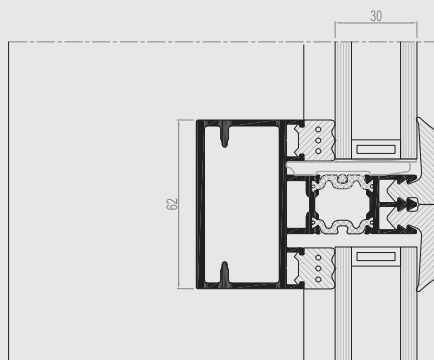
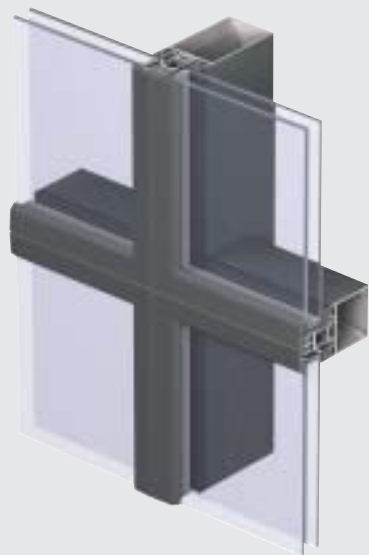




# CW 60-DRL

Curtain walls

**R**  
REYNAERS  
aluminium



CW 60-DRL is a thermally insulated curtain wall system. Its glazing is fixed using pre-formed silicone gaskets. This provides an optimal solution for the glazing and adds an exclusive, flush appearance to the façade.

## TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS



### CW 60-DRL INSULATED

Style variants	
External visible width	62 mm
Exterior aesthetics	pre-formed silicone frames
Interior visible width	62 mm
Depth vertical mullions	from 150 mm to 180 mm
Depth horizontal transoms	from 81 to 179.5 mm
Inertia mullions (Ix: wind load)	min 257.9 cm <sup>4</sup> to max 447.8 cm <sup>4</sup>
Inertia transoms (Ix: wind load)	min 48.7 cm <sup>4</sup> to max 462.5 cm <sup>4</sup>
Inertia transoms (Iy: glass load)	min 28.9 cm <sup>4</sup> to max 68.5 cm <sup>4</sup>
Glazing	fixed by silicone frame
Rebate height	20.25 mm
Glass thickness	from 30 mm to 38 mm
Type of vents	all types of TS and CS window and door vents, all types of sliding doors with minimal integration depth of 30 mm; CS 77 vents preferred

## PERFORMANCES

### ENERGY

Thermal Insulation <sup>(1)</sup> EN 10077-2	Specific test per profile combination - please contact your Reynaers Aluminium fabricator				
---	--	--	--	--	--

### COMFORT

Air tightness, max. test pressure <sup>(2)</sup> EN 12153, EN 12152	A4				
Water tightness <sup>(3)</sup> EN 12155, EN 12154	R4 150	R5 300	R6 450	R7 600	RE 1200
Wind load resistance, max. test pressure <sup>(4)</sup> EN12179, EN13166	2000 Pa				

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

- (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 testing 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.

