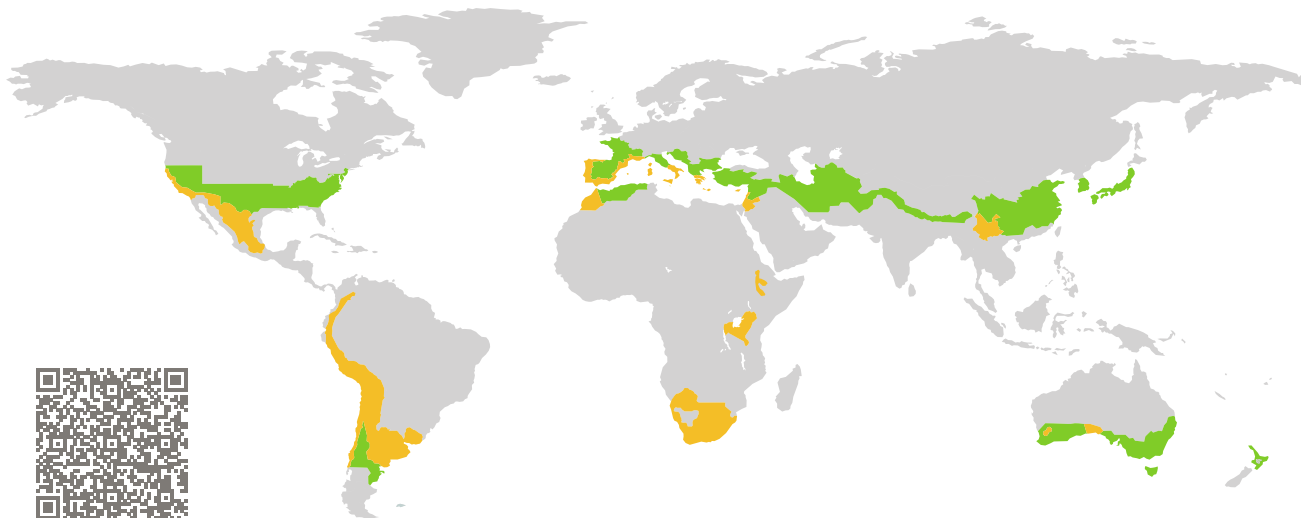


CERTIFICATE

Certified Passive House Component

Component-ID 2111ws04 valid until 31st December 2025

Passive House Institute
Dr. Wolfgang Feist
64283 Darmstadt
Germany



Category: **Window system**
Manufacturer: **Carpintek Mobdesign, S.L.,
Torrejon de Ardoz (Madrid),
Spain**
Product name: **EnergyTEK 89**

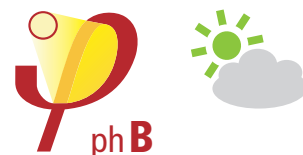
**This certificate was awarded based on the following
criteria for the warm, temperate climate zone**

Comfort $U_{W=1.00} \leq 1.00 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$
 $U_{W,\text{installed}} \leq 1.05 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$
with $U_g = 0.90 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$

Hygiene $f_{Rsi=0.25} \geq 0.65$
Airtightness $Q_{100} = 0.15 \leq 0.25 \text{ m}^3/(\text{h m})$



warm, temperate climate



Passive House
efficiency class

phE

phD

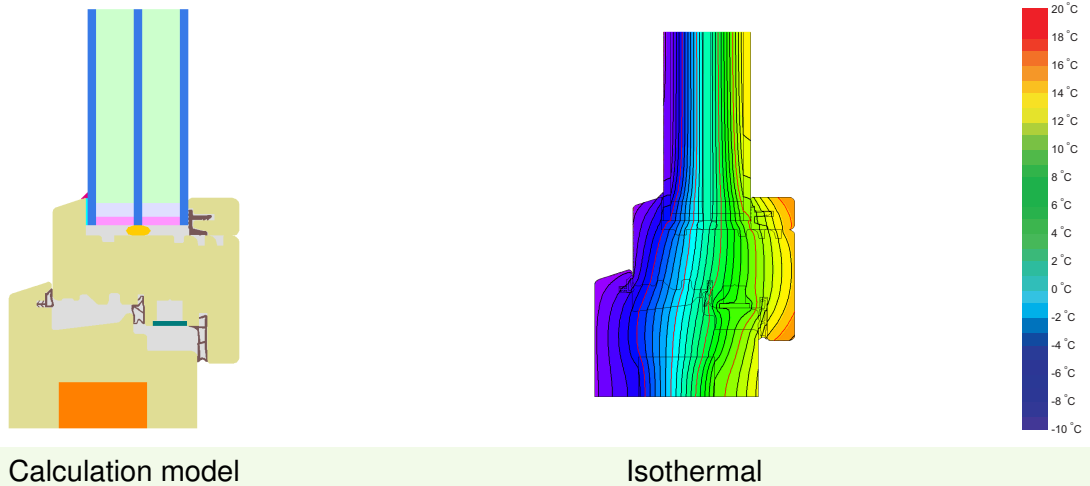
phC

phB

phA

**CERTIFIED
COMPONENT**

Passive House Institute



Description

Timber window system with frames made of pinewood density up to 500 kg/m³(lambda 0.13 W/(mK)). The main structure is insulated with EPS (Donpol 0.034 W/(mK)). Glazing rebate insulated with a jute cord (0.065 W/(mK)). Pane thickness: 48 mm (4/18/4/18/4), rebate depth: 13 mm. Spacer: SWISSPACER Ultimate.

Explanation

The window U-values were calculated for the test window size of 2.46 m × 1.48 m with $U_g = 0.90$ W/(m² K). If a higher quality glazing is used, the window U-values will improve as follows:


Glazing	$U_g =$	0.90	0.72	0.66	0.58	W/(m ² K)
		↓	↓	↓	↓	
Window	$U_W =$	1.00	0.87	0.83	0.77	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.


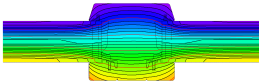
Further information relating to certification can be found on www.passivehouse.com and passipedia.org.


Frame values			Frame width b_f 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)		100	1.06	0.027	0.69
Transom fixed	(0T1)		100	1.06	0.027	0.69
Mullion 1 casement	(1M1)		141	1.10	0.026	0.69
Transom 1 casement	(1T1)		141	1.10	0.026	0.69
Bottom fixed	(FB1)		70	0.94	0.026	0.69
Top fixed	(FH1)		70	0.94	0.026	0.69
Lateral fixed	(FJ1)		70	0.94	0.026	0.69
Flying Mullion	(FM1)		132	1.11	0.026	0.69
Bottom	(OB1)		110	1.02	0.026	0.70
Top	(OH1)		110	1.02	0.026	0.70
Lateral	(OJ1)		110	1.02	0.026	0.70
Spacer: SWISSPACER ULTIMATE			Secondary seal: Polysulfide			



Mullion fixed

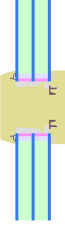
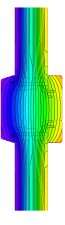
$b_f = 100 \text{ mm}$
 $U_f = 1.06 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$
 $\Psi_g = 0.027 \text{ W/(m K)}$
 $f_{RSi} = 0.69$



Transom fixed

$b_f = 100 \text{ mm}$
 $U_f = 1.06 \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K)}$
 $\Psi_g = 0.027 \text{ W/(m K)}$
 $f_{RSi} = 0.69$

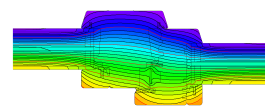
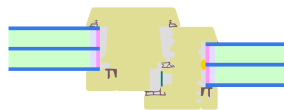





Mullion

1 casement

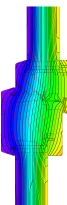
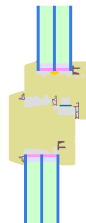
$$b_f = 141 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 1.10 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.69$$



Transom

1 casement

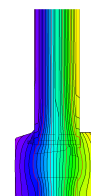
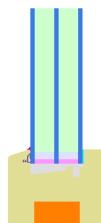
$$b_f = 141 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 1.10 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.69$$



Bottom

fixed

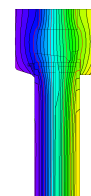
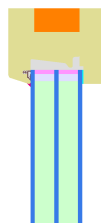
$$b_f = 70 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 0.94 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.69$$



Top

fixed

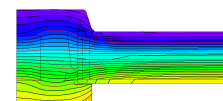
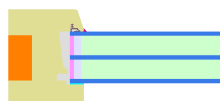
$$b_f = 70 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 0.94 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.69$$



Lateral

fixed

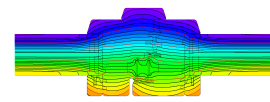
$$b_f = 70 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 0.94 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.69$$





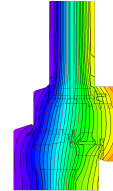
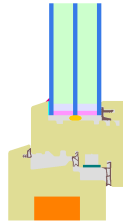
Flying Mullion

$$b_f = 132 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 1.11 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.69$$



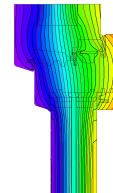
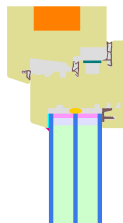
Bottom

$$b_f = 110 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 1.02 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



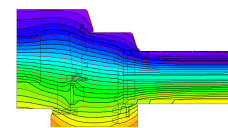
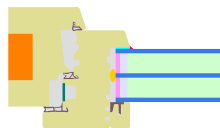
Top

$$b_f = 110 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 1.02 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



Lateral

$$b_f = 110 \text{ mm}$$
$$U_f = 1.02 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$$
$$\Psi_g = 0.026 \text{ W}/(\text{m K})$$
$$f_{Rsi} = 0.70$$



Validated installations

