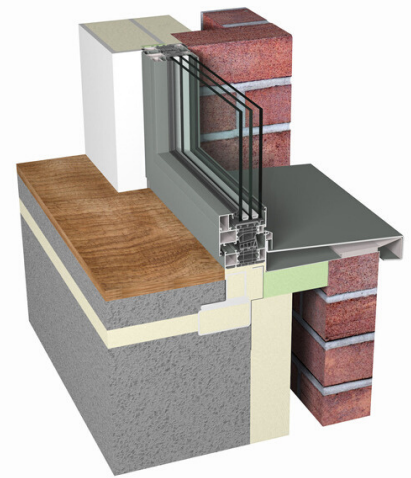
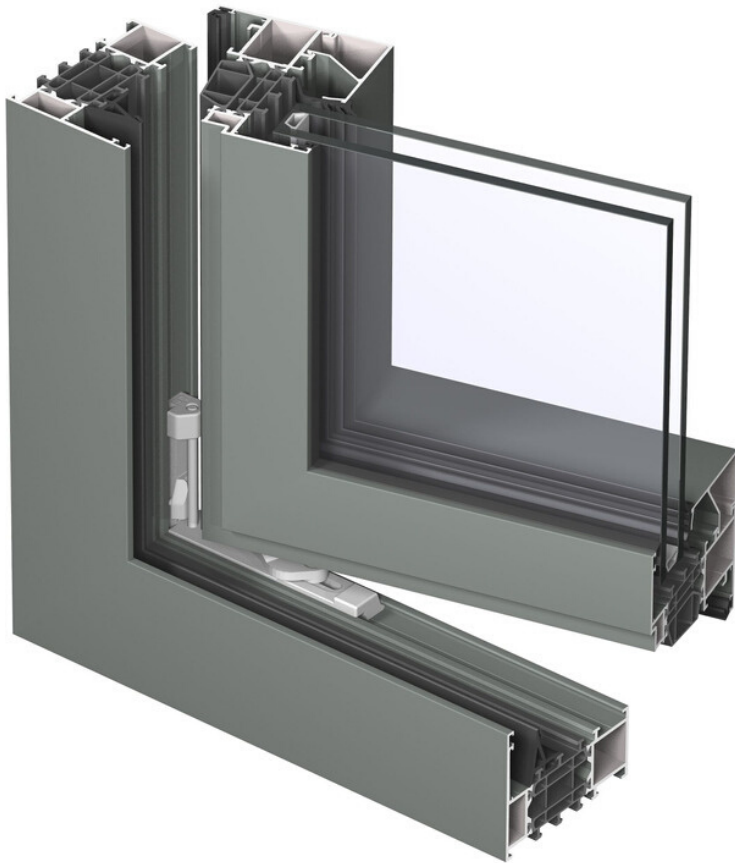


PASIV HOUSE MASTERLINE 8



MasterLine 8 is a unique windows and doors system that combines countless design possibilities with first in class performance and production speed. This system gives you a wide design range, to perfectly fit any architectural style, while at the same time offering the ultimate performance regarding thermal insulation and air- and water tightness, with a limited system depth of 77 mm.

WIDE DESIGN RANGE

The system mirrors the current architectural trend towards maximising daylight while offering ultimate insulation levels. MasterLine 8 panel doors even come with passive house certification.

MasterLine 8 windows feature 3 different levels of insulation, offering solutions for high insulated, low energy and even passive houses. These different levels of insulation are achieved by the integration of new and clever materials.



TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

		DOORS		
		HIDDEN VENT	WINDOW DOORS	FLUSH DOORS
Min. visible width inward opening window or door	Frame	80 mm	60 mm	68.5 mm
	Vent	-	67 mm	78.5 mm
Min. visible width outward opening window or door	Frame	n.a.	21 mm	42.5 mm
	Vent	n.a.	113 mm	104.5 mm
Min. visible width T-profile		107 mm	80 mm	80 mm
Overall system depth window or door	Frame	77 mm	77 mm	77 mm
	Vent	77 mm	80 mm	77 mm
Rebate height		27 mm		
Glass thickness	Frame	up to 62 mm		
	Vent	up to 57 mm	up to 72 mm	up to 62 mm
Glazing method		dry glazing with EPDM or neutral silicones		
Thermal break		omega-shaped glass fibre reinforced polyamide strips. HI+ version: glass fibre reinforced noryl strips. 40 or 37.8 mm depending on profile.		32 mm

PERFORMANCES

ENERGY											
Thermal Insulation windows (1) EN ISO 10077-2	Uf-value down to 1.0 W/m ² K depending on the frame/vent combination and the glass thickness.										
Thermal Insulation doors (1) EN ISO 10077-2	Uf-value down to 1.4 W/m ² K depending on the frame/vent combination and the glass thickness.										
COMFORT											
Acoustic performance windows (2) EN ISO 140-3; EN ISO 717-1	Rw (C; Ctr) = 45 (-1;-4) dB, Hidden Vent: Rw (C; Ctr) = 49 (-1;-5) dB, depending on glazing and opening type										
Acoustic performance doors (2) EN ISO 140-3; EN ISO 717-1	Rw (C; Ctr) = 43 (-1;-4) dB, depending on glazing and opening type										
Air tightness windows & doors, max. test pressure (3) EN 1026; EN 12207	1 (150 Pa)		2 (300 Pa)		3 (600 Pa)		4 (600 Pa)				
Water tightness windows (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)	E1200 (1200 Pa)	
Water tightness doors (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)	E1200 (1200 Pa)	
Wind load resistance windows, max. test pressure (5) EN 12211; EN 12210	1 (400 Pa)	2 (800 Pa)	3 (1200 Pa)	4 (1600 Pa)	5 (2000 Pa)	Exxx (>2000 Pa)					
Wind load resistance to frame deflection EN 12211; EN 12210	A (≤ 1/150)			B (≤ 1/200)			C (≤ 1/300)				
Wind load resistance doors, max. test pressure (5) EN 12211; EN 12210	1 (400 Pa)	2 (800 Pa)	3 (1200 Pa)	4 (1600 Pa)	5 (2000 Pa)	Exxx (>2000 Pa)					
Wind load resistance doors to frame deflection (5) EN 12211; EN 12210	A (≤ 1/150)			B (≤ 1/200)			C (≤ 1/300)				
SAFETY											
Burglar Resistance (6) EN 1627 - 1630	RC 1			RC 2			RC 3				

This table shows possible classes and values of performances. The values indicated in orange 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 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 test 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 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.

(6) The burglar resistance is tested by statistical and dynamic loads, as well as by simulated attempts to break in using specified tools.



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