

SP i, SP i+, SP SU, SP OUT, SP 800 i+

#### aliplast aluminium systems

# SP i, SP i+

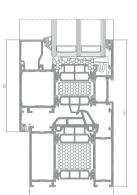
The system is designated for design of windows and doors with high thermal insulation parameters. Available system

- SP i+

Improved thermal insulation was obtained by applying special thermal inserts installed between thermal separators and around the glass pane, improving thermal insulation factor coefficients of the profile 0,2-0,4 W/m2K.

Design of systems SP i, SP i+ is based on proven, extensive and recognized base system Superial.

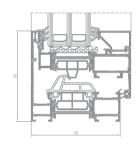




SP i+ window cross section

## SP SU

System with thermal insulation designated for designing windows with hidden sash, invisible from the outside. Specially designed shape of the frame hides the full height of sash profile. SP SU system is the system preferred by designers, as it allows "hidding" windows in aluminium and glass structure.

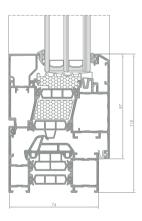


SP SU i window section

# SP OUT (Superial Outward)

Window system which allows designing windows tilting and opening outwards. Superial OUT features faced internal surface of the frame and the wing. Such windows allow full use of the space inside the building. Available system variants:

- **SP OUT i** variant with additional thermal insulation, at the profile-glass interface.
- SP OUT i+ variant with additional thermal insulation in the space between thermal separators



SP OUT i+ window cross section

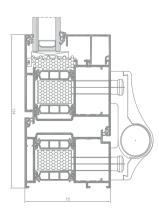
### **SP 800**

Three-chamber system designated for designing door with improved thermal insulation power. Available system variants:

- SP 800 i SP 800 i+

Improved thermal insulation was obtained by applying special thermal inserts installed between thermal separators and around the glass pane, improving thermal insulation factor coefficients of the profile 0,2-0,4 W/m²K.





SP 800 i+ door cross section

IP i, IP i+, IP SU, IP OUT, IP 800 i+

#### aliplast aluminium systems

# IP i, IP i+

The system is designated for design of windows and doors with high thermal insulation parameters. Available system

- IP i

Improved thermal insulation was obtained by applying special thermal inserts installed between thermal separators and around the glass pane, improving thermal insulation factor coefficients of the profile 0,2-0,5 W/m<sup>2</sup>K.

Design of systems IP i, IP i+ is based on proven, extensive and recognized base system Imperial.



System with thermal insulation designated for designing windows with hidden sash, invisible from the outside. Specially designed shape of the frame hides the full height of sash profile. Imperial SU system is the system preferred by designers, as it allows "hidding" windows in aluminium and glass structure.

# IP OUT (Imperial Outward)

Window system which allows designing windows tilting and opening outwards. Imperial OUT features faced internal surface of the frame and the wing. Such windows allow full use of the space inside the building. Available system variants:

- IP-OUT i variant with additional thermal insulation, at the profile-glass interface.
- IP-OUT i+ variant with additional thermal insulation in the space between thermal separators.

### **IP 800**

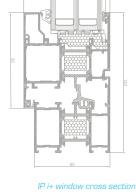
Three-chamber system designated for designing door with improved thermal insulation power. Available system variants:

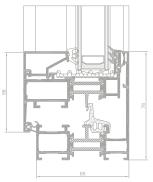
- IP 800 i
- IP 800 i+

Improved thermal insulation was obtained by applying special thermal inserts installed between thermal separators and around the glass pane, improving thermal insulation factor coefficients of the profile 0,2-0,5 W/m<sup>2</sup>K.





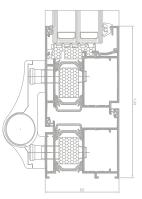




IP SU i window cross section



IP OI IT i+ window cross section



IP 800 i+ door cross section

### WINDOW & DOOR SYSTEMS

#### www.aliplast.pl

# **IMPERIAL**

IP i, IP i+, IP SU, IP OUT, IP 800 i+

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

	SYSTEM	MATERIAL	DEPTH OF FRAME	DEPTH OF LEAF	GLAZING RANGE	TYPE OF WINDOWS	TYPE OF DOORS
IP	<b>Imperial</b> window	aluminium / polyamid	65 mm	74 mm	4-51 mm	single and double doors, outside opening, inside opening	
P i+	Imperial i+ window	aluminium / polyamid	65 mm	74 mm	4-51 mm	single and double doors, outside opening, inside opening	
OUT	Imperial Outward	aluminium / polyamid	65 mm	74 mm	max 51 mm	outward opening	
P SU	Imperial SU window	aluminium / polyamid	65 mm	68 mm	4-41 mm	hidden sash	
800	Imperial 800 door	aluminium / polyamid	65 mm	65 mm	14-51 mm		single and double doors, outside opening, inside opening, panic door
800 i+	Imperial 800 i+	aluminium / polyamid	65 mm	65 mm	14-51 mm		single and double doors, outside opening, inside opening, panic door

SYSTEM	THERMAL INSULATION Uf *	AIR PERMEABILITY	WINDLOAD RESISTANCE	WATERTIGHTNESS
IP	Uf from 1,57 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C4; EN 12210	Class E1350; EN 12208
IP i+	Uf from 1,28 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C4; EN 12210	Class E1350; EN 12208
IP OUT	Uf from 1,85 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C5/B5; EN 12210	Class E900; EN 12208
IP OUT i+	Uf from 1,68 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C5/B5; EN 12210	Class E900; EN 12208
IP SU	Uf from 1,63 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C5/B5; EN 12210	Class E1200; EN 12208
IP SU i	Uf from 1,27 W/m <sup>2</sup> K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C5/B5; EN 12210	Class E1200; EN 12208
IP 800	Uf from 1,84 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class CE 2400; EN 12210	Class 8A; EN 12208
IP 800 i+	Uf from 1,67 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class CE 2400; EN 12210	Class 8A; EN 12208

<sup>\*</sup> Thermal insulation is dependent on a combination of profiles and thickness of the filling.

- The Uf-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uf-value, the betterer the thermal insulation of the frame.
- The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strenght 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.
- The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.

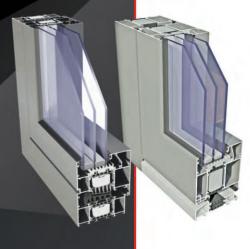


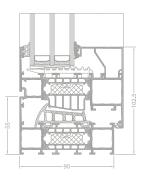
GT, PD, EF, EF OC

# aliplast aluminium systems

#### **STAR**

Modern aluminium system for designing windows and doors requiring very good thermal insulation. The system is characterised: innovative drainage system (no visible elements s topping drainage outlets), reduced number of glazing strips and gaskets, while keeping the continuity of glazing depending on package thickness, possibility of glazing from the inside, modern design. The system is particularly recommended for low energy consumption and thermal insulation retrofitted buildings, and they also improve thermal comfort in standard objects.

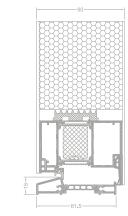




GT window cross section

#### **PANEL DOORS**

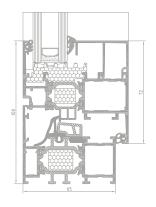
A thermally insulated aluminium system used to design panelled doors. The system is characterised by a range of infill panels available in various patterns and colours. An elegant look of the structure, available dimensions, the option of installation within a larger front frame provide a lot of freedom while arranging the building entrance. The system is characterised: one plane of the frame and the panel bonded on to the leaf (panel bonded from the external side or double -sided), excellent thermal performance, standard 3-point locks or self-locking devices.



Panel doors cross section, panel two sided, open inside

#### **ECOFUTURAL**

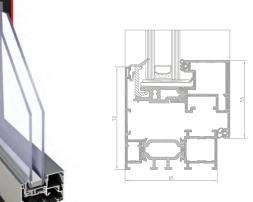
Three-chamber window-door system for designing windows and doors featuring high thermal performance. The system features very good technical parameters The system is suitable to design Monoblock type windows and doors with a displaced axis of rotation — PIVOT doors. Profile shapes are suitable for installation of various types of envelope fittings, designed for the PVC groove.



EF window cross section

### **ECOFUTURAL OC**

Three-chamber window-door system for designing windows and doors featuring high thermal performance. The system features frames, the shape of which is of special design, to mask the entire height of the leaf profile. The glazing strip which is invisible from the indoor side is a great advantage of the solution. The system is suitable to design Monoblock type windows. The system offers profiles which are ready to install external blinds.



EF OC window cross section

# GT, Panel doors, EF, EF OC

STAR, PANEL DOORS, ECOFUTURAL, ECOFUTURAL OC

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

SYST	ГЕМ	MATERIAL	DEPTH OF FRAME	DEPTH OF LEAF	GLAZING RANGE	TYPE OF WINDOWS	TYPE OF DOORS
Star wind		aluminium / thermal insulation	90 mm	99 mm	fix 14-72 mm ru 23-81 mm	walls, fix, tils and turn	
<b>Star</b> wind		aluminium / thermal insulation	90 mm	99 mm	14-72 mm		single and double doors outside opening, inside opening
<b>Pane</b> door	el doors	aluminium / polyamid	90 mm	99 mm	THICKNESS FILLED one sided panel 22-83 mm two sided panel 90 mm		single doors, outside opening, inside opening
	ow & door	aluminium / polyamid	65-153 mm	74 mm	fix 4-50 mm window 13-59 m	fix, tilt, turn m tilt and turn	single and double doors
	utural OC	aluminium / pcv	65-177 mm	68 mm	fix 21-26 mm window 21-32 m	fix, tilt, turn tilt and turn m	pivot door

SYSTEM	THERMAL INSULATION Uf *	AIR PERMEABILITY	WINDLOAD RESISTANCE	WATERTIGHTNESS
<b>GT</b> window	Uf from 0,73 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C4; EN 12210	Class E900; EN 12208
<b>GT</b> door	Uf from 1,21 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C5; EN 12210	Class E1350; EN 12208
PD	Ud from 0,73 W/m²K for door: 1200 x 2100 mm	Class 4; EN 12207	E2400; EN 12210	7A (300 Pa); EN 12208
EF	Uf from 1,50 W/m <sup>2</sup> K	Class 4; EN 12207	C4 (1600 Pa); EN 12210	9A (600 Pa); EN 12208
EFi	Uf from 1,44 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	C4 (1600 Pa); EN 12210	9A (600 Pa); EN 12208
EF i+	Uf from 1,27 W/m <sup>2</sup> K	Class 4; EN 12207	C4 (1600 Pa); EN 12210	9A (600 Pa); EN 12208
EF OC	Uf from 1,66 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	C3 (1600 Pa); EN 12210	E900 (900 Pa); EN 12208

<sup>\*</sup> Thermal insulation is dependent on a combination of profiles and thickness of the filling.

- The Uf-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uf-value, the betterer the thermal insulation of the frame.
- The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strenght 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.
- The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.



ST1000, LX, EL, PD-EL

# STEEL LOOK

A window and door system with thermal insulation, featuring a smooth and narrow profile line. A specific profile shape, which makes the structure look like steel profiles, provides the structure with a modern industrial character. STEEL LOOK is a system standing out on the market due to its unique design. A wide range of colours – RAL palette, structural colours, Aliplast Wood Colour Effect, anodic and two-coloured.

### **LUXUS**

A three-chamber window and door system with thermal insulation. The system is distinctive due to the specific profile shape. The system is used to design renovated and woodimitating windows. Glazing strips are available in the "soft" version (rounded shapes).

#### **ECONOLINE**

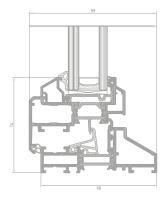
The system is designated for designing windows and doors without thermal insulation. EL is compatible with all other Aliplast systems: shared glazing strips, gaskets, corner shapes and hardware. The system is designed for designing elements of interior and exterior architecture without thermal insulation: windows, doors, segments of partition walls for general use in public and industrial buildings (in office spaces). The door system ECONOLINE with smoke protection fulfil the criteria of classessmoke tightness Sa, Sm according to DIN EN 3501-2 + A1: 2010.

#### **ECONOLINE PANEL DOORS**

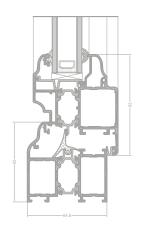
An aluminium system without thermal insulation used to design sliding panelled doors. The load-bearing structure of the panelled door system is provided by the Econoline system. Panel-type Econoline is used to design indoor structures (doors) in residential and public buildings. One plane of the frame and the panel bonded onto the leaf are flushed (panel bonded from the external side or double-sided). The system is characterised by a range of infill panels available in various patterns and colours

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aluminium systems



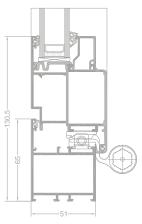
STEEL LOOK 1000 window cross section



LUXUS window cross section



EL window cross section



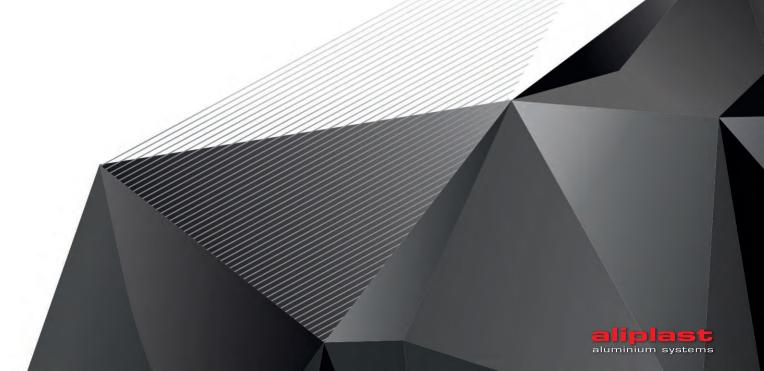
EL panel doors cross section

# ST1000, LX, EL, PD-EL

STEEL LOOK, LUXUS, ECONOLINE, ECONOLINE PANEL DOORS

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

	SYSTEM	MATERIAL	DEPTH OF FRAME	DEPTH OF LEAF	GLAZING RANGE	TYPE OF WINDOWS	TYPE OF DOORS
	Steel look window	aluminium / polyamid	90 mm	74,4 mm	5-43 mm	fixed glazing, tilt, turn	tilt
	<b>Luxus</b> window	aluminium / polyamid	65 mm	69 mm	fix 4-36 mm window: 4-36 mm	fixed glazing 1 tilt, turn	tilt
L	<b>Econoline</b> window	aluminium	51 mm	60 mm	to 37 mm	tilt tilt & turn	
	<b>Econoline</b> door	aluminium	51 mm	51 mm	to 37 mm		tilt
·EL	Econoline panel door	o <b>rs</b> aluminium	51 mm	51 mm	THICKNESS FILLED 51 mm		tilt



#### SLIDIN G SYSTEMS

UG, UG i+, UG - angular solution 90°, UG - low threshold, MONORAIL



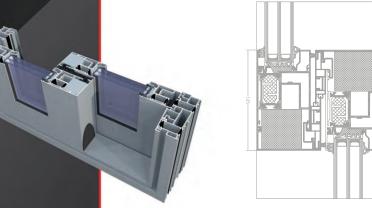
### UG, UG i+

The UG sliding structures are intended for residential buildings, mainly private and public buildings. The system is adapted to the latest requirements relating to thermal performance, aesthetics and safety.

- the system is equipped with a 22 mm/ 28mm wide separator improved with glass fibre
- thermal inserts and under-glass inserts to improve cross sectional thermal performance

Available options: UG, UG i, UG i+.

The ULTRAGLIDE system makes it possible to design large - but still stable - sliding windows and doors. Maximum leaf weight: 250 kg - sliding option; 400 kg - lift-sliding option.

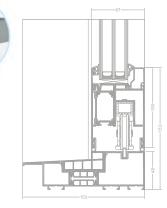


UG i+ cross section

#### ULTRAGLIDE - low threshold option

The low-threshold model is a solution to improve building accessibility for disabled people. The low-threshold option prevents edge offset at the door-floor contact and enables threshold-floor flushing. A modern structure and lift-sliding hardware in low-threshold UG system provides convenient use, enhanced usefulness and an elegant design.

- maximum leaf weight: 400 kg
- possible structure variants: 2-, 4-component based on a two-rail frame



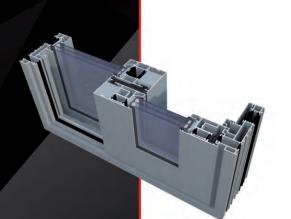
UG low threshold cross section

#### **MONORAIL**

Monorail – option of the Ultraglide system. At least one fixed component (glazing) in the structure is the characteristic feature of the system. A special structure of the frame makes it possible to increase the clear opening relative to the fixed component. The system features improved thermal performance. Sliding or lift-sliding system.

- maximum leaf weight: 400 kg
- single-rail frame
- optional structure combinations:

  - 2-component (sash + fix)3-component (sash + fix + sash)
  - 4-component (2 sashes + 2 fixes)
- optional to use glazing from the outside, which makes it possible to use large-size, heavy infills.

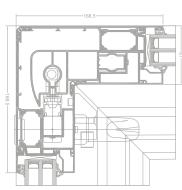




# **ULTRAGLIDE** - angular solutions 90°

UG angular solution 90° – for large glazed corners. The system is perfect for commercial and private buildings where open space is required: terraces, porches, sunrooms, patios. The door is opened by moving the stud that joins the leaves. As a result, the entire room corner is open, and the space is not divided by the structural stud. For smaller glazing solutions, the sliding corner stud increases the clear opening, which significantly improves the comfort of going in/out.

- maximum leaf weight: 400 kg
- two- and three-rail frame
- possible structure variants: 4-, 6- and 12-component



UG angular solutions 90° - cross section

### SLIDING SYSTEMS

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# **ULTRAGLIDE**

UG, UG i+, UG - angular solution  $90^{\circ}$ , UG - low threshold option, MONORAIL

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

						V
SYSTEM	MATERIAL	DEPTH OF FRAME	DEPTH OF LEAF	GLAZING RANGE	WEIGHT OF LEAF	TYPE OF DOORS
Ultraglide	aluminium / polyamid	from 153 mm to 239 mm	67 mm	leaf 14-49 mm	to 400 kg	sliding lift-sliding system
Ultraglide i+	aluminium / polyamid	from 153 mm to 239 mm	67 mm	leaf 14-49 mm	to 400 kg	sliding lift-sliding system
Ultraglide - angular solution	aluminium / polyamid	from 153 mm to 239 mm	67 mm	leaf 14-49 mm	to 400 kg	sliding lift-sliding system
Ultraglide low threshold	aluminium / polyamid	from 153 mm to 239 mm	67 mm	leaf 14-49 mm	to 400 kg	lift-sliding system
Monorail	aluminium / polyamid	176 mm	67 mm	leaf 14-49 mm fix 12-72 mm	to 400 kg	sliding lift-sliding system

SYSTEM	THERMAL INSULATION Uf *	AIR PERMEABILITY	WINDLOAD RESISTANCE	WATERTIGHTNESS	
UG	Uf from 1,45 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C3 (1200 Pa); EN 12210	7A (300 Pa); EN 12208	
UG i+	Uf from 1,13 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C3 (1200 Pa); EN 12210	7A (300 Pa); EN 12208	
UG angular solution	Uf from 1,45 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C3 (1200 Pa); EN 12210	7A (300 Pa); EN 12208	
UG low threshold	Uf from 1,45 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C3 (1200 Pa); EN 12210	7A (300 Pa); EN 12208	
MONORAIL	Uf from 0,93 W/m²K	Class 4; EN 12207	Class C3 (1200 Pa); EN 12210	7A (300 Pa); EN 12208	

<sup>\*</sup> Thermal insulation is dependent on a combination of profiles and thickness of the filling.

- The Uf-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uf-value, the betterer the thermal insulation of the frame.
- The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strenght 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.
- The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.



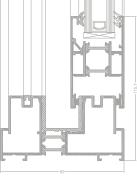
VG, MDS, SL+, ES, SL

# aliplast

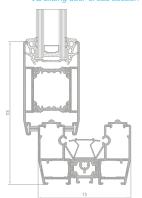
### VISOGLIDE

A three-chamber system used to design sliding doors. The system is thermally insulated (thermal inserts made of an improved thermal performance material). As trolleys are located under movable elements, the risk of door sagging is eliminated. Options of the system: sliding and lift-and-slide. There is also a lift-and-slide option with a low threshold. The system is characterised extremely narrow labyrinth stud in sliding and lift-and-slide leaves – 34 mm wide. Possible combinations of two, three, four and six elements on a twoor three-rail frame. Available versions of the system: monorail on internal or external rail.





VG sliding door cross section

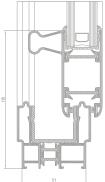


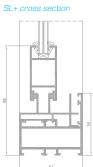
MDS cross section

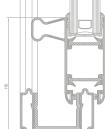
#### **MODERNSLIDE**

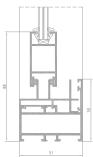
This is a system used to design sliding structures featuring improved thermal performance. MDS is a system of sliding structures to be used in residential housing, private housing and public buildings. Galandage is a unique structural solution to open the door entirely as door leaves are hidden in chambers in building walls. The solutions offered by the MDS system make are suitable for designing sliding structures on 2-, 3- and 4-rail frames, which offers great flexibility for facade design. The system is characterised by structural slenderness and modern design.

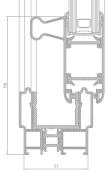


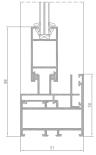


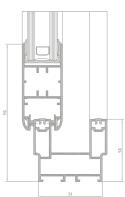












Slide Cold cross section

# **SLIDE PLUS**

A system with thermal insulation used to design sliding doors. The system is characterised by no glazing strips. Infills are installed at the leaf installation stage in leaf C-shaped rabbets without glazing strips, with a seal which surrounds the infill. The frames are available in two versions: with an extruded slide rail and a separate profile for travelling trolleys (mounted at the lower sections of the leaves). Vertical leaf profiles have a profiled grip along the entire leaf height. The grips also provide static reinforcement of the structure.



A system without thermal insulation used to design sliding doors. The system is used to design unheated internal installations (balconies, including loggia balconies, terraces) as well as sliding internal installations. The system can have two, three or four rails to design 2-, 3-, 4-, 6- and 8-leaf installations. Movable leaf trolleys are fixed at the bottom of the door leaves. The ECOSLIDE system is compatible with other systems offered by Aliplast.

### SLIDE COLD

A system without thermal insulation used to design sliding doors. The system is characterised by no glazing strips. Infills are installed at the leaf installation stage in leaf C-shaped rabbets without glazing strips, with a seal which surrounds the infill. The frames are available in two versions: with an extruded slide rail and a separate profile for travelling trolleys (mounted at the lower sections of the leaves).



# SLIDING SYSTEMS

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# VG, MDS, SL+, ES, SL

VISOGLIDE, MODERNSLIDE, SLIDE PLUS, ECOSLIDE, SLIDE COLD

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

SYSTEM	MATERIAL	DEPTH OF FRAME	DEPTH OF LEAF	GLAZING RANGE	TYPE OF DOORS
Visoglide	aluminium / polyamid	99-160 mm	43 mm WEIGHT OF LEAF to 200 kg	4-29 mm	sliding
S Modernslide	aluminium / polyamid	73,8 - 195,9 mm	44 mm WEIGHT OF LEAF to 250 kg	24 mm, 26 mm, 28 mm	sliding
Slide plus	aluminium / polyamid	59-103 mm	32 mm WEIGHT OF LEAF to 120 kg	6-9 mm 20-24 mm	sliding
Ecoslide without thermal insulation	aluminium / polyamid	54-106,5 mm	18,5-21,5 mm	4-12 mm	sliding
Slide cold without thermal insulation	aluminium / polyamid	47,5-99 mm	32 mm	6-9 mm 20-24 mm	sliding

NCE WATERTIGHTNESS
7B (300 Pa); EN 12208
2210 6A (250 Pa); EN 12208
5A (200 Pa); EN 12208

<sup>\*</sup> Thermal insulation is dependent on a combination of profiles and thickness of the filling.

- The Uf-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uf-value, the betterer the thermal insulation of the frame.
- The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strenght 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.
- The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.



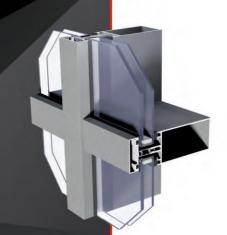
# MC

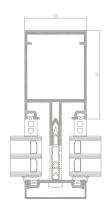
MC WALL, MC PASSIVE, MC PASSIVE+, MC GLASS



### **MC WALL**

A system used to design modern curtain walls whose shapes are simple and complex. The system is a basis for facade structures: MC PASSIVE, MC PASSIVE+, MC GLASS and MC FIRE (a solution for fire protection). The MC WALL system offers many possibilities of creating the installation. The system offers structures to be opened on the facade: parallel windows (MC PW) and roof windows (MC RW).

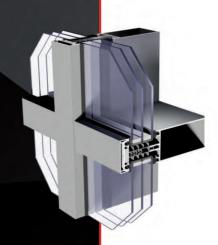


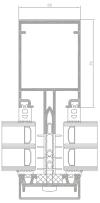


MC WALL mullion croos section

#### **MC** Passive

A system used to design modern curtain walls whose shapes are simple and complex, with improved thermal performance ensured. A mullion-transom system used to design modern curtain walls whose shapes are simple and complex, with improved thermal performance ensured. Mullion-transom visual width: 55 mm.

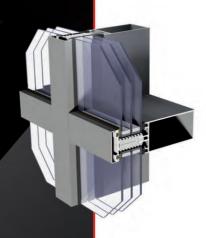


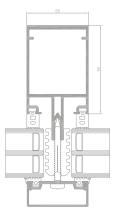


MC Passive mullion cross section

## MC Passive +

A modern mullion-transom system used to design curtain walls whose shapes are simple and complex, with the best thermal performance. Mullion-transom visual width: 55 mm. A wide range of mullions and transoms suitable for static requirements. A wide range of decorative cover caps makes it possible to obtain a modern and individual design. of the facade.

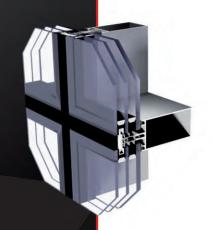


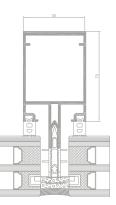


MC Passive + mullion cross section

### **MC Glass**

Semi-structural facade system. It is used to design facade structures which create a flat surface on the outside without any visible aluminium profiles. MCG includes curtain walls without any visible external aluminium elements. On the outside only glass infills separated by structural silicone gaps are visible. Glazing units have special profiled pockets and gutters in which mounting plates are installed to fasten infills to the curtain wall frame. A wide range of mullions and transoms suitable for static





MC Glass mullion cross section

#### CURTAIN WALL

#### www.aliplast.pl

# MC WALL

MC WALL, MC PASSIVE, MC PASSIVE+, MC GLASS

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

SYSTEM	MATERIAL	DEPTH MULLION	DEPTH TRANSPOM	GLAZING RANGE	MULLIONS RIGIDITY	TRANSOM RIGIDITY	\
MC WALL	aluminium	10-326 mm	from 10-294 mm	from 4-59 mm	from 2,5-4092 cm4*	from 0,9-1831,1*	\
MC PASSIVE	aluminium	10-326 mm	from 10-294 mm	from 4-59 mm	from 2,5-4092 cm4*	from 0,9-1831,1*	
MC PASSIVE +	aluminium	10-326 mm	from 10-294 mm	from 4-59 mm	from 2,5-4092 cm4*	from 0,9-1831,1*	
MC GLASS	aluminium	10-326 mm	from 10-294 mm	from 4-59 mm	from 2,5-4092 cm4*	from 0,9-1831,1*	

<sup>\*</sup> There is a possibility to use additional reinforcements.

SYSTEM	THERMAL INSULATION Uf *	AIR PERMEABILITY	WINDLOAD RESISTANCE	WATERTIGHTNESS
MC WALL	Uf from 0,84 W/m²K	Class AE1300; EN 12152	2600 Pa ± 3900 Pa; EN 13116:2004	Class RE1500; EN 12154
MC PASSIVE	Uf from 0,79 W/m²K	Class AE1300; EN 12152	2600 Pa ± 3900 Pa; EN 13116:2004	Class RE1500; EN 12154
MC PASSIVE +	Uf from 0,61 W/m²K	Class AE1300; EN 12152	2600 Pa ± 3900 Pa; EN 13116:2004	Class RE1500; EN 12154
MC GLASS	Uf from 0,66 W/m²K	Class AE1300; EN 12152	2000 Pa ± 3000 Pa; EN 13116:2004	Class RE1800; EN 12154

<sup>\*</sup> Thermal insulation is dependent on a combination of profiles and thickness of the filling.

- The Uf-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uf-value, the betterer the thermal insulation of the frame.
- The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strenght 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.
- The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.



#### FIREPROOF SYSTEMS

MCF, AF55, AF70, MCGF, AF SLIDE

### **MC FIRE**

A mullion-transom wall system used to design and construct lightweight fire-rated curtain walls conforming to the El60 fire resistance class. The system is based on a framed load-bearing structure consisting of vertical (mullion) and horizontal (transom) aluminium shaped sections with a width of 55 mm. In order to obtain fire resistance of aluminium shaped sections, the mullions and transoms are fitted with special flame-retardant inserts. The appearance of the fire-rated facade is the same as the appearance of the mullion-transom facade. Therefore, the joint of the fire-rated facade and the standard facade can be optically invisible.

## **ALUFLAM 55**

Fireproof internal door system. Structures based on the AF 55 system provide the EI30 fire resistance class.

### **ALUFLAM 70**

Fireproof internal and external door system. Structures based on the AF 70 system provide the Ei60 fire resistance class.

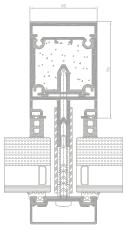
### MC GLASS FIRE

A semi-structural facade system used to design fire-rated facade structures featuring the El30, El60 fire resistance.

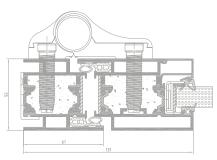
## **AF SLIDE**

Thermally insulated automatic fire-rated door system. Structures based on the AF SLIDE system provide the EI30 fire resistance class according to PN-EN 13501-2 of 2016. Design: double door, sliding externally, side and top lites. The system can be applied in public and commercial buildings.

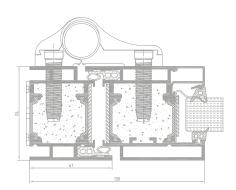
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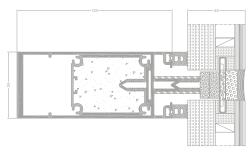
MC FIRE mullion cross section



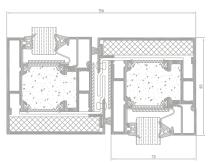
AF55 door cross section



AF70 door cross section



MC GLASS Fire mullion cross section



AF Slide cross section

#### FIREPROOF SYSTEMS

www.aliplast.pl

# MCF, MCGF, AF55, AF70, AF SLIDE, FR-BR

MC FIRE, MC GLASS FIRE, ALUFLAM 55, ALUFLAM 70, AF SLIDE, ALL-GLASS FIRE BARRIERS

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

	SYSTEM	MATERIAL	DEPTH MULLION	DEPTH TRANSOM	GLAZING RANGE	MULLIONS RIGIDITY	TRANSOM RIGIDITY
ICF	MC Fire	aluminium	10-326 mm	10-294 mm	4-59 mm	from 2,5-4092 cm4*	from 0,9-1831,1*
CGF	MC Glass Fire	aluminium	10-326 mm	10-294 mm	4-59 mm	from 2,5-4092 cm4*	from 0,9-1831,1*
	SYSTEM	MATERIAL	DEPTH OF FRAME	DEPTH OF LEAF		GLAZING RANGE	TYPE OF DOORS
55	Aluflam 55	aluminium / polyamid / fire proof inserts	55 mm	55 mm		27 mm	tilt, sliding, fixed
70	Aluflam 70	aluminium / polyamid / fire proof inserts	70 mm	70 mm		43 mm	tilt, sliding, fixed
	SYSTEM	MAX DIMENSIONS OF THE DOOR LEAF (L X		X DIMENSIONS E LEAF GLASS PANE	STRUCTU	RE TYPE	FIRE RESISTANCE CLASS
	AF Slide	4791 x 3624 mm	13	300 x 2500 mm	double (sliding to side and		E130
	SYSTEM	MATERIAL		MENSIONS SS BLANKS	ANGULAR G	GLAZING JOINT	FIRE RESISTANCE CLASS
BR	All-glass fire barriers	aluminium		4200 mm ited wall length	range	90°- 180°	El30, El60, El90

<sup>\*</sup> There is a possibility to use additional reinforcements.

SYSTEM	THERMAL INSULATION Uf *	AIR PERMEABILITY	WINDLOAD RESISTANCE	WATERTIGHTNESS
MCF	Uf from 1,03 W/m²K  Uf from 0.88 W/m²K	AE1300; EN 12152 AE1300: EN 12152	2600 Pa ± 3900 Pa; EN 13116:2004 2000 Pa ± 3000 Pa;	RE 1500; EN 12154 RE 1800; EN 12154
IVICOI	OT HOLL 0,86 W/III K	7121300, EN 12132	EN 13116 : 2004	NE 1000, EN 1213 !

<sup>\*</sup> Izolacyjność termiczna uzależniona jest od kombinacji złożeń profili oraz grubości wypełnienia.

- The Uf-value measures the heat flow. The lower the Uf-value, the betterer the thermal insulation of the frame.
- The air tightness test measures the volume of air that would pass through a closed window at a certain air pressure.
- The wind load resistance is a measure of the profile's structural strenght 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.
- The water tightness testing involves applying a uniform water spray at increasing air pressure until water penetrates the window.



#### FOLDING SYSTEMS WINTERGARDEN

DV, VR2000+, VT+, TD

### aliplast aluminium systems

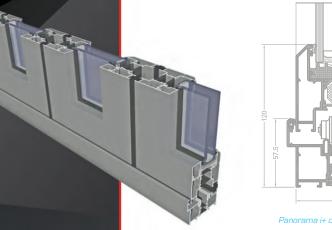
#### PANORAMA

A three chamber door system with thermal insulation used to design folding doors to arrange wide open passages. It is possible to use two types of the threshold system:

- the low-threshold system is equipped with a brush seal
- an air-tight threshold whose design is based on a frame around the perimeter of the entire terrace window.

Depending on requirements and the application, the Panorama systems offers inswing or outswing structures. There are many leaf combinations available (2+1, 3+2, 3+3). DV system is optionally available with improved thermal performance due to additional thermal inserts on the perimeter as well as between door leaf separators and door frames. Available options:

- Panorama (Uf from 1,68 W/m²K)
- Panorama i+ (Uf from 1,33 W/m<sup>2</sup>K)

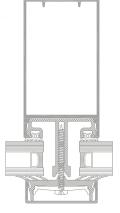




## Aliver 2000+

A thermally insulated system used to design canopy roofs of garden rooms, mainly single and double-pitched roofs. The system is fully compatible with other Aliplast systems used to construct infills of winter garden walls, including non-openable glazing, lift-and-slide doors, tilt-and-slide doors, folding doors and windows. The system features thermal performance ~2.0 W/m2K. The system is characterised: roof plane pitch 5-45°, load-bearing element of the structure located inside (below the infill), anchors fixed to a depth of 105 or 125 mm, the system offers articulated joints in the gutter and roof ridge beams, engineered ties, gutter and discharge chute connectors.



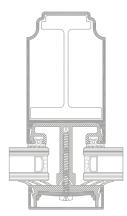


Vr2000+ external strips cross section

### Victorian Plus

A thermally insulated system used to design canopy roofs of complex-shape garden rooms. The system is dedicated to Victorian winter gardens. Victorian Plus is a system suitable for filling made of wall polycarbonate as well as glazed units. The VT system satisfies requirements relating to profile thermal insulation, rainwater and air tightness. It also guarantees proper ventilation provided appropriate ventilation equipment is used, regardless of weather

- engineered corner joints of various angles: convex and
- gutter and eave profile provided with fasteners: the most typical angles 90°, 135° and 150°
- gutter and eave profile provided with fasteners: the most typical angles 90°, 135° and 150°



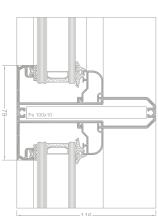
VT+ the outer strip cross section

# Terassendach

The Terassendach system is suitable for infills made of wall polycarbonate and glazing units (single, double and triple glazing). Available options of the system:

- eave with load-bearing rafter from the external side
- pyramidal roof with various types of the load-bearing rafter (fixed externally)
- double-pitched roof with external rafter
- roof with valley gutters and external rafter

Technical description: span between two rafters up to 600 cm, depth of the load-bearing rafter up to 600 cm\*\* Assumptions: VSG 10 mm, span between rafters 80 cm, snow load 85 kg/m², deflection coefficient L/200, option to install solar shading devices to lateral structure beams, roof pitch from 5 to 25°.



Terassendach cross section

SUNBLINDE, SLIDING SHUTTERS, F. Mac

#### aliplast aluminium systems

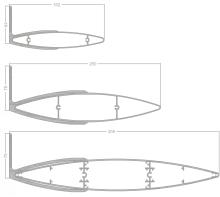
#### **SUNBLINDE**

Facade-mounted aluminium solar shading devices. To be installed on facades, on mullion-transom curtain walls.

- shading devices available in 4 sizes: 158, 200, 250 and
- fixed brackets angle of inclination from 45° to 90°
- option of vertical and horizontal installation

Facade-mounted solar shading devices change the look of facade by providing it with an interesting and modern character. They provide a great potential in creating a modern and vivid external appearance of the building. Sublinde devices combine durability, thermal and optical comfort as well as aesthetics and functionality.

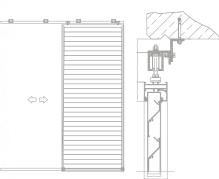




#### **SLIDING SHUTTERS**

Sliding shutters create an external movable blind system to provide solar shading. Apart from their self-explanatory function, solar shading devices enhance the visual effect of the final structure design. Various shapes of shutter blades and guide rails in the movable shutter system are suitable for designing individual solutions for practically all types of facade and the requirements which such shutters must meet. Frames and profiles of sliding shutters are made of aluminium. The profiles can be fixed or movable. The system is characterised by simplicity of installation.

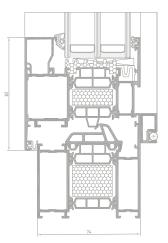




#### **FLYSCREEN**

Frame-based structures filled with a mesh to protect rooms from insects. The screens are attached permanently to windows, doors, shop windows and balconies. Flyscreens are also available in sliding and swinging versions. The system is used to provide protection from insects, with ventilation in the room maintained.



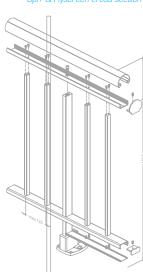


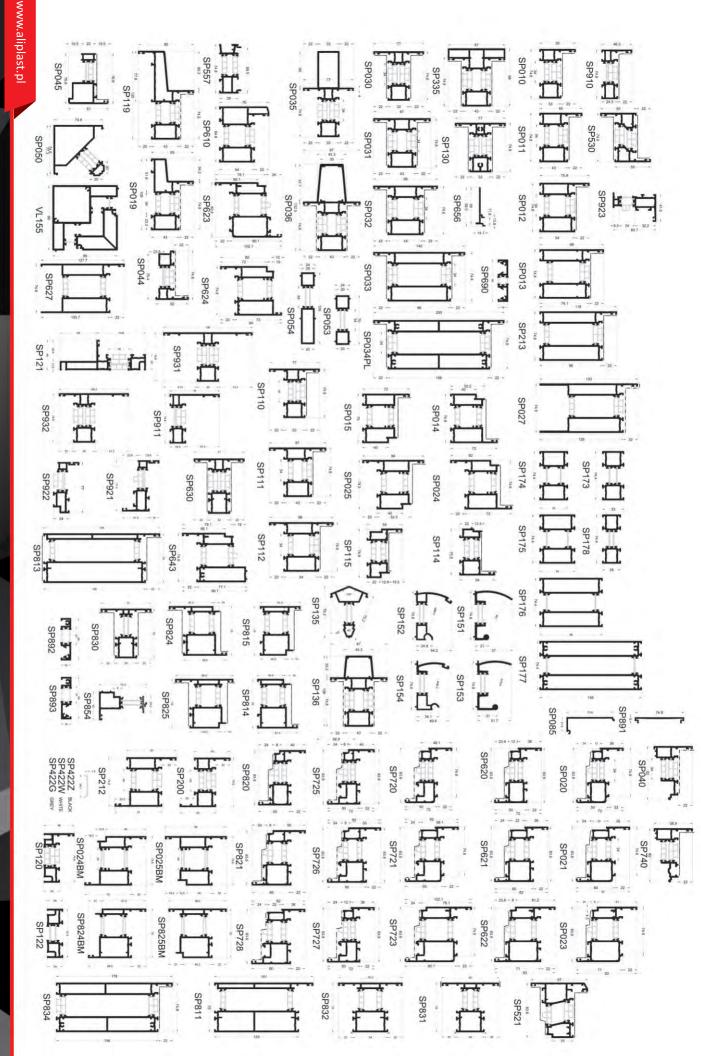
Spi+ & Flyscreen cross section

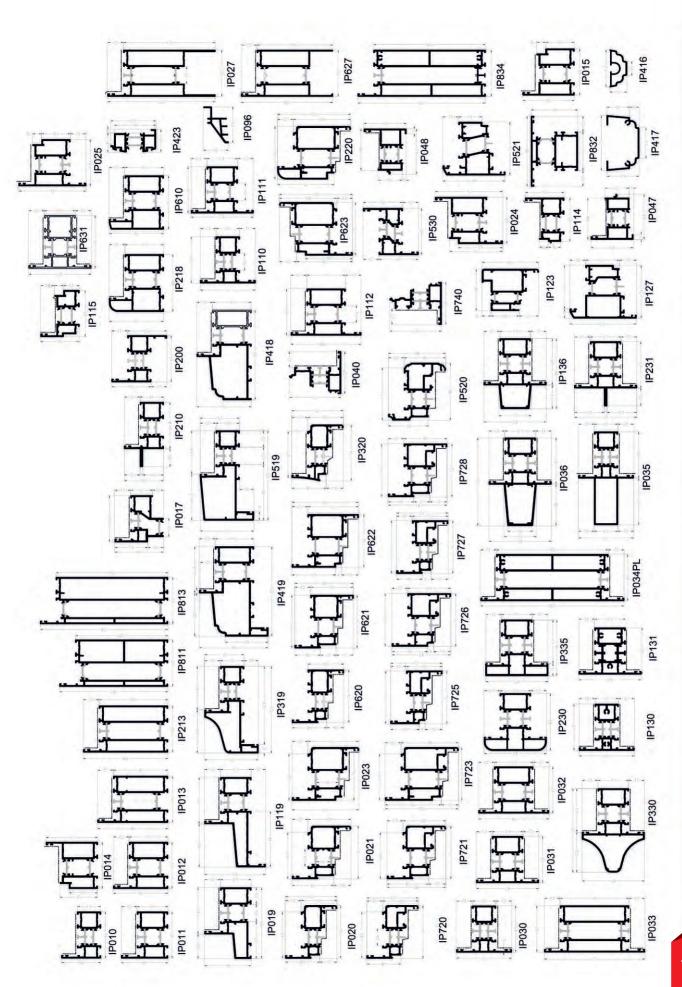
#### **MACASSAR**

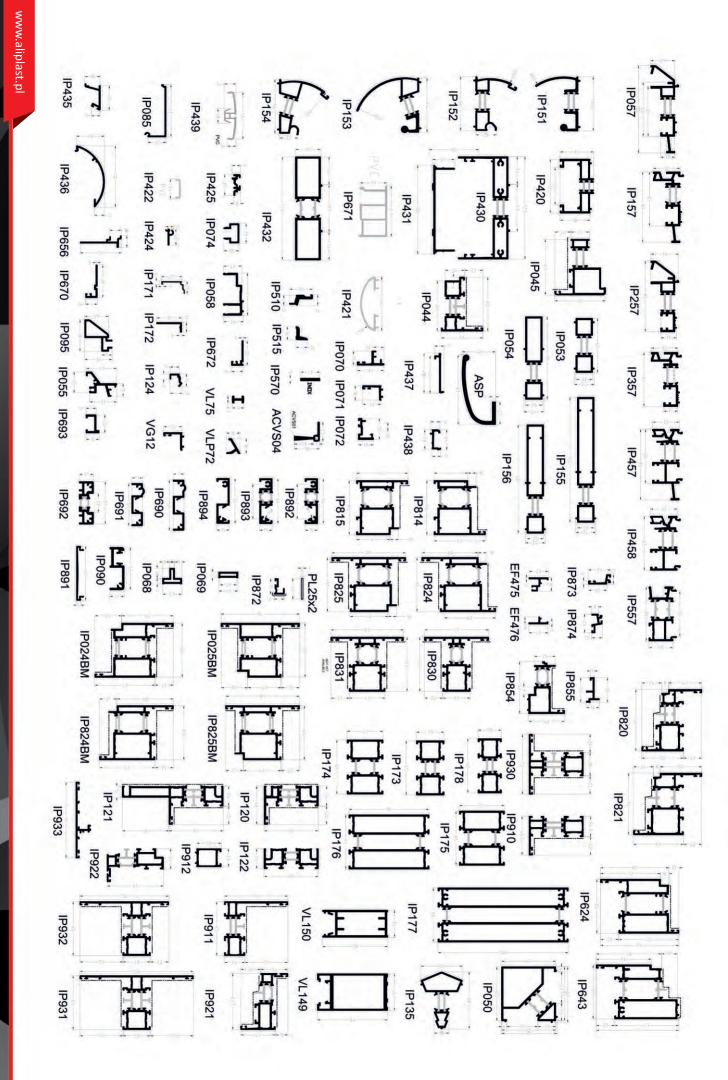
Aluminium handrail system. The load-bearing structure comprises studs with modular fastening to the floor using brackets. The filling consists of various systems of crosspieces made of aluminium profiles (horizontal, vertical) as well as glass or panel materials. The system is also available as handrails fixed to walls.

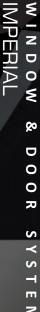


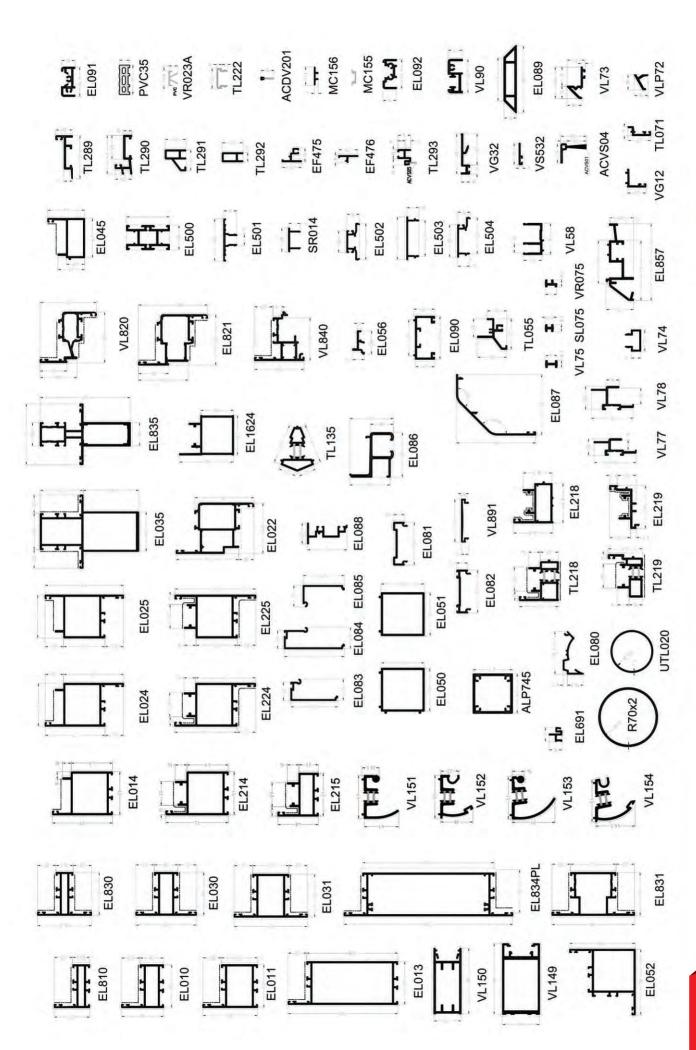








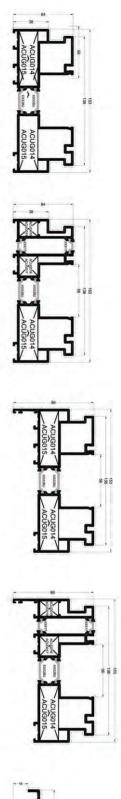




UG031

UG032

UG054









UG012

UG013

UG014

UG015



UG011

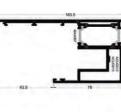
UG021

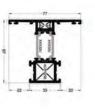
UG016

UG020

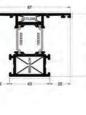
UG025

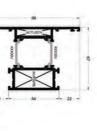
UG026







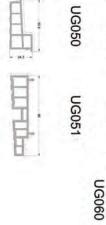


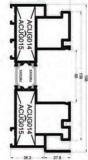


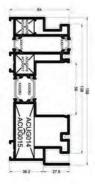


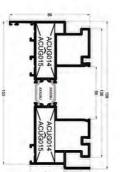
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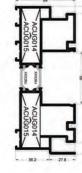




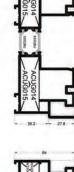


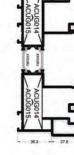


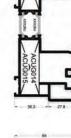
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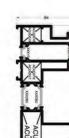


UG110

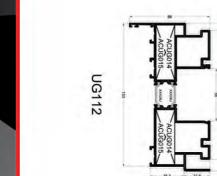






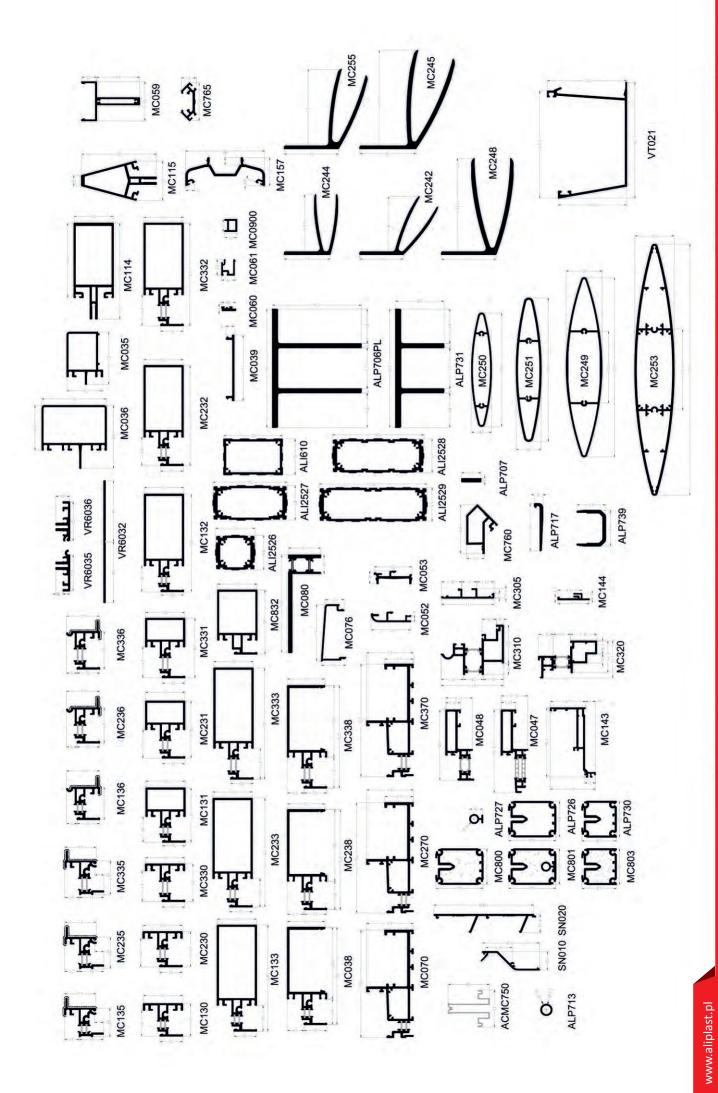


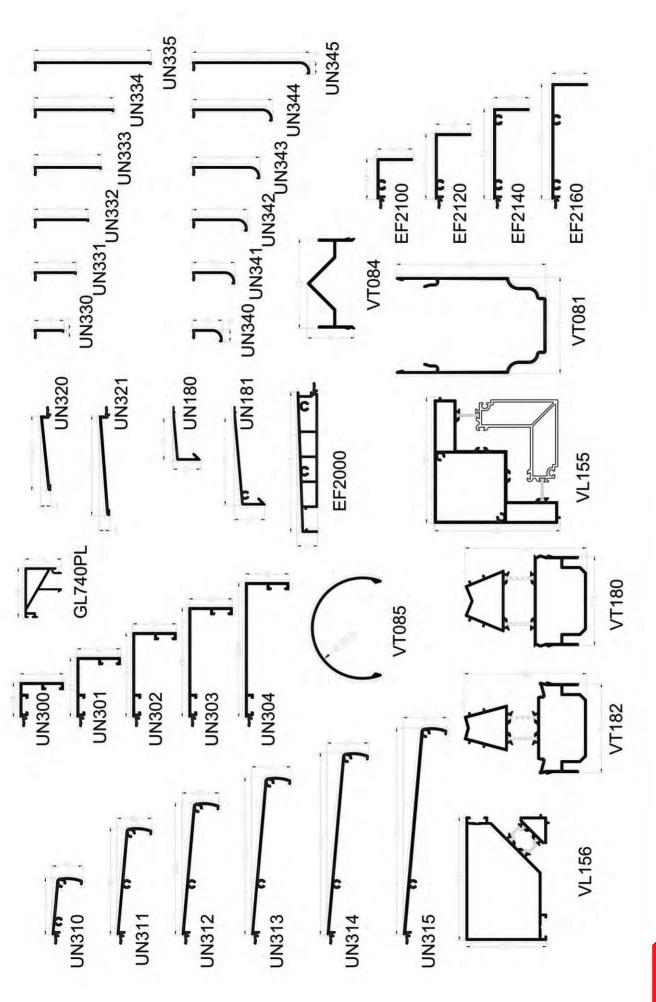
UG111



aluminium systems







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