



CS 68 Windows & Doors

CS 68 is a thermally-broken, multi-chambered system for windows and doors that offers excellent levels of security, weather resistance and thermal insulation.

The CS 68 system offers a comprehensive range of inward- and outward-opening window and door designs that are available in a range of four different styles, making it ideal for both traditional and contemporary building designs. Combined with a huge choice of colours and finishes, and the ability to specify a different colour inside and out, the CS 68 is a truly versatile system that can be specified to complement almost any home.











Window

Door

Style options

The CS 68 window and door system is available in four different style options. Whether you prefer the more traditional Renaissance style or the very clean and contemporary lines of the hidden vent style, the CS 68 has the aesthetics to complement almost any home.



Functional

Renaissance

Softline

Hidden vent

Performance

The CS 68 not only looks stylish but is also a great all-round performer in terms of thermal insulation, weather resistance and security:

- Whole window U-values as low as 1.22 W/m²K
- Up to 600 Pa air-tightness
- Up to 1200 Pa water-tightness
- Up to 2000 Pa wind load resistance
- WK2 and even WK3 security with UK Secured by Design security, PAS 24:2012 or BS7950 depending on window type







Style variants

Min. visible width inward-opening window

Min. visible width outward-opening window

Min. visible width inward-opening flush doo

Min. visible width outward-opening flush do

Min. visible width T-profile

Overall system depth wind

Rebate height

Glass thickness Glazing method

Thermal insulation



Energy							
\bigcirc	Thermal insulation EN 10077-2						
Comfor	t						
	Acoustic perform EN ISO 140-3; EN						
	Air-tightness, max EN 1026; EN 1220						
	Water-tightness ⁽⁴⁾ EN 1027; EN 12208						
	Wind load resistar EN 12211; EN 12210						
C	Wind load resistar EN 12211; EN 12210						
Safety							
X	Burglar resistance ENV 1627 - ENV 16						

- the performance



Technical characteristics

		Functional	onal Renaissance Softline		Hidden vent				
	Frame	51 mm	51 mm	51 mm	76 mm				
Vent		33 mm	33 mm	33 mm	not visible				
	Frame	17.5 mm	-	-	-				
V Vent		76 mm	-	-	-				
	Frame	68 mm	-	-	-				
or	Vent	76 mm	-	-	-				
	Frame	42 mm	-	-	-				
oor	or Vent		-	-	-				
le		76 mm	76 mm	76 mm	126 mm				
Frame		59 mm	68 mm	68 mm	59 mm				
ndow	Vent	68 mm	77 mm	77 mm	63.5 mm				
		25 mm	25 mm	25 mm	18.5 mm				
		up to 44 mm	up to 44 mm	up tp 44 mm	up to 40 mm				
		dry glazing with EPDM or neutral silicones							
		23 mm omega-shaped fibreglass reinforced polyamide strips							

Performances

Uf-value between 1.8 W/m ² K and 2.9 W/m ² K, depending on the frame/vent combination										
Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (-2; -5) dB, depending on glazing type										
(15		2 (300 F	a)	3 (600 Pa)			4 (600 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)	E750 (750 Pa)		
1 (400 Pa)		2 (800 Pa)	(12	3 00 Pa)	4 (1600 Pa)		5 (2000 Pa)	E (>20	Exxx (>2000 Pa)	
A (≤ 1/150)				B (≤1/200)			C (≤ 1/300)			
WK 1				WK 2 (windows and doors)			(flush doors)			
	2A (50 Pa)	dep Rw (100 Pa) 2A 3A (50 Pa) (100 Pa) (100 Pa) (51/150	dependin Rw (C; Ct 1 (150 Pa) 2A 3A (100 Pa) (100 Pa)	depending on t Rw (C; Ctr) = 3 depend (150 Pa) (150 Pa) (200 Pa) (200 Pa) (200 Pa) (200 Pa) (200 Pa) (200 Pa) (12 A (50 Pa) (150 Pa) (12 (800 Pa) (12 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12 (12	depending on the frader Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4 depending or (150 Pa) $(200 Pa)$ $(200 Pa)(200 Pa)$ $(200 Pa)$ $(200 Pa)(400 Pa)$ $(200 Pa)$ $(200 Pa)(200 Pa)$ $(200 Pa)$	depending on the frame/ver Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB , depending on glazi $1_{(150 P_0)}$ $2_{(300 P_0)}$ $(200 P_0)$ </td <td>depending on the frame/vent co RW (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (depending on glazing ty $\begin{array}{c} 1\\ (150 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 22A\\ (500 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 2A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 2A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 2A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (250 Pa) \end{array}$</td> <td>depending on the frame/vent combina Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (-2; -5) depending on glazing type $(150 P_{P})$ $(200 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ 2A (50 P_{P}) $(3A)$ (4A (-25 -4) (4A) (-25 -4) (4A) (-25 -4) (4A) (-25 -4) (4A) (-25 -4) (-2</td> <td>depending on the frame/vent combination Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (-2; -5) dB, depending on glazing type $(150 P_{P})$ $(300 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(220 P_{P})$ $(300 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(400 P_{P})$ $(230 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(750 P_{P})$ $(400 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(450 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(750 P_{P})$ $(400 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$</td>	depending on the frame/vent co RW (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (depending on glazing ty $\begin{array}{c} 1\\ (150 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 22A\\ (500 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 2A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 2A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 2A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (50 Pa) \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3A\\ (250 Pa) \end{array}$	depending on the frame/vent combina Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (-2; -5) depending on glazing type $(150 P_{P})$ $(200 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ 2A (50 P_{P}) $(3A)$ (4A (-25 -4) (4A) (-25 -4) (4A) (-25 -4) (4A) (-25 -4) (4A) (-25 -4) (-2	depending on the frame/vent combination Rw (C; Ctr) = 37 (-1; -4) dB / 44 (-2; -5) dB, depending on glazing type $(150 P_{P})$ $(300 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(220 P_{P})$ $(300 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(400 P_{P})$ $(230 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(750 P_{P})$ $(400 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$ $(450 P_{P})$ $(600 P_{P})$ $(750 P_{P})$ $(400 P_{P})$ $(250 P_{P})$	

This table shows classes and values of performances, which can be achieved for specific configurations and opening types.

⁽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 testing 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

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



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