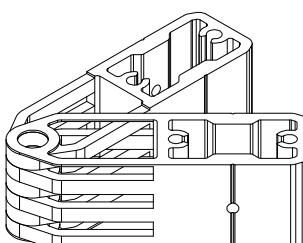
corner bracket for variable  
angle 56.2mm



for profiles:  
E40153

ET 054754.00	-	MF
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corner bracket for variable  
angle 28.2mm



for profiles:  
E40154

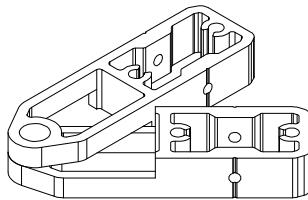
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 054755.00	-	MF

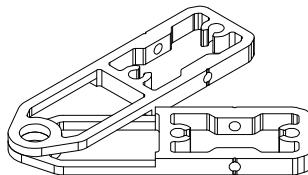
corner bracket for variable angle 12.8mm



for profiles:  
E45340  
E45151

ET 054757.00	-	MF
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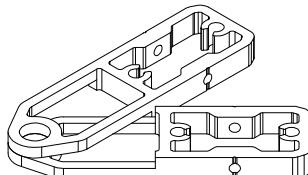
corner bracket for variable angle 5.3mm



for profiles:  
E40101  
E40185  
E40301

ET 054756.00	-	MF
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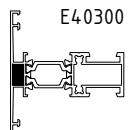
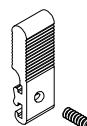
corner bracket for variable angle 6.9mm



for profiles:  
E45351

ET 070300.00	100	MF
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T bracket for mullions/transoms external side



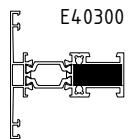
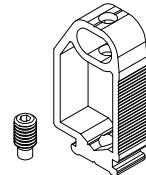
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 070200.00	100	MF

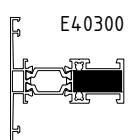
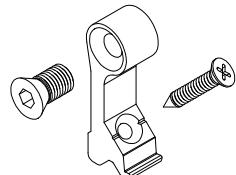
t-bracket for  
mullions/transoms



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 070205.00	10	MF
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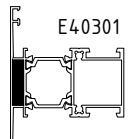
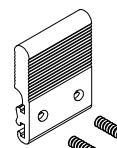
screwing "T" bracket for  
mullions/transoms



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 070301.00	100	MF
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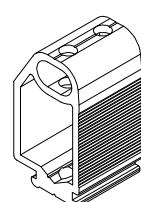
T bracket for  
mullions/transoms -  
external side



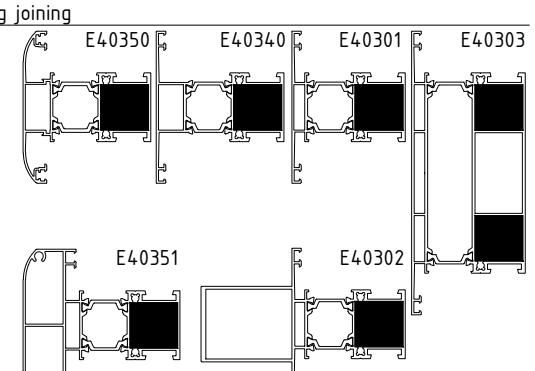
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 070201.00	100	MF
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T-bracket for  
mullions/transoms



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

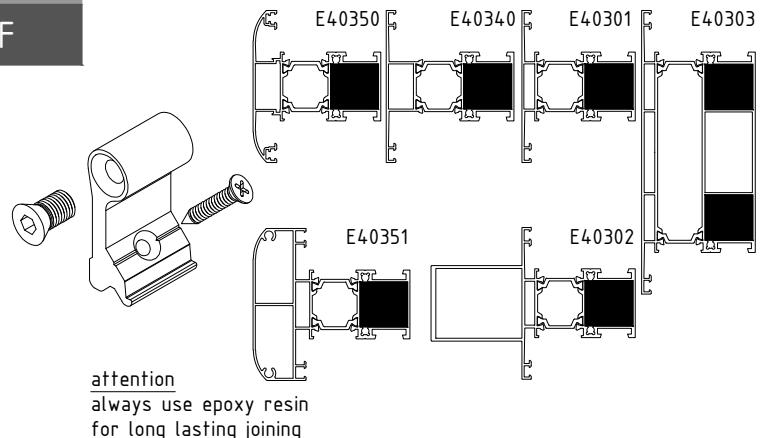


# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

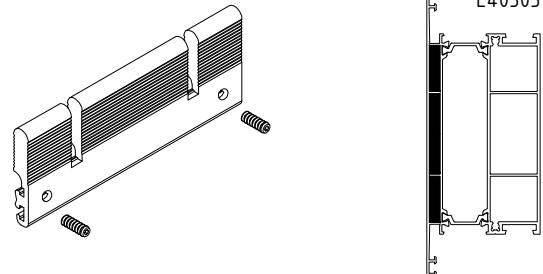
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 070206.00	10	MF

screwing "T" bracket for mullions/transoms



ET 070305.00	-	MF
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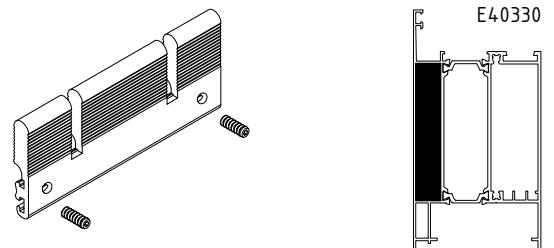
T bracket for mullions/transoms - external side



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 070302.00	50	MF
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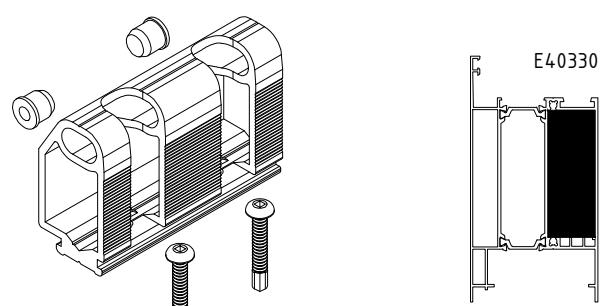
T bracket for mullions/transoms - external side



attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

ET 070202.00	50	MF
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T-bracket for mullions/transoms



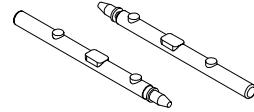
attention  
always use epoxy resin  
for long lasting joining

## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 143900.00	100	MF

roll pin  $\varnothing 3 \times 6$  mm  
with handle



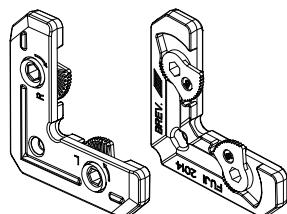
ET 143901.00	100	MF
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roll pin  $\varnothing 4/8 \times 6.5$  mm



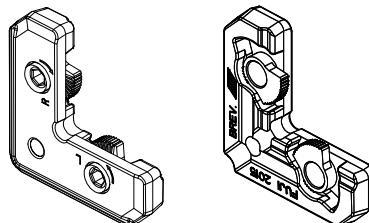
ET 058001.00	250	MF
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alignment square with  
locking function  
for straight sash profiles  
and straight frames



ET 058002.00	250	MF
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alignment square with  
locking function  
for round sash profiles and  
round frames

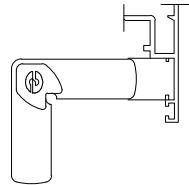


## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

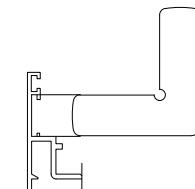
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 057707.00	100	MF

alignment square (plastic)  
E40271, E40272, E40222,  
E40245, E40275, E40295



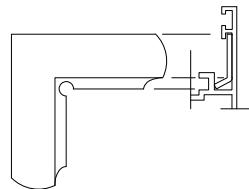
ET 055509.00	100	MF
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alignment square  
(galvanized steel) for  
E40271, E40272, E40222,  
E40245, E40275, E40295



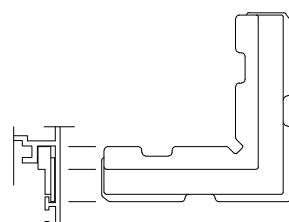
ET 055501.00	100	MF
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alignment square  
(galvanized steel)  
for  
E2004 E1000 E40 E40



ET 057704.00	100	MF
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alignment square (plastic)  
for E1000 E40 E40

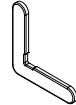


## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

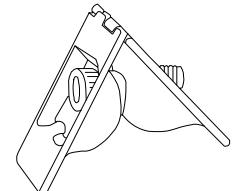
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 055507.00	200	MF

alignment square  
(galvanized steel)  
for E1000 E19 E40 E40  
(5x1.25)



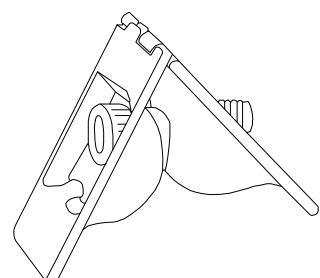
ET 051101.00	200	MF
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stainless steel joint corner  
(small)



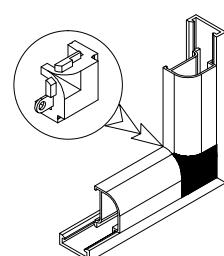
ET 051102.00	200	MF
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stainless steel joint corner  
(large)



ET 059902.00	25	MF
ET 059902.02	25	●
ET 059902.01	25	○

corner for round bead

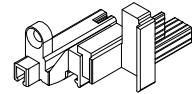
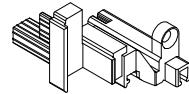


## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

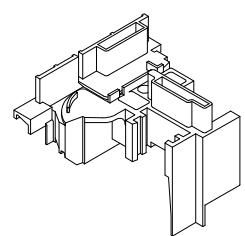
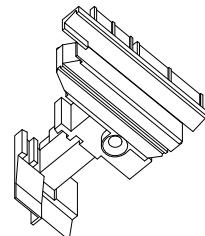
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 074622.00	5	-

plastic plug for E40813



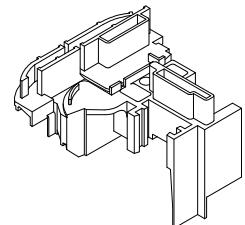
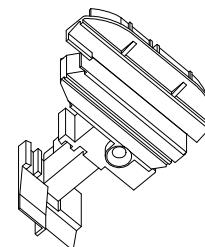
ET 074620.00	5	-
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pair of plastic plugs  
for straight secondary  
sash profile E40500



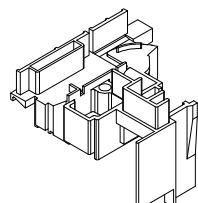
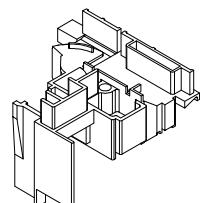
ET 074621.00	5	-
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pair of plastic plugs  
for round secondary  
sash profile E40550



ET 074635.00	5	○
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pair of plastic plugs (flat)  
for straight secondary sash  
profile E40540  
pvc-wood mechanism

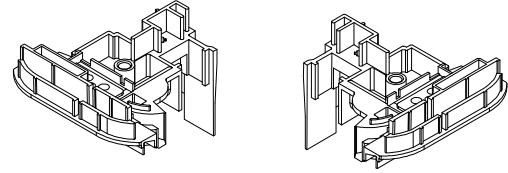


## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

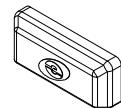
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 074659.00	5	●

pair of plastic plugs (curved)  
for round secondary sash  
profile E40590  
pvc-wood mechanism



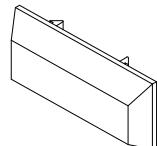
ET 074206.00	100	●
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plastic drain cap 20x6mm



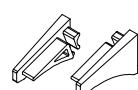
ET 074605.00	100	●
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plastic drain cap 30x6mm



ET 074629.00	200	●
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plastic plug for drip profile  
E 2357

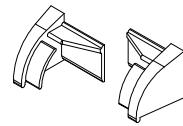


# opening system with thermal break

**E40**

code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 074624.00	200	●

plastic plug for drip profile  
E 40820



E40820

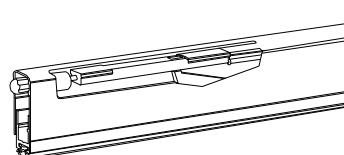
ET 135900.00	200	●
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brush with metallic body  
a=12 mm - L=2.2 m



ET 134200.00	1	MF
ET 134201.01	1	MF
ET 134255.00	1	MF

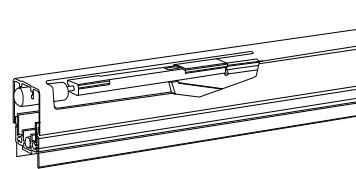
door sealing system internal  
- 13 x 28 (14) 1230 , 1030 mm  
- 13 x 28 (14) 1030 , 830 mm  
- 13 x 28 (14) 830 , 630 mm



ET 134150.00	1	MF
ET 134151.00	1	MF
ET 134152.00	1	MF
ET 134153.00	1	MF

door sealing system internal  
- 15.6 x 28.3 (13) 730 , 830 mm  
- 15.6 x 28.3 (13) 830 , 930 mm  
- 15.6 x 28.3 (13) 930 , 1030 mm  
- 15.6 x 28.3 (13) 1030 , 1130 mm

45 dB

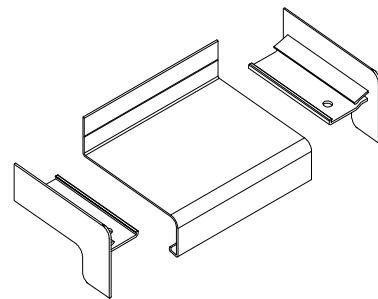


## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

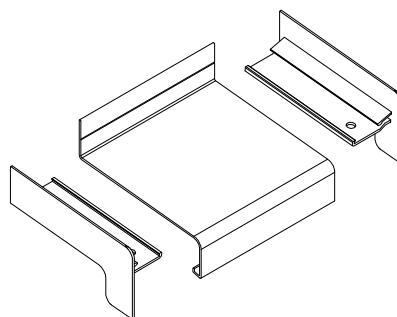
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 074800.00	1	MF
ET 074800.01	1	●

pair of al. plugs for drip sill  
E62130



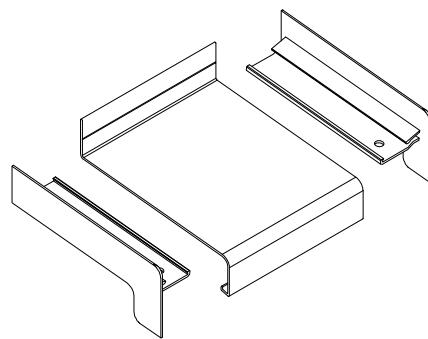
ET 074801.00	1	MF
ET 074801.01	1	●

pair of al. plugs for drip sill  
E62131



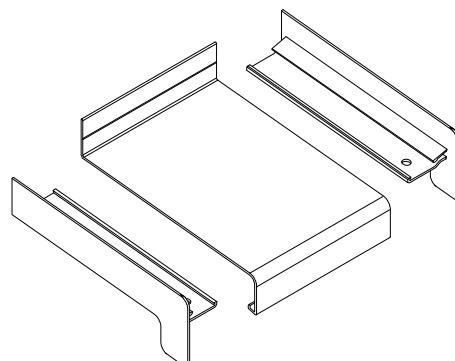
ET 074802.00	1	MF
ET 074802.01	1	●

pair of al. plugs for drip sill  
E62132



ET 074803.00	1	MF
ET 074803.01	1	●

pair of al. plugs for drip sill  
E62133

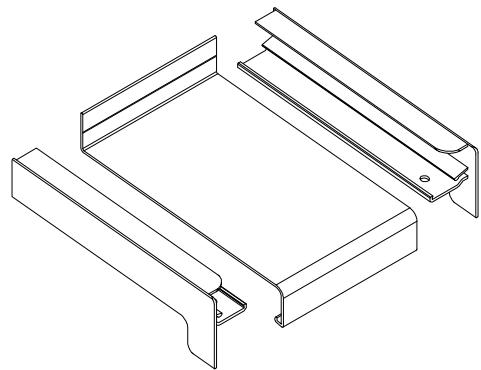


## opening system with thermal break

**E40**

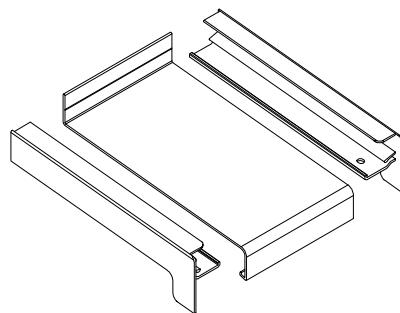
code/description	package/pcs	colour
ET 074804.00	1	MF
ET 074804.01	1	●

pair of al. plugs for drip sill  
E62134



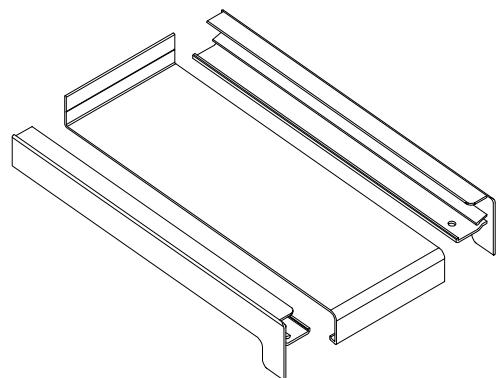
ET 074805.00	1	MF
ET 074805.01	1	●

pair of al. plugs for drip sill  
E62135



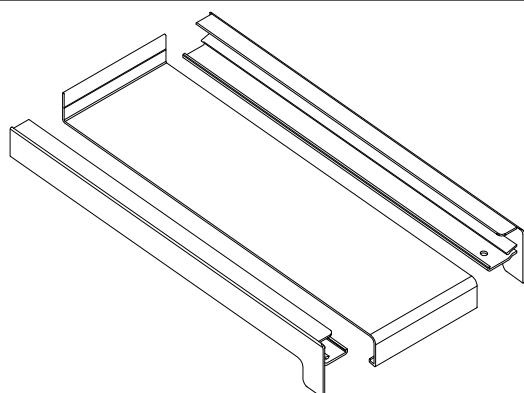
ET 074807.00	1	MF
ET 074807.01	1	●

pair of al. plugs for drip sill  
E62137



ET 074808.00	1	MF
ET 074808.01	1	●

pair of al. plugs for drip sill  
E62138



# **CE MARKING**

STANDARDS / PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

# CE MARKING

## WHAT DOES THE SIGN CE MEAN?

It is an abbreviation of the French "Conformite Europeene" - i.e. European Conformity. By placing the CE marking the manufacturer declares that the product complies with the general safety requirements set out in the Construction Product Regulation 305/2011.

## WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF CE MARKING?

The CE marking represents "the European passport" of the product, its main objectives are:

CE is a declaration by the manufacturer that the product meets the essential requirements of relevant European legislation relating to health, safety and environmental protection;

CE indicates to officials in relevant ministries and departments that the product can be put on the market lawfully in the country;

CE ensures free movement of goods within the EU and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA);

CE permits the withdrawal of products that do not meet the standards by monitoring and custom authorities; marking with the CE mark is necessary in cases where the product is distributed within the internal market.

## WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CE MARKING?

Doors, windows and gates (except those intended to be used for internal communication only, for fire/smoke compartmentation and on escape routes) are covered by System 3 of assessment and verification of constancy of performance.

According to the Construction Product Regulation 305/2011, this system sets the following duties:

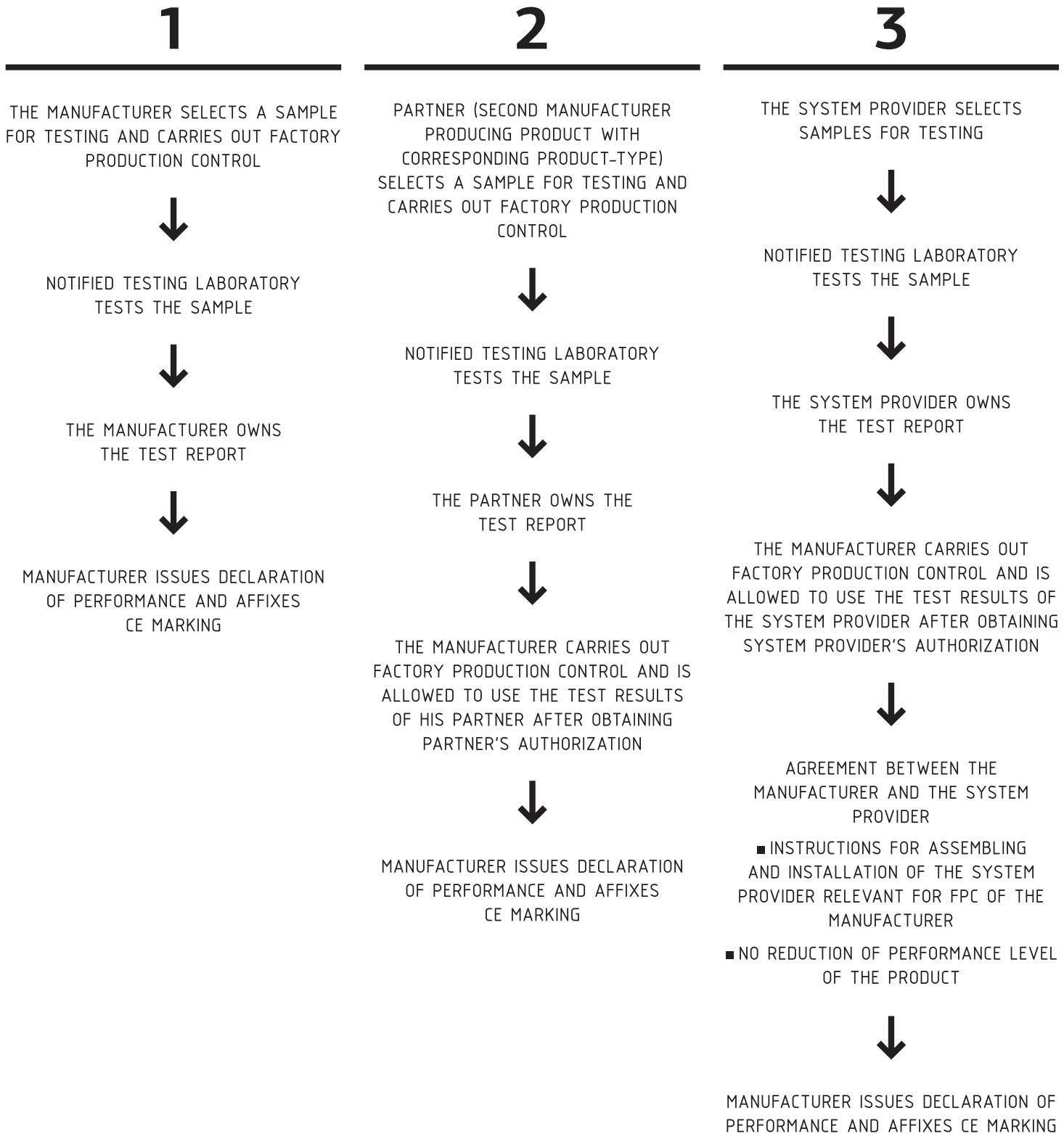
Tasks to be performed by the manufacturer	Tasks to be performed by Notified testing laboratory	Conformity assessment (the basis for CE marking, which is set by the final producer)
factory production control - FPC	Determination of the product type on the basis of type testing, type calculation, tabulated values, etc.	Declaration of performance issued by the manufacturer or his authorized representative based on test results.

## LEGAL ACTS

- Construction Products Regulation (305/2011/EU - CPR) – replacing the Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC - CPD)
- EN 14351-1:2006+A1:2010 – Windows and doors – Product standard, performance characteristics – Part 1: Windows and external pedestrian doorsets without resistance to fire and/or smoke leakage characteristics

# MAIN METHODS FOR OBTAINING TEST RESULTS BY THE MANUFACTURER

According to the Construction Product Regulation 305/2011 there are three main options for the manufacturers of windows and doors to obtain test results.



# STANDARDS

## GENERAL

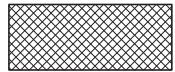
- EN 12020 (1÷2) – ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS – EXTRUDED PRECISION PROFILES IN ALLOYS EN AW-6060 AND EN AW-6063
- EN 755 (1÷9) – ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS – EXTRUDED ROD/BAR, TUBE AND PROFILES
- EN 573 (1÷3) – ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS – CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND FORM OF WROUGHT PRODUCTS
- EN 1990 EUROCODE – BASIS OF STRUCTURAL DESIGN
- EN 1991 EUROCODE 1 – ACTIONS ON STRUCTURES
- EN 1998 EUROCODE 8 – DESIGN OF STRUCTURES FOR EARTHQUAKE RESISTANCE
- EN 1999 EUROCODE 9 – DESIGN OF ALUMINIUM STRUCTURES

## WINDOWS AND DOORS

1. EN 14351 – WINDOWS AND DOORS – PRODUCT STANDARD, PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
2. EN 12519 – WINDOWS AND PEDESTRIAN DOORS – TERMINOLOGY
3. EN 12207 – WINDOWS AND DOORS – AIR PERMEABILITY – CLASSIFICATION
4. EN 1026 – WINDOWS AND DOORS – AIR PERMEABILITY – TEST METHOD
5. EN 12208 – WINDOWS AND DOORS – WATERTIGHTNESS – CLASSIFICATION
6. EN 1027 – WINDOWS AND DOORS – WATERTIGHTNESS – TEST METHOD
7. EN 12210 – WINDOWS AND DOORS – RESISTANCE TO WIND LOAD – CLASSIFICATION
8. EN 12211 – WINDOWS AND DOORS – RESISTANCE TO WIND LOAD – TEST METHOD
9. EN 1191 – WINDOWS AND DOORS – RESISTANCE TO REPEATED OPENING AND CLOSING – TEST METHOD
10. EN ISO 10077 (1÷2) – THERMAL PERFORMANCE OF WINDOWS, DOORS AND SHUTTERS – CALCULATION OF THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE
11. EN 12412-2 – THERMAL PERFORMANCE OF WINDOWS, DOORS AND SHUTTERS – DETERMINATION OF THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE BY HOT BOX METHOD – PART 2: FRAMES
12. EN 13115 – WINDOWS – CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES – RACKING, TORSION AND OPERATING FORCES
13. EN 1627 – WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS – BURGLAR RESISTANCE – REQUIREMENTS AND CLASSIFICATION
14. EN 1628 – WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS – BURGLAR RESISTANCE – TEST METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RESISTANCE UNDER STATIC LOADING
15. EN 1629 – WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS – BURGLAR RESISTANCE – TEST METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RESISTANCE UNDER DYNAMIC LOADING
16. EN 1630 – WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS – BURGLAR RESISTANCE – TEST METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RESISTANCE TO MANUAL BURGLARY ATTEMPTS
17. EN ISO 717-1 – ACOUSTICS – RATING OF SOUND INSULATION IN BUILDINGS AND OF BUILDING ELEMENTS – PART 1: AIRBORNE SOUND INSULATION
18. EN ISO 10140 – ACOUSTICS – LABORATORY MEASUREMENT OF SOUND INSULATION OF BUILDING ELEMENTS

# HATCHES

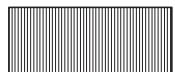
Material hatching patterns



EPDM



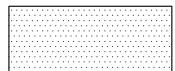
butyl seal



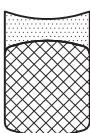
PVC



membrane



gypsum board



silicone seal



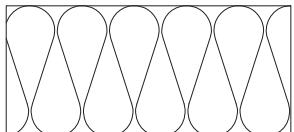
backer rod



silicone seal



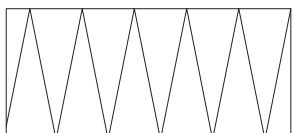
PVC spacer



Insulation soft



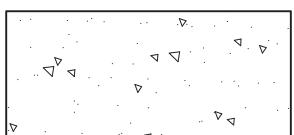
etalbond



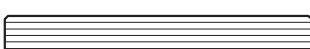
Insulation hard



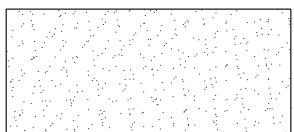
sheet aluminium



concrete wall



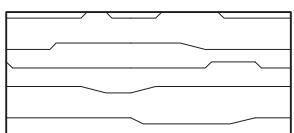
glass



plaster



aluminium profile



wood



steel

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The specific conditions and technical details of every particular project have to be taken into consideration.

The right choice of all elements as well as any special requirements regarding stability of the structure must always be considered by the structural/façade engineer, responsible for the project.

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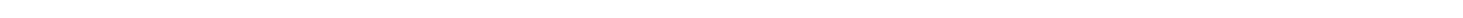
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