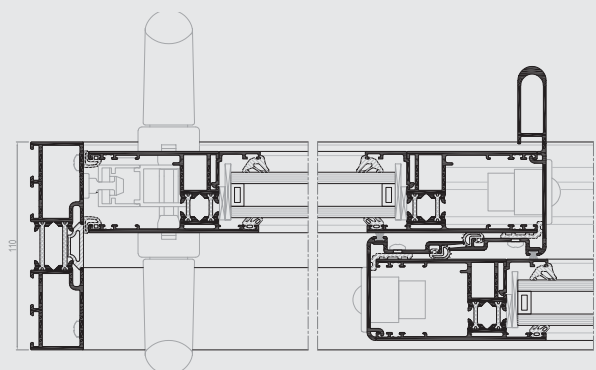




TLS 110

Sliding System



TLS 110 is a thermally insulated profile system for the production of lift & slide elements with a maximum weight of 300 kg. The nylon wheels are guided by a stainless steel rail, providing optimum durability.

The lift & slide principle guarantees that the assembly is wind resistant, airtight and water resistant to the highest standards.

The lower profile of TLS 110 lift & slide element can be fitted almost entirely into the floor, thus forming no step between the interior and the exterior.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS



Visible width / height	
Frame bottom	35 mm
Frame top	43 mm
Vent	90 mm
Construction depth	
Frame	110 mm
Vent	43 mm
T-profile	93 mm
Meeting section	93 mm
Rebate height	21 mm
Glass thickness	4 - 30 mm
Glazing method	dry glazing with EPDM or neutral silicones
Thermal insulation	18.6 mm and 25.6 mm fibreglass reinforced polyamide strips



PERFORMANCES

ENERGY

Thermal Insulation⁽¹⁾
EN 10077-2

Uf-value between 3.6 W/m²K and 6.7 W/m²K,
depending on the frame/vent combination.

COMFORT

Air tightness, max. test pressure⁽²⁾
EN 1026; EN 12207

1 (150 Pa)	2 (300 Pa)	3 (600 Pa)	4 (600 Pa)
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Water tightness⁽³⁾
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)	E _{XXX} (>650 Pa)
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Wind load resistance,
max. test pressure⁽⁴⁾
EN 12211; EN 12210

1 (400 Pa)	2 (800 Pa)	3 (1200 Pa)	4 (1600 Pa)	5 (2000 Pa)	E _{XXX} (>2000 Pa)
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Wind load resistance to frame
deflection⁽⁴⁾
EN 12211; EN 12210

A (≤1/150)	B (≤1/200)	C (≤1/300)
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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.