Heat Mirror

The latest in insulating glazing in 2007

EKO HELP

Our products help the environment protection.

INTERM TF SELECT

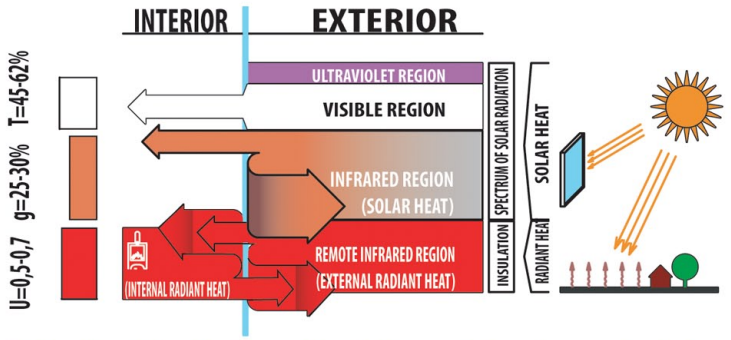
We want to feel comfortable also in our office, during sport and relaxation

Tvis = 61,7 % 52,6 % 44,4 %

Trade name	Tvis (%)	g (%)	noise reduct (db).	Tvis/g	RHG W/m 2	t max	t min	fill	coefficient U acc. EN (W-m²k / width of glazing							
									frame 2x10mm		frame 2x12mm		frame 2x14mm		frame 2x16mm	
INTERM TF SELECT 60/30	61,7	30,2	34,0	2,0	210	-14,2	17,4	argon					0,64	36	0,58	40
								krypton	0,54	28	0,49	32				
INTERM TF SELECT 50/30	52,6	28,2	34,0	1,9	202	-14,2	17,4	argon					0,62	36	0,57	40
								krypton	0,53	28	0,48	32				
INTERM TF SELECT 45/25	44,4	25,6	34,0	1,7	171	-13,9	16,2	argon					0,67	36	0,64	40
								krypton	0,55	28	0,54	32				

legend * important recommended value *(calculated according to Window 5 software)*

GLAZED FACADES – TRANSMISSION CHARACTERIZATION



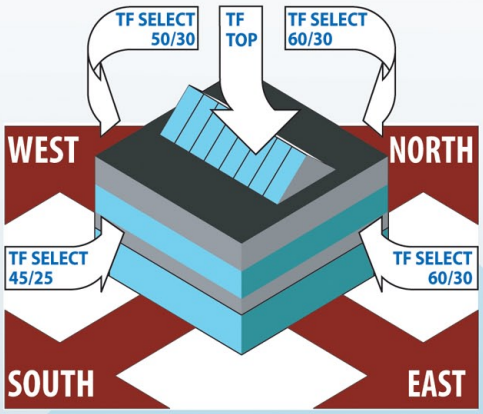
High insulating ability with slight regulation of light transmission and suppression of solar radiation

Temporary trends in the design of non-residential buildings head towards the construction of open hall spaces having deeper and deeper interiors that has to be lit. For this purpose, glazed surfaces are gradually being extended in order to bring the light into interior. Together with the visible light passing through, also solar energy tries to get into the interior on insolated sides. This causes overheating in summer months that has to be compensated by spending of noticeable financial means for air-conditioning. Of course, large glazed panels represent also significant source of heat dissipation. So it is important for glazing that it brings sufficient amount of light into interior, but simultaneously eliminates the solar energy passing through. These two requirements partially exclude one another.

The ability of glazing to meet both requirements simultaneously is characterized by the selectivity rate that defines the quality of this type of glazing. In theory, the ration of two can be achieved maximally (e.g. the ratio of transmission of visible light to the amount of solar energy passing through) for one selective layer in glazing. So the light and energy properties are designed according to insolation rate derived from the orientation of glass in regard to cardinal points. Also achieved insulation ability is closely related to mentioned parameters and recently efforts are made to achieve better insulating abilities than in the case of standard glazing (U=1.2 Wm2K). Among all available types of glazing, just the insulating glass units with thermal foils represent the most suitable solution.

Utilization: larger glazed surfaces, conservatories, show rooms, swimming-pools, gyms, congress halls, airport buildings and other glazing requiring selective regulation of light transmission in visible region and high rate of regulation of transmission of solar energy with preservation of top insulating abilities.

SELECTION OF GLAZING TYPE ACCORDING TO THE ORIENTATION IN RESPECT TO CARDINAL POINTS, COMMERCIAL OBJECTS - GLAZED FACADES, ROOFS, SKYLIGHTS



ČESKÝ VÝROBEK

INTERM® systém ... different and better

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