

LIBERTE

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# CD 50

High-Traffic insulating door - Class 8



REYNAERS  
aluminium

TOGETHER  
FOR BETTER



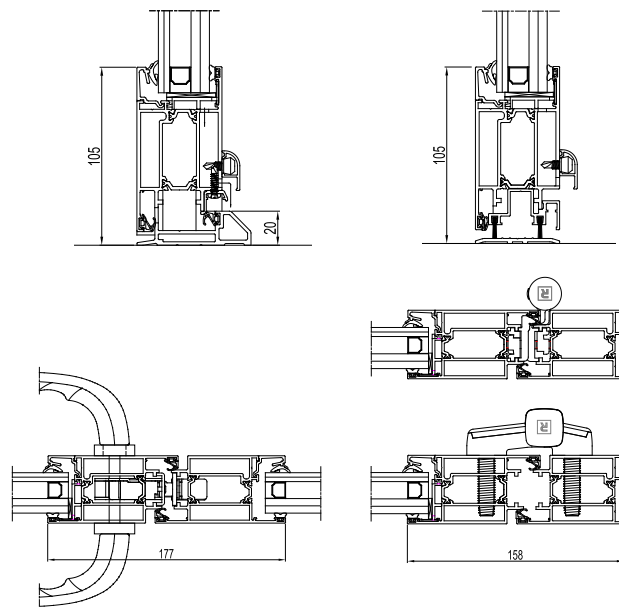
High-Traffic Insulating Door - 1,000,000 Cycles - Standard NF EN 12400 - Class 8, which makes it possible to meet all the configurations of openings, insulation, security system and to associate the qualities of aluminium with them, for both public and private spaces. The vent is in the same plane as the frame, making it easier to incorporate all types of closure; door closer, anti-panic, etc.



## TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### APPLICATION

Tilting door - Opening	Inwards / Outwards - 1 & 2 vents
Base of frame	50mm
Crosspieces	69, 90, 120 et 150 mm
Bottom rail	120 et 150 mm
Max. size / vent (HxW/mm)	1300 x 2300
Max. weight / vent	120 kg
Hinges	2 & 3 louvres, to be clamped or surface-mounted with bushes
Security	5-point closure - Electromagnetic suction cup - Anti-panic
Glazing / filling	up to 36 mm
Fitting	New or renovation
Sill solution	20 mm sill in compliance with DTU 36.5 and the directives of the CSTB
Mechanical performance	Class 8 - 1,000,000 Cycles - Standard NF EN 12400



## PERFORMANCES

Standard NF EN 12400



Class 8 - 1.000.000 Cycles

### COMFORT

Air tightness <sup>(1)</sup> EN 12207	1 (150 Pa)		2 (300 Pa)		3 (600 Pa)		4 (600 Pa)				
Water tightness <sup>(2)</sup> 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)	E900 (900 Pa)	
Wind load resistance, max. test pressure <sup>(3)</sup> EN 12211; EN 12210	1 (400 Pa)		2 (800 Pa)		3 (1200 Pa)		4 (1600 Pa)		5 (2000 Pa)		E <sub>xxx</sub> (> 2000 Pa)
Wind load resistance to frame deflection <sup>(3)</sup> EN 12211; EN 12210	A (≤ 1/150)			B (≤ 1/200)			C (≤ 1/300)				

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

- (1) The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- (2) The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.
- (3) 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.