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Weathertightness test to BS 6375: Part 1: 2009 on a Smart Systems Ltd Eco Futural tilt and turn and fixed light window

Prepared for: Mr. Mark Walford

Smart Systems Ltd

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Test report number 254792

UKAS TESTING

0578

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1 Introduction

At the request of Mr. M. Walford of Smart Systems Ltd, Arnolds Way, Yatton, North Somerset, BS49 4UN, BRE issued proposal number 125121 on 18 June 2009. The proposal was accepted on 30 June 2009 and BRE tested a specimen window on 08 July 2009.

The tests to methods in BS 6375: Part 1: 2009, BS EN 1026[1], 1027[2] and 12211[3] measure the weathertightness of the specimen in terms of air permeability, watertightness and resistance to wind load respectively. Classification of the results is based on BS 6375: Part 1: 2009[4] and BS EN 12207[5], 12208[6], 12210[7].

The tests on the specimen were carried out under the BRE Standard Terms and Conditions of Business for testing and to the UKAS BRE Specific Procedures Series F, as BRE Job number 254792 in project number CV3163.

The tests were witnessed by:

Mr. M. Walford	Smart Systems Ltd
Mr. D. White	Smart Systems Ltd

2 Details of tests carried out

BS 6375: Part 1: 2009 specifies that the air permeability test is performed under both positive and negative test pressures and that the average of the measurements defines the results. It also specifies that water tightness test method A is used and that deflections measured during the resistance to wind load test do not exceed 1/150 of the span. The weathertightness test comprised of three parts in the sequence:

1. Air permeability to BS EN 1026: 2000; by application of a series of test air pressure differentials across the specimen with measurement of the air permeability of it at each pressure step. The maximum positive and negative pressure differential was 600 Pa reached in pressure steps of 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 450 and 600 Pa.

2. Watertightness to BS EN 1027: 2000; by applying specified amounts of water spray to the outside face of the specimen while incrementally increasing the air pressure differential across it. The test pressure, time and position of any water penetration are recorded. The maximum positive air pressure differential was 900 Pa. Pressure (Pa)/time (min) steps were 0/15, 50/5, 100/5, 150/5, 200/5, 250/5, 300/5, 450/5, 600/5, 750/5 and 900/5.

3. Resistance to wind load to BS EN 12211: 2000; by application of a series of positive and negative test air pressures. Measurements and inspections are made to assess relative frontal deflection and resistance to damage from wind loads.

   The resistance to wind load test includes a deflection test, a repeated pressure test and operational test, an air permeability test and finally a safety test. For the purpose of the resistance to wind load test three test pressures are defined:

   P1 applied to measure the deflections of parts of the test specimen.
   P2 50 cycles of pulsating pressure to assess performance under repeated wind loads.
   P3 applied to assess the safety of the test specimen under extreme conditions.

   The values of P1, P2 and P3 are related as follows: P2 = 0.5P1, P3 = 1.5P1.
   For these tests the values are: P1 = 2400 Pa, P2 = 1200 Pa and P3 = 3600 Pa.

   Note: The repeat air permeability test is an integral part of the resistance to wind load test and its significance is as an indicator of damage that may occur during that test.

3 Classification of results

BS 6375: Part 1: 2009 classifies the results for products in the UK. For a window to be included in an exposure category the appropriate test pressures for air permeability, watertightness and resistance to wind shall be attained or exceeded. The relevant product standard BS EN 14351-1:2006[8] also states that classification of air permeability is based on the averages of the positive and negative air leakage values at each pressure step.

The specimen was tested to a UK exposure category of 2000+ (2400 Pa). The classifications set in BS 6375: Part 1: 2009 for a UK exposure category of 2000+ for windows are: Air permeability at Class 2/300 Pa or Classes 3 and 4 when tested to 600 Pa, watertightness at Class 7A/300 Pa and resistance to wind load at Class AE at P1 2400 Pa, P2 1200 Pa and P3 3600 Pa.

The BS EN classifications are explained below:

Air permeability: BS EN 12207: 1999. The classification is based on a comparison of the air permeability of the test specimen related to both overall area and length of opening joint. There are four classes; Class 4 is applicable to the most airtight specimens while Class 1 describes those with most air leakage. To meet any class the measured air permeability of the specimen must not exceed the upper limit at any test pressure step in that class.

Watertightness: BS EN 12208: 2000. The classification is based on a comparison of the watertightness of the test specimen related to test pressures and duration of the test. There are nine classes; 1A/1B up to 9A for test pressures from 0 Pa to 600 Pa. For specimens that remain watertight over 600 Pa for 5 minutes a class Exxx is used. The xxx is the maximum test pressure e.g. 750 Pa. To meet any class the specimen must remain watertight for 5 minutes up to and at the test pressure set for that class.

Resistance to wind load: BS EN 12210: 1999. The classification is based on a comparison of the resistance to wind loads of the test specimen when subjected to test pressures P1, P2 and P3. There are five classes; 1 up to 5 for P1 test pressures from 400 Pa to 2000 Pa. For specimens that are tested to P1 pressures exceeding 2000 Pa a class Exxxx is used. The xxxx is the actual test pressure P1 used e.g. 2400 Pa. To achieve any class the resistance of the specimen to wind load must meet all the requirements for that class.

Note: This report has results for air permeability under positive and negative test pressures and a graph showing the average air permeability for them at each pressure step.

4 Test specimen

The general details about the test specimen supplied by Smart Systems Ltd for these tests are given below and in drawings in the Annex of this report

Type: Aluminium frame members with one tit and turn, open inward light and one fixed light. Reference: Smart Systems Ltd 1480 mm high x 1230 mm wide Eco Futural tilt and turn window with a fixed light.

Glazing: Both of the lights are internally glazed with insulating glass units with 4 mm thick toughened glass and a 16 mm air gap. Aluminium beads retain the glazing seals and the glazing.

Seals: On the opening light frame there is a compression type seal. On the corresponding parts of the window frame there is a seal with mitred corner joints. The glazing seals are neoprene with bonded corner joints.

A sealant is applied to corner joints of the seals and other sealant is applied to the joints between glazing beads.

Hardware: A single handle operates the Sobinco tilt turn mode change mechanism and five espagnolette bolts; four at the handle side stile and one at the centre of the hinge side stile.

Fixings: For these tests the specimen was fixed and sealed into a wood surround frame with screws at the top, bottom and sides.

Detail: There are weather mouldings above the bottom joint on the opening light and at the top of the window across the width of the frame.

The underside of the bottom rail on the opening light has two drainage holes and the sill member is drained at two points below the fixed light and two below the opening light.

A weather moulding is fitted immediately above the bottom horizontal opening joint.

Dimensions: 1480 mm high x 1230 mm wide (overall). Area: 1.82 m²
Length of opening joint = 4.03 m

5 Test rig and preparatory procedures

The test specimen was conditioned for at least 4 hours within temperature and humidity ranges specified in the test standards of 10°C to 30°C and 25% to 75% RH respectively.

The water temperature in the watertightness test was within the specified range of 4°C to 30°C.

The window was mounted in the BRE test rig 'G', to form one wall of a pressure box, with the outdoor face of the window enclosed in the box.

A single spray bar with three full circular cone nozzles was mounted in the pressure box to apply water to the outside face of the specimen at the rate of 2 L/min per nozzle in accordance with BS EN 1027 spraying method 1A.

Transducers were mounted on independent supports to measure deflections of a frame member retaining an insulating glass unit. Deflections were measured on the span at the positions indicated in Figure 1.

6 Summary of test results

The test results are summarised in Table 1 below for a UK exposure category of 2000+. Figures show detail of the window and detailed results are given in Annex 1.

BS or BS EN	Air permeability		Watertightness		Resistance to wind loads	
	Requirements	Results	Requirement	Results	Requirements	Results
BS 6375	Class 3 or 4 to 600 Pa	**Met** the requirements of Class 4 based on the averages of readings in positive and negative tests	Class 7A at 300 Pa	**Met & exceeded** the require – ments. Class E900	Class AE2400 P1 = 2400 Pa P2 = 1200 Pa P3 = 3600 Pa	**All met.** Class AE2400

Table 1. Summary of weathertightness test results

7 Conclusions

When the specimen Smart Systems Ltd 1480 mm x 1230 mm Eco Futural tilt and turn opening light and fixed light window was tested to the standards described herein it was found to be:

- Sufficiently airtight to attain Class 4 when the averages of the readings under positive and negative test pressures were considered, thus **meeting** the BS 6375: Part 1: 2009 requirements.
- Resistant to water penetration using method 1A to Class E900 up to and at 900 Pa thus **meeting and exceeding** the BS 6375: Part 1: 2009 requirements.
- Resistant to wind loads of ±2400 Pa causing deflections less than 1/150 of the span of a window stile. Resistant to repeated pressure cycles of ±1200 Pa and able to sustain the corresponding safety test pressure of ±3600 Pa. The overall classification for resistance to wind load is Class AE2400 **meets** the requirements of BS 6375: Part 1: 2009.

8 References

1. BS EN 1026: 2000. Windows and doors – Air permeability – Test method. British Standards Institution, London.
2. BS EN 1027: 2000. Windows and doors – Watertightness – Test method. British Standards Institution, London.
3. BS EN 12211: 2000. Windows and doors – Resistance to wind load – Test method. British Standards Institution, London.
4. BS 6375: Part 1: 2009. Performance of windows and doors – Classification for weathertightness and guidance on selection and specification
5. BS EN 12207: 2000. Windows and doors – Air permeability - Classification. British Standards Institution, London.
6. BS EN 12208: 2000. Windows and doors – Watertightness - Classification. British Standards Institution, London.
7. BS EN 12210: 2000. Windows and doors – Resistance to wind load - Classification. British Standards Institution, London.
8. BS EN 14351-1:2006 Windows and doors – Product standard. British Standards Institution, London

ANNEX 1. Weathertightness test results

Pressure differential Pa	Air flow through the specimen m^3/h	Air flow per unit area of the specimen $m^3/h.m^2$	Air flow per metre of opening joint $m^3/h.m$
50	1.14	0.63	0.28
100	1.74	0.95	0.43
150	2.58	1.41	0.64
200	3.56	1.95	0.88
250	4.75	2.61	1.18
300	5.47	3.00	1.36
450	7.99	4.39	1.98
600	8.72	4.79	2.16

Table A1. Air permeability under positive air pressure; test results

Pressure differential Pa	Air flow through the specimen m^3/h	Air flow per unit area of the specimen $m^3/h.m^2$	Air flow per metre of opening joint $m^3/h.m$
50	1.26	0.69	0.31
100	1.67	0.92	0.41
150	2.35	1.29	0.58
200	3.22	1.77	0.80
250	3.69	2.03	0.92
300	4.41	2.42	1.10
450	5.13	2.82	1.27
600	5.88	3.23	1.46

Table A2. Air permeability under negative air pressure; test results

Pressure differential Pa	Average air flow per unit area of the specimen $m^3/h.m^2$	Average air flow per metre of opening joint $m^3/h.m$
50	0.66	0.30
100	0.94	0.42
150	1.35	0.61
200	1.86	0.84
250	2.32	1.05
300	2.71	1.23
450	3.61	1.63
600	4.01	1.81

Table A3. Averages of air permeabilities under positive and negative air pressures; test results

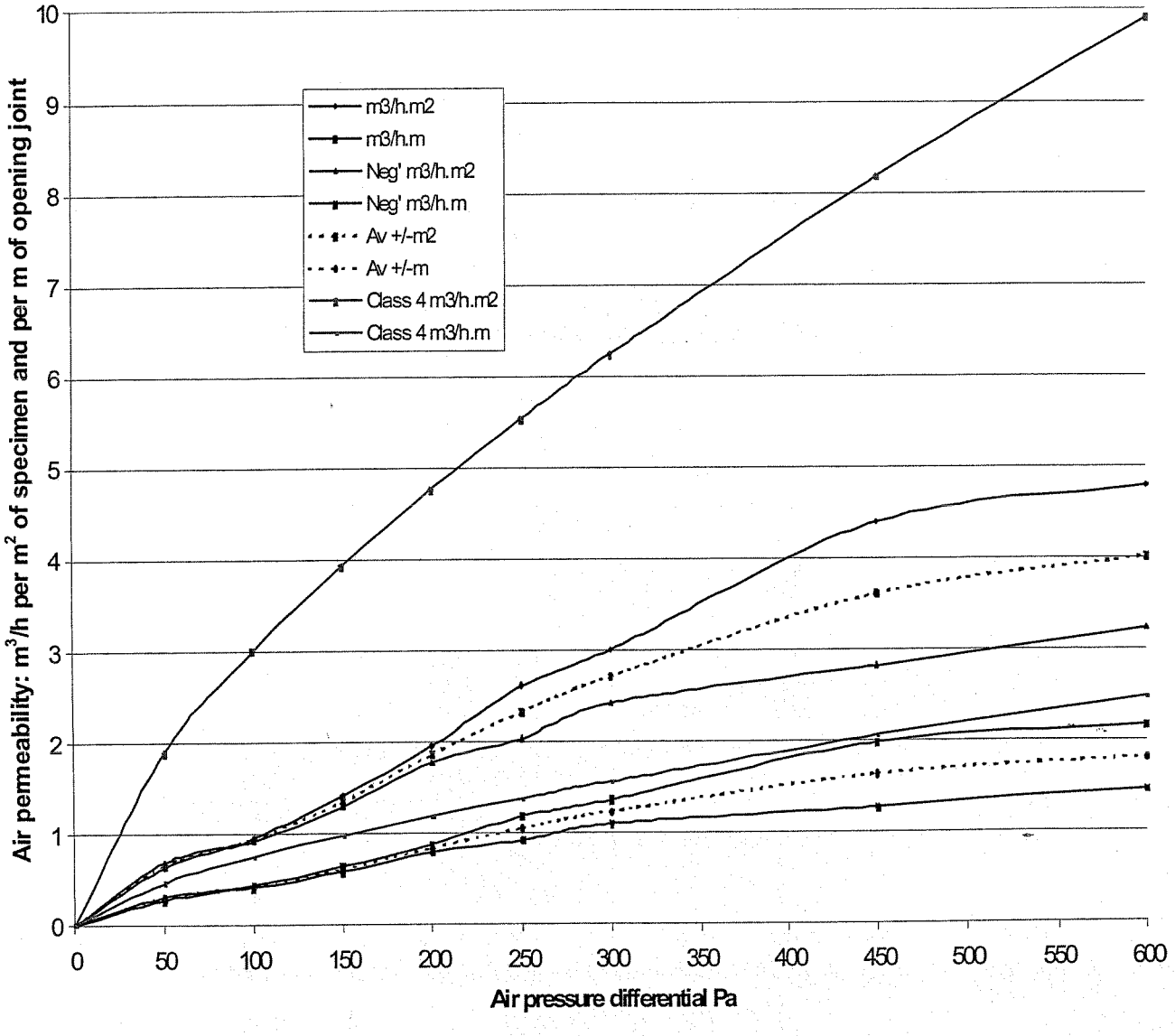

Figure A1. Air permeability under positive and negative air pressure; test results

Watertightness test

Pressure differential Pa	Duration Minutes	Water leaks
0	15	Nil
50	5	Nil
100	5	Nil
150	5	Nil
200	5	Nil
250	5	Nil
300	5	Nil
450	5	Nil
600	5	Nil
750	5	Nil
900	5	Nil

Test laboratory conditions: Air pressure 1002 mb. Relative humidity 61% at 19.6°C
Air temperature 19.6°C. Test chamber air temperature 19.6°C. Water temperature 19.7°C

Table A4. Watertightness test results

Resistance to wind load – Deflection test at ± 2400 Pa

Position deflection measured	Positive pressure P1 to +2400 Pa		Negative pressure P1 to - 2400 Pa	
	Deflection		Deflection	
	mm	defl./span	mm	defl./span
Mid height of left hand side stile on opening light	1.11	1/1293	1.38	1/1040

Note: The deflection at the mid-point of a member is measured relative to its ends, e.g. with reference to Figure 1: Deflection at the mid-point = deflection at the mid-point – average of deflections at the two ends of the same member.

Table A5. Deflections measured on left hand stile on opening in the resistance to wind load test at ±2400Pa.

Resistance to wind load – Repeated pressure test including the second air permeability test

Repeated pressure	Damage or functional defects
50 cycles to P2 at ±1200 Pa	None

Table A6. Damage or functional defects after repeated pressures to P2 at ±1200 Pa

Second air permeability test under positive air pressures (part of resistance to wind load test)

Pressure differential Pa	Air flow through the specimen m³/h	Air flow through the specimen as measured previously m³/h	Comparison to the air permeability measured previously (see Table A1)
50	1.13	1.14	After the test pressures P1 and P2 were applied the amounts of air flowing through the test specimen were not significantly different to those measured previously
100	1.75	1.74	
150	2.56	2.58	
200	3.50	3.56	
250	4.66	4.75	
300	5.28	5.47	
450	7.54	7.99	
600	8.40	8.72	

Table A7. Second air permeability test results under positive air pressures

Second air permeability test under negative air pressures (part of resistance to wind load test)

Pressure differential Pa	Air flow through the specimen m³/h	Air flow through the specimen as measured previously m³/h	Comparison to the air permeability measured previously (see Table A2)
50	1.07	1.26	After the test pressures P1 and P2 were applied the amounts of air flowing through the test specimen were not significantly different to those measured previously
100	1.64	1.67	
150	2.18	2.35	
200	3.05	3.22	
250	3.64	3.69	
300	4.25	4.41	
450	4.90	5.13	
600	5.67	5.88	

Table A8. Second air permeability test results under negative air pressures

Resistance to wind load - Safety test

Safety test	Condition after test
One pressure pulse to pressure: P3 at – then + 3600 Pa	No parts became detached and the test specimen remained closed

Table A9. Condition of the window after the safety test to P3 at ±3600 Pa

Figure 1. The Smart Systems Eco Futural window with tilt and turn opening light and fixed light in the BRE Test rig 'G'

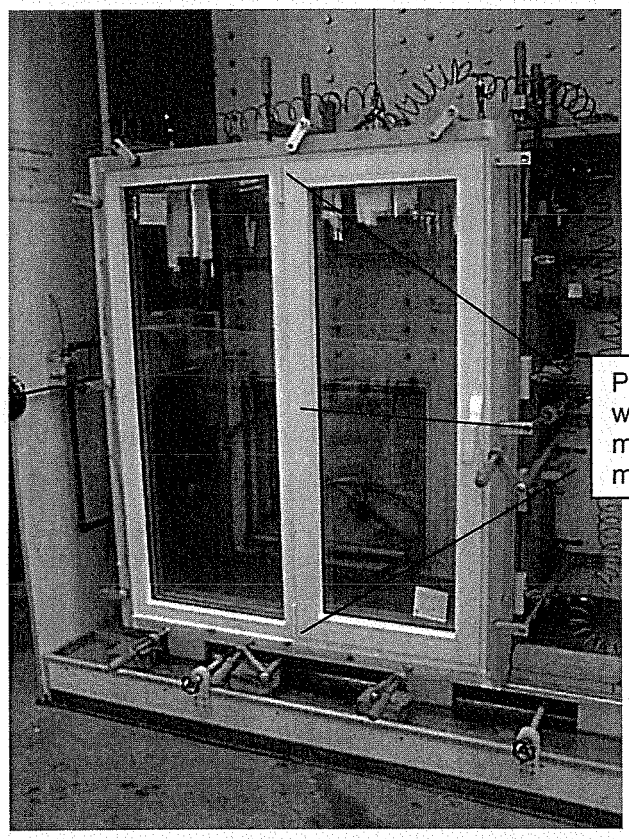

Figure 2. The Smart System Eco Futural window showing points where deflections were measured

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