



## CS 104



Reynaers at Home has a range of window and door systems offering a comprehensive set of solutions for almost any requirement. Amongst this range of products is our CS104 window and door system - an elegant product with industry-leading thermal insulation that meets the requirements for Passive House standards. This makes the CS104 the perfect solution for any home where energy conservation and low U-values are important.

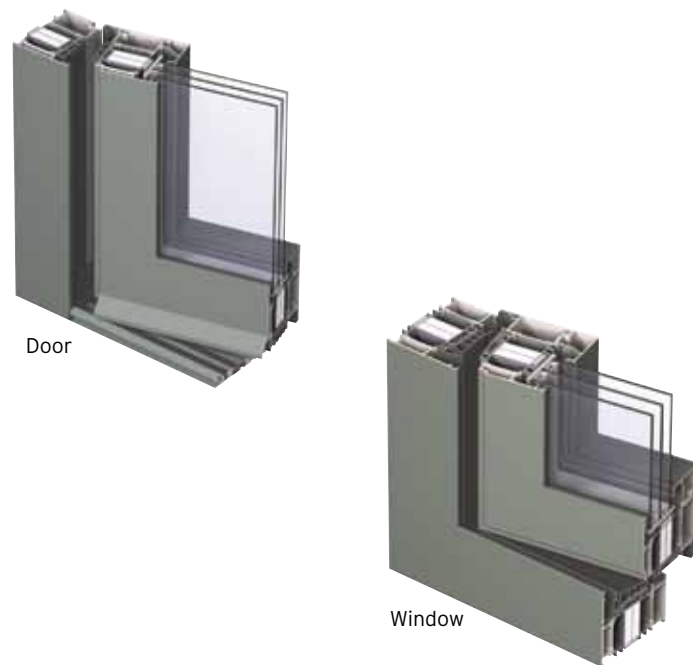
The  $U_f$  value down to  $0.88 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$  gives a staggering  $U_w$  value as low as  $0.77 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ , meaning this product really does set the benchmark and is probably the most thermally efficient aluminium window and door system in the world.

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### Patented insulation technology

The industry-leading thermal insulation properties of this window and door system are achieved through careful design of bespoke weather gaskets and by fixing a special patented foam in the chambers of the polyamide thermal break.

### Weather resistance

In addition to the high insulation values, the CS104 also offers high levels of performance when tested for wind and water resistance. With values up to 900Pa for windows and 300Pa for doors, this system is suitable for homes in exposed locations such as coastal areas and elevated positions.

### Inherent strength

The CS104 system has a frame depth of 95mm and a vent depth of 104mm. This increased depth and some careful design adds strength and stability to the system, supporting triple glazing for larger vents. Architects and builders specifying the CS104 have the freedom to design large expansive glass areas, resulting in innovative, energy-efficient building designs.



| CS 104 |         |       |
|--------|---------|-------|
|        | Windows | Doors |
|        |         |       |

| Technical characteristics          |       |   |  |
|------------------------------------|-------|---|--|
|                                    |       | Windows   | Doors  |
| Min. visible width inward opening  | Frame | 69 mm   | 82 mm  |
|                                    | Vent  | 48 mm   | 71 mm  |
| Min. visible width outward opening | Frame | -   | 46 mm  |
|                                    | Vent  | -   | 107 mm   |
| Min. visible width T-profile       |       | 99 mm   | 99 mm  |
| Overall system depth               | Frame | 95 mm   | 95 mm  |
|                                    | Vent  | 104 mm  | 95 mm  |
| Rebate height                      |       | 25-30 mm  | 25 mm  |
| Glass thickness                    |       | 65 mm   | 65 mm  |
| Glazing method                     |       | Dry glazing with EPDM or neutral silicone   |  |
| Thermal insulation                 |       | 59 mm fibreglass reinforced polyamide strips (strips with insulating foam integrated in the strip chambers) | 50 mm fibreglass reinforced polyamide strips (strips with insulating foam applied in the strip chambers) |

| Performances |   |   |                        |
|--------------|---|---|------------------------|
| Energy       |   |   |                        |
|              | Thermal insulation <sup>(1)</sup>   | Uf-value down to 0.88 W/m <sup>2</sup> K, depending on the frame/vent combination and the glass thickness |                        |
| Comfort      |   |   |                        |
|              | Air-tightness, max. test pressure <sup>(2)</sup><br>EN 1026; EN 12207         | Windows<br>4<br>(600 Pa)  | Doors<br>3<br>(600 Pa) |
|              | Water-tightness <sup>(3)</sup><br>EN 1027; EN 12208                           | E900<br>(900 Pa)  | 7A<br>(300 Pa)         |
|              | Wind load resistance, max. test pressure <sup>(4)</sup><br>EN 12211; EN 12210 | 5   | 2                      |
|              | Wind load resistance to frame deflection <sup>(4)</sup><br>EN 12211; EN 12210 | C   | C                      |

- (1) The Uf-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uf-value, the better the thermal insulation of the frame.
- (2) The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- (3) The water tightness test involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.
- (4) The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strength and is tested by applying increasing levels of air pressure to simulate the wind force. There are up to five levels of wind resistance (1 to 5) and three deflection classes (A,B,C). The higher the number, the better the performance.
- (5) Please refer to Reynaers' CE passport for all technical data including size limitations.