CP68 Slim Line Sliding Patio Doors

68mm Depth - Perfect For Refurb & Replacements

Offer your customers something different to BiFolding Doors with superior sightlines.

- Slim Patio with 34mm meeting section – less obstruction = better views
- 68mm depth outer frame - perfect for replacement/refurb projects
- 2500mm maximum sash height
- **Double & Triple** Track options offer a vast range of opening styles
- High security locking
- Open corner option
- Thermally broken for great U values

PERFORMANCES

	ENERGY										
	Thermal insulation[1] EN 10077-2	Uw value down to 1.6 W /m2K depending on frame/vent combination									
	COMFORT										
	Acoustic performance[2] EN ISO 140-3; EN ISO 717-1	Rw (C; Ctr) = 38 (-2;-4) dB depending on glazing type									
	Air tightness, max. test pressure[3] EN 1026; EN 12207	1 (150 Pa)			2 (300 Pa)			3 (600 Pa)			4 (600 Pa)
	Water tightness[4] EN 1027; EN 12208	1A (0 Pa)	2A (50 Pa)	3A (100 Pa)	4A (150 Pa)	5A (200 Pa)	6A (250 Pa)	7A (300 Pa)	8A (450 Pa)	9A (600 Pa)	9A (900 Pa)
	Wind load resistance, max. test pressure[5] EN 12211; EN12210	1 (400 Pa)		2 (800 Pa)		3 (1200 Pa)	4 (1600 Pa)		5 (2000 Pa)		Exxx (> 2000 Pa)
	Wind load resistance to frame detection[5] EN 12211; EN 12210	A (<1/150)				B (<1/200)			C (<1/300)		
	SAFETY										
	Burglar resistance[6] ENV 1627 – ENV 1630	WK1				WK2			WK3		

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

(1) The Uw-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uw-value, the better the thermal insulation of the frame.
(2) The sound reduction index (Rw) measures the capacity of the sound reduction performance of the frame.
(3) The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
(4) The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.
(5) The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strength and is tested by applying increasing levels of air pressure to simulate the windforce. There are up to five levels of wind resistance (1 to 5) and three deflection classes (A,B,C). The higher the number, the better the performance.
(6) The burglar resistance is tested by statistical and dynamic loads, as well as by simulated attempts to break in using specified tools.