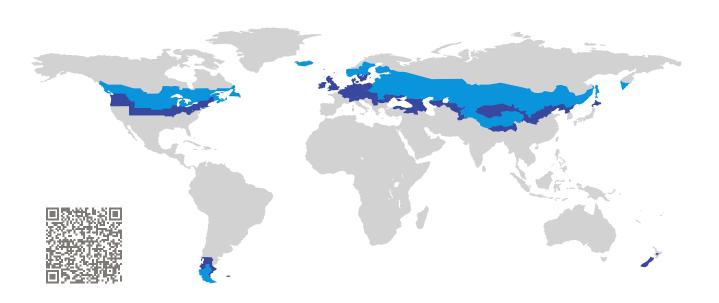
CERTIFICATE

Certified Passive House Component

Component-ID 1194ws02 valid until 31st December 2025

Passive House Institute
Dr. Wolfgang Feist
64283 Darmstadt
Germany



Category: Window system

Manufacturer: ENERsign GmbH,

Wittlich, Germany

Product name: **ENERsign primus**

This certificate was awarded based on the following criteria for the cold climate zone

Comfort $U_W = 0.60 \leq 0.60 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$

 $U_{W,\text{installed}} \leq 0.65 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$ with $U_g = 0.52 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$

Hygiene $f_{Rsi=0.25}$ \geq 0.75

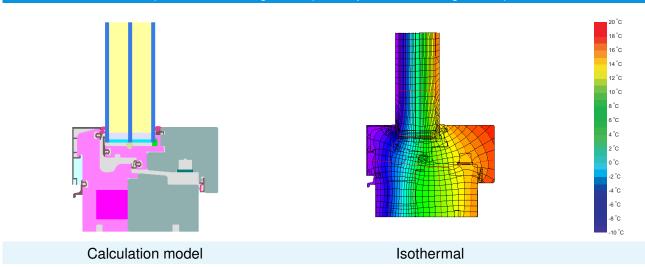
Airtightness $Q_{100} = 0.16 \le 0.25 \,\mathrm{m}^3/(\mathrm{h}\,\mathrm{m})$





ENERsign GmbH

Dr. Oetker Straße 28, 54516 Wittlich, Germany



Description

Aluminium cladded timber frame (0,11 W/(mK)), insulated by ENERcell (0,06 W/(mK)) and EPS-Foam (0,032 W/(mK)). Q100 = 0,16 m³/(hm) testet at a window with flying mullion Stulpfenster (2,26 * 2,51 m). Pane thickness: 48 mm (4/18/4/18/4), rebate depth: 15 mm, spacer: SWISSPACER Ultimate with polyurethane as secondary seal. At the side-section with handle the temperature factor for the cold climate is not achieved. Never the less, this values are much better than usual.

Explanation

The window U-values were calculated for the test window size of 2.46 m \times 1.48 m with $U_g = 0.52 \,\mathrm{W/(m^2\,K)}$. If a higher quality glazing is used, the window U-values will improve as follows:

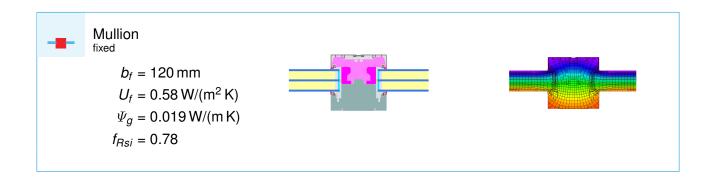
Glazing	$U_g =$	0.52	0.70	0.61	0.35	W/(m ² K)
		\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
Window	$U_W =$	0.60	0.74	0.67	0.47	W/(m ² K)

Transparent building components are classified into efficiency classes depending on the heat losses through the opaque part. The frame U-Values, frame widths, thermal bridges at the glazing edge, and the glazing edge lengths are included in these heat losses. A more detailed report of the calculations performed in the context of certification is available from the manufacturer.

The Passive House Institute has defined international component criteria for seven climate zones. In principle, components which have been certified for climate zones with higher requirements may also be used in climates with less stringent requirements. In a particular climate zone it may make sense to use a component of a higher thermal quality which has been certified for a climate zone with more stringent requirements.

Further information relating to certification can be found on www.passivehouse.com and passipedia.org.

Frame values	5		Frame width <i>b_f</i> mm	U -value frame U_f W/(m ² K)	Ψ -glazing edge Ψ_g W/(m K)	Temp. Factor $f_{Rsi=0.25}$ [-]
Mullion fixed	(0M1)	-	120	0.58	0.019	0.78
Transom fixed	(0T1)	•	120	0.61	0.019	0.78
Mullion 1 casement	(1M1)	7	120	0.63	0.020	0.77
Transom 1 casement	(1T1)	*	120	0.66	0.020	0.77
Corner	(CO1)	T	342	0.31	0.019	0.75
door side	(DS1)	11-	171	0.70	0.022	0.74
Bottom fixed	(FB1)	L	100	0.61	0.019	0.78
Top fixed	(FH1)	T	100	0.58	0.019	0.78
Lateral fixed	(FJ1)		100	0.58	0.019	0.78
Flying Mul- lion	(FM1)	7	100	0.65	0.020	0.77
Bottom	(OB1)	Ļ	100	0.64	0.020	0.77
Тор	(OH1)	f	100	0.64	0.020	0.77
Lateral	(OJ1)	<u>II</u> —	100	0.64	0.020	0.77
Threshold	(от2) S ра	cer: SW	100 ISSPACER Ultimate	1.09 Secor	0.022	0.71 an



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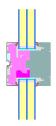
Transom fixed

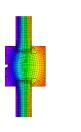
$$b_f = 120 \, \text{mm}$$

$$U_f = 0.61 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi_g = 0.019 \, \text{W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi}=0.78$$







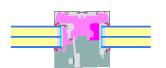
Mullion 1 casement

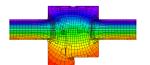
 $b_f = 120 \, \text{mm}$

 $U_f = 0.63 \, \text{W/(m}^2 \, \text{K)}$

 $\Psi_g = 0.020 \, \text{W/(m K)}$

 $f_{Rsi} = 0.77$







Transom

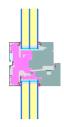
1 casement

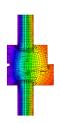
 $b_f = 120 \, \text{mm}$

 $U_f = 0.66 \, \text{W/(m}^2 \, \text{K)}$

 $\Psi_g = 0.020 \, \text{W/(m K)}$

 $f_{Rsi}=0.77$







Corner

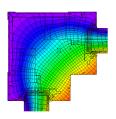
 $b_f = 342 \, \text{mm}$

 $U_f = 0.31 \, \text{W/(m}^2 \, \text{K)}$

 $\Psi_g = 0.019 \, \text{W/(m K)}$

 $f_{Rsi}=0.75$







door side

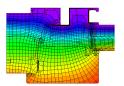
 $b_f = 171 \, \text{mm}$

 $U_f = 0.70 \, \text{W/(m}^2 \, \text{K)}$

 $\Psi_g = 0.022 \, \text{W/(m K)}$

 $f_{Rsi}=0.74$







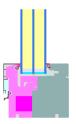
Bottom

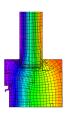
$$b_f = 100 \,\mathrm{mm}$$

$$U_f = 0.61 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$$

$$\Psi_g = 0.019 \, \text{W/(m K)}$$

$$f_{Rsi}=0.78$$







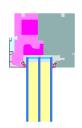
Top fixed

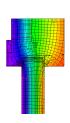
 $b_f = 100 \, \text{mm}$

 $U_f = 0.58 \, \text{W/(m}^2 \, \text{K)}$

 $\Psi_g = 0.019 \, \mathrm{W/(m \, K)}$

 $f_{Rsi} = 0.78$







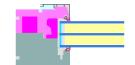
Lateral fixed

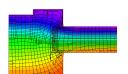
 $b_f = 100 \, \text{mm}$

 $U_f = 0.58 \, \text{W/(m}^2 \, \text{K)}$

 $\Psi_g = 0.019 \, \text{W/(m K)}$

 $f_{Rsi}=0.78$







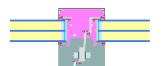
Flying Mullion

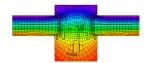
 $b_f = 100 \, \text{mm}$

 $U_f = 0.65 \, \text{W/(m}^2 \, \text{K)}$

 $\Psi_g = 0.020 \, \text{W/(m K)}$

 $f_{Rsi}=0.77$







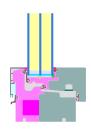
Bottom

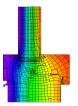
 $b_f = 100 \, \text{mm}$

 $U_f = 0.64 \, \text{W/(m}^2 \, \text{K)}$

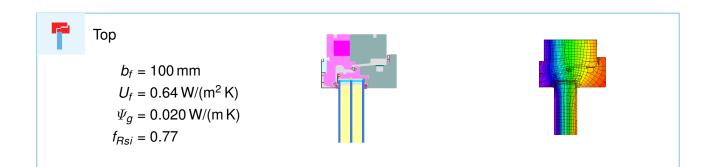
 $\Psi_g = 0.020 \, \text{W/(m K)}$

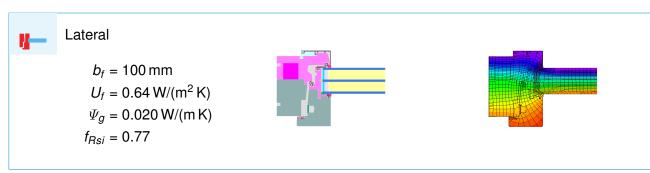
 $f_{Rsi} = 0.77$

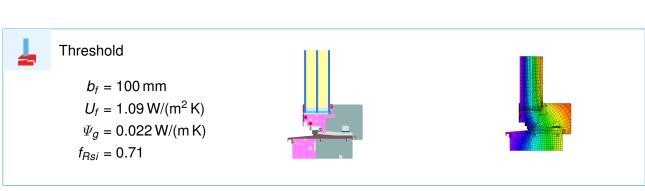


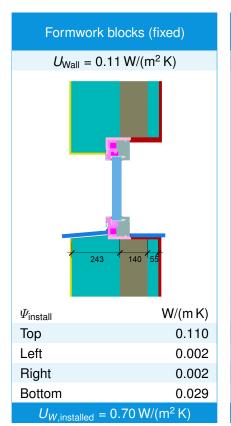


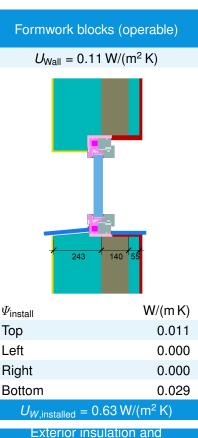
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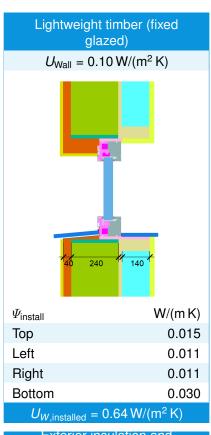


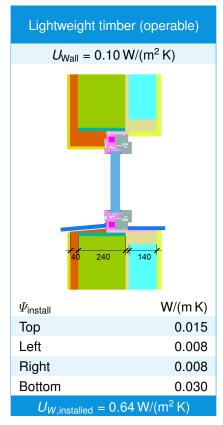


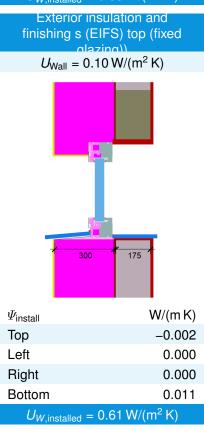


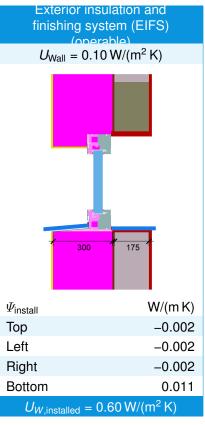












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