



**Success with quality**  
of windows, glass, facades and doors

Surveillance, testing and certification  
of window characteristics

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ift Rosenheim

## Testing Body

- Research & Development
- Testing of construction products
- Technical analysis and evaluation

## Services

- Standardization & guidelines
- Technical hot line
- Publication and literature
- Test rigs, test centers, calibration

## Certification

- Management systems
- product certification
- Surveillance

## Training

- Seminars, Workshops, In-house trainings
- Congresses



**All services from a single source!**

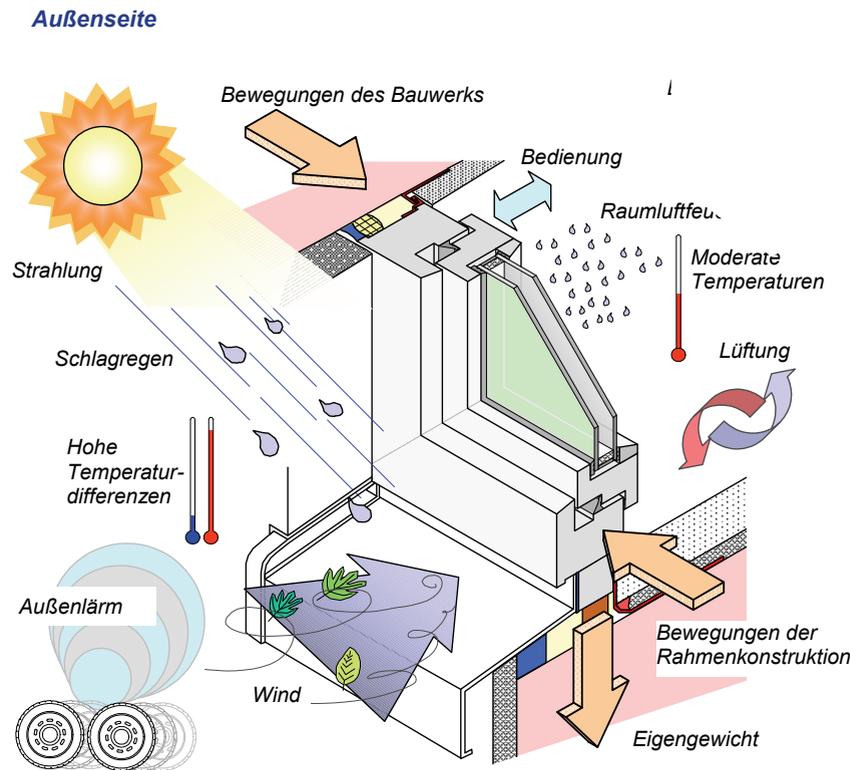
# Influences on windows and external pedestrian doors

## External influences

Rain, wind, temperature, humidity

Solar radiation

Mechanical attack, e.g. burglary



## Internal influences

Climate, operation, building

Room air temperature humidity

Operational forces, impact load

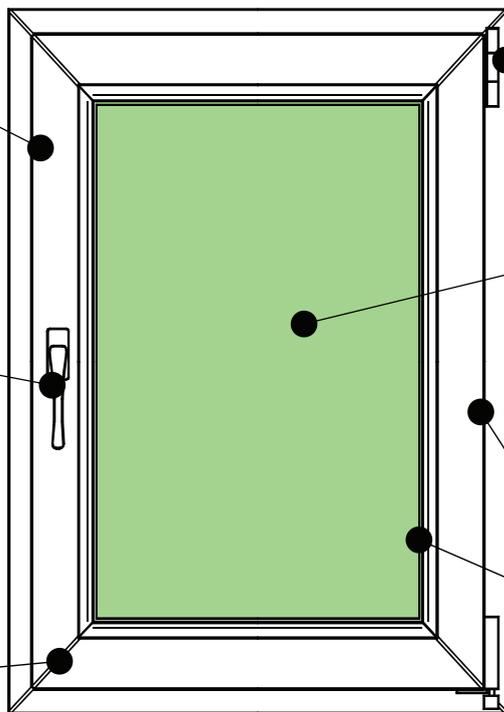
Movement of the building, tolerances

# Window parts are working like a winning team

**Frame =**  
Stability +  
Design

**Handle =**  
Function,  
Locking +  
Design

**Corner =**  
Stability



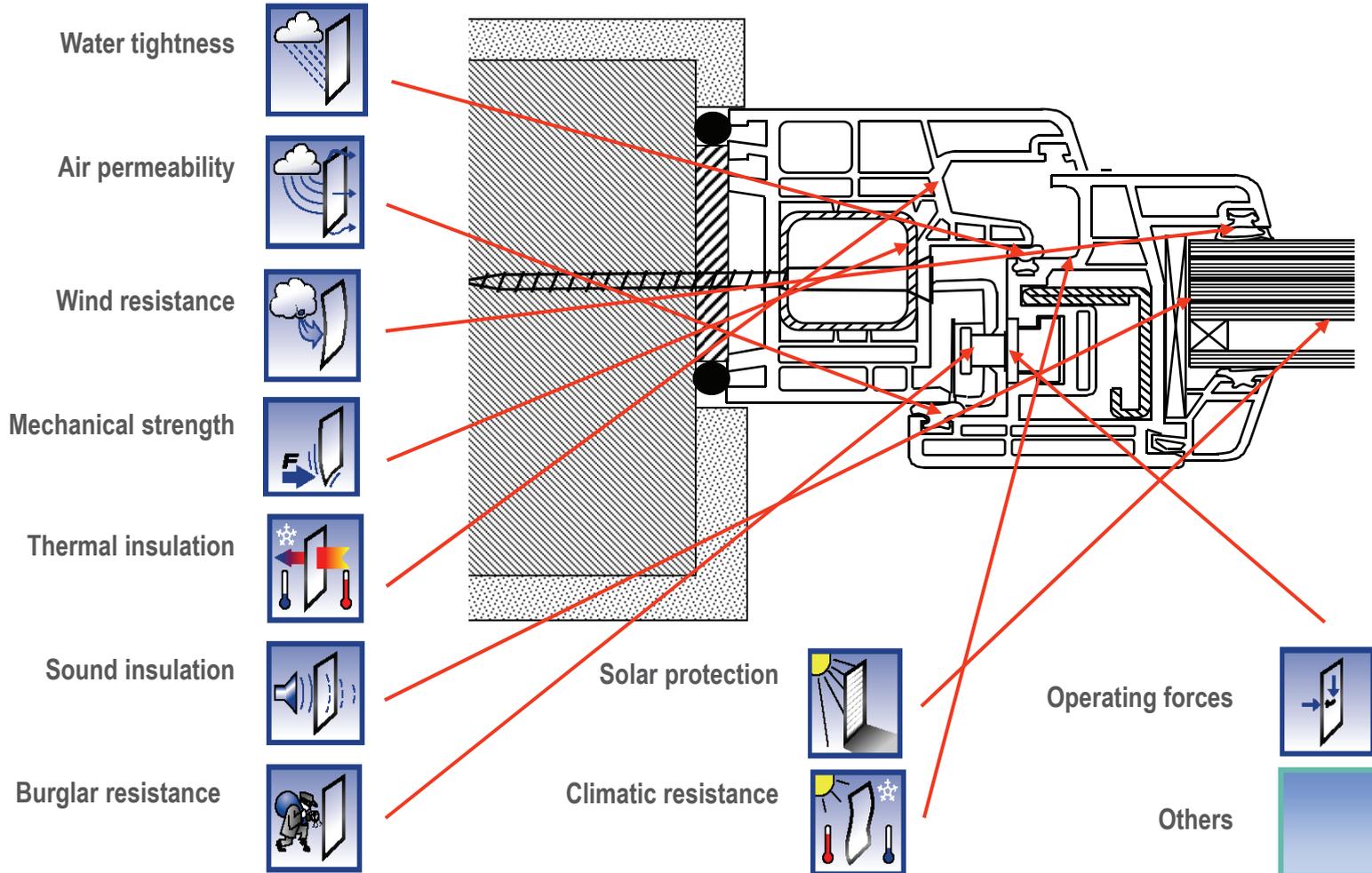
**Hardware =**  
Function, Movement

**Glass =**  
Transparency,  
Insulation  
Safety

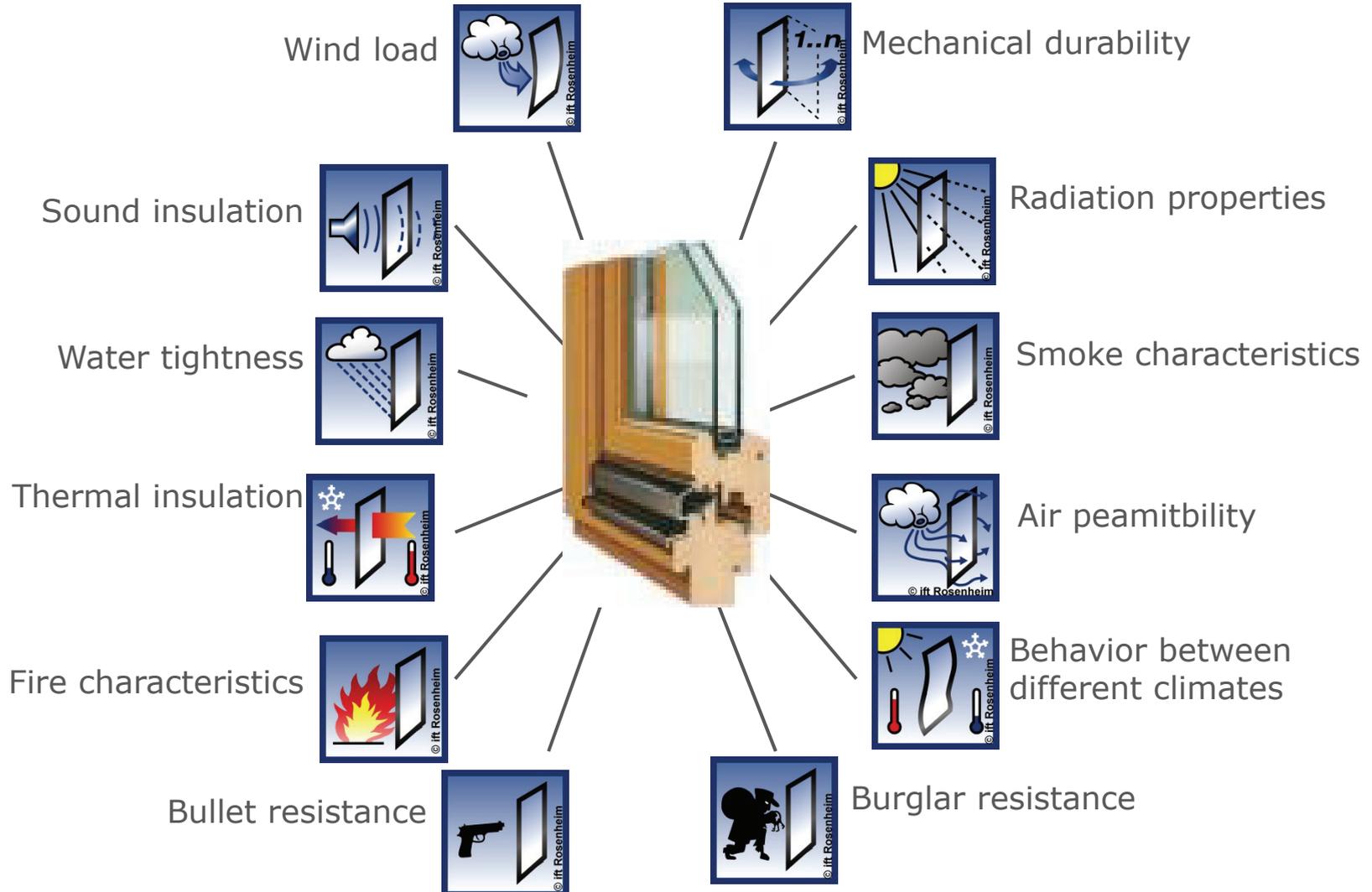
**Sealing profiles =**  
Tightness

**Plus many other invisible parts!**

# Integrated construction – sample window



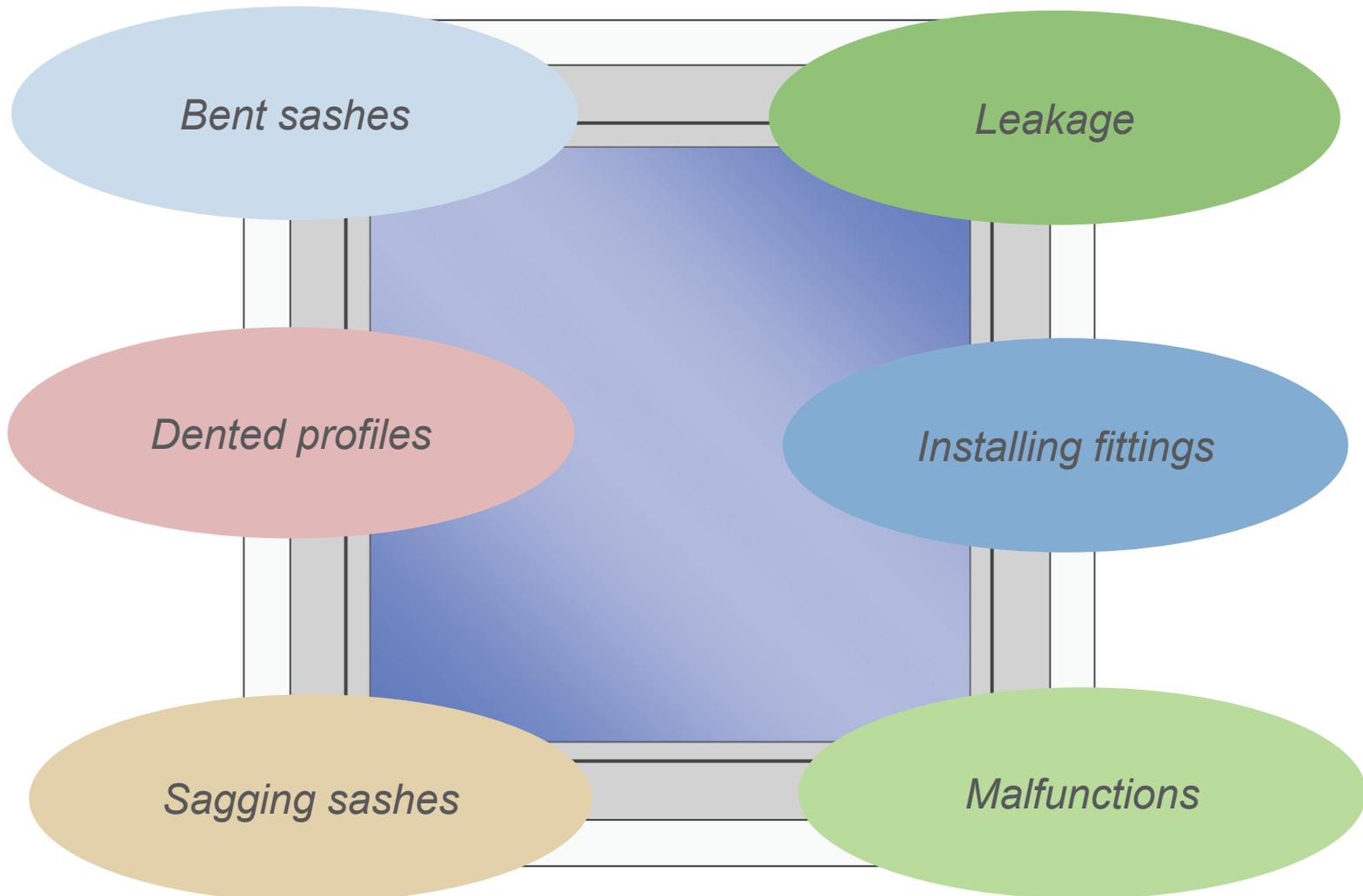
# Important characteristics



## **Examples**

- of weak constructions**
- processing failures and**
- meaning of characteristics**

# Typical problems with window constructions



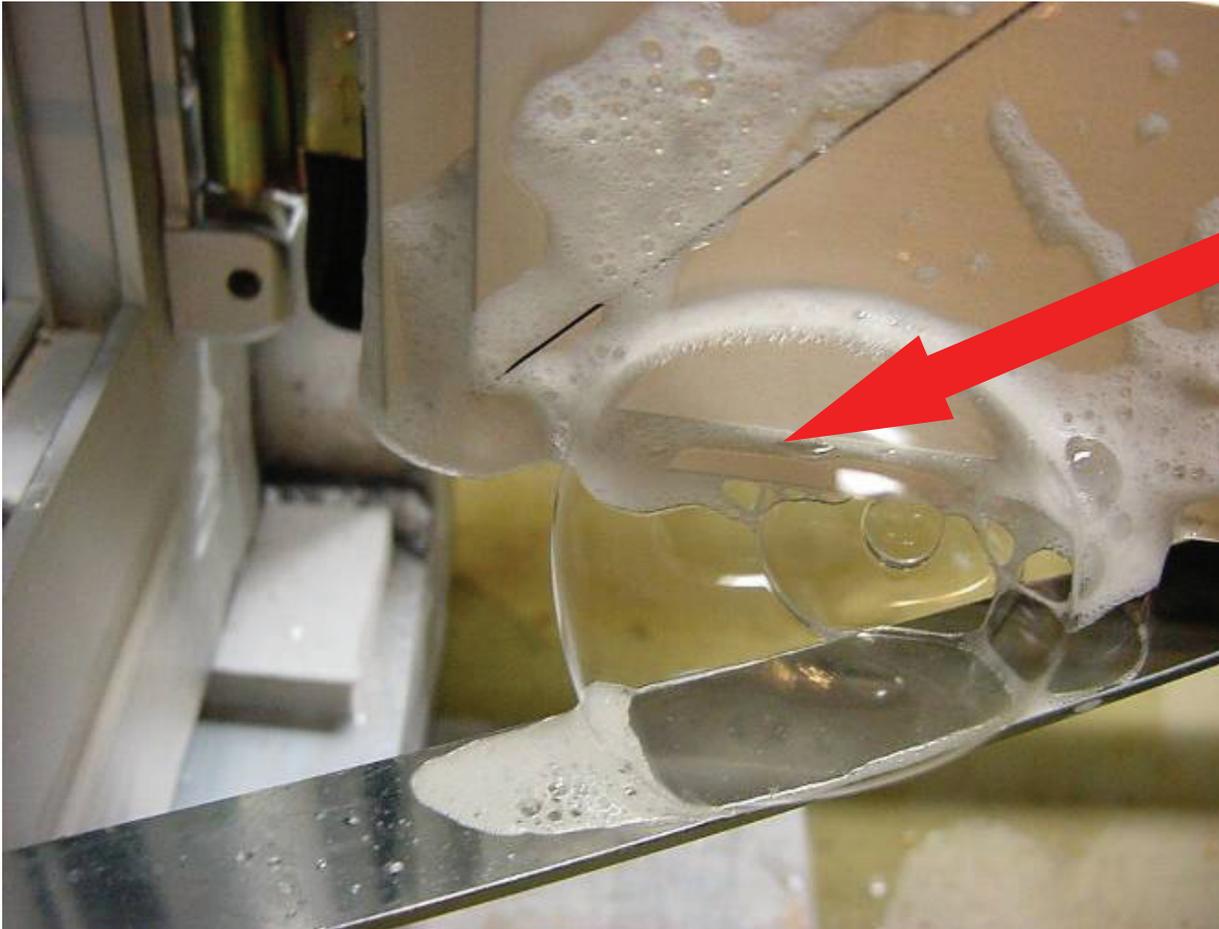
## Poor processing of welded gasket



## Open joints at ends of drainage system



## Finding of weak points – Dish soap test

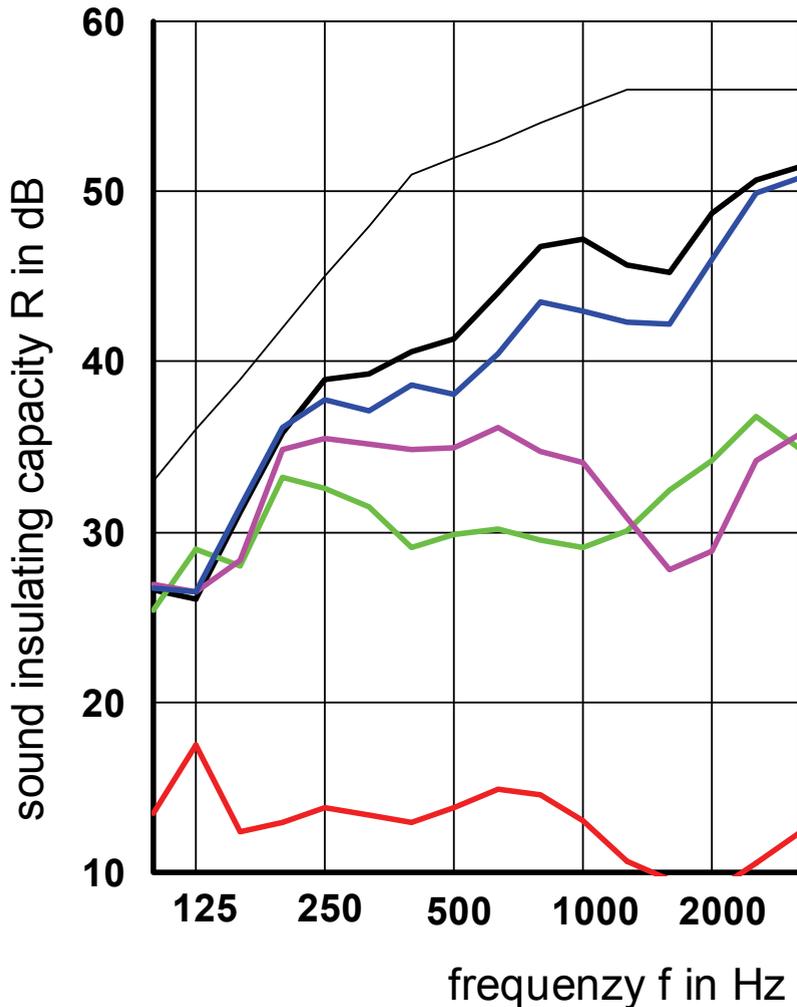


## Analyzing of the air permeability on site



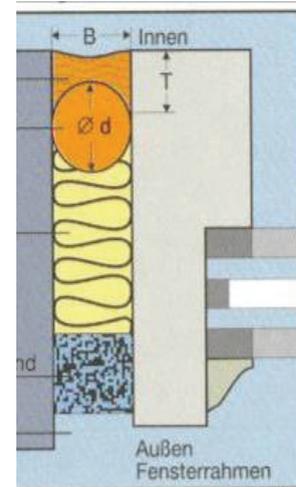
Smoke testing  
at lift-sliding doors

# Reduction by installation joints

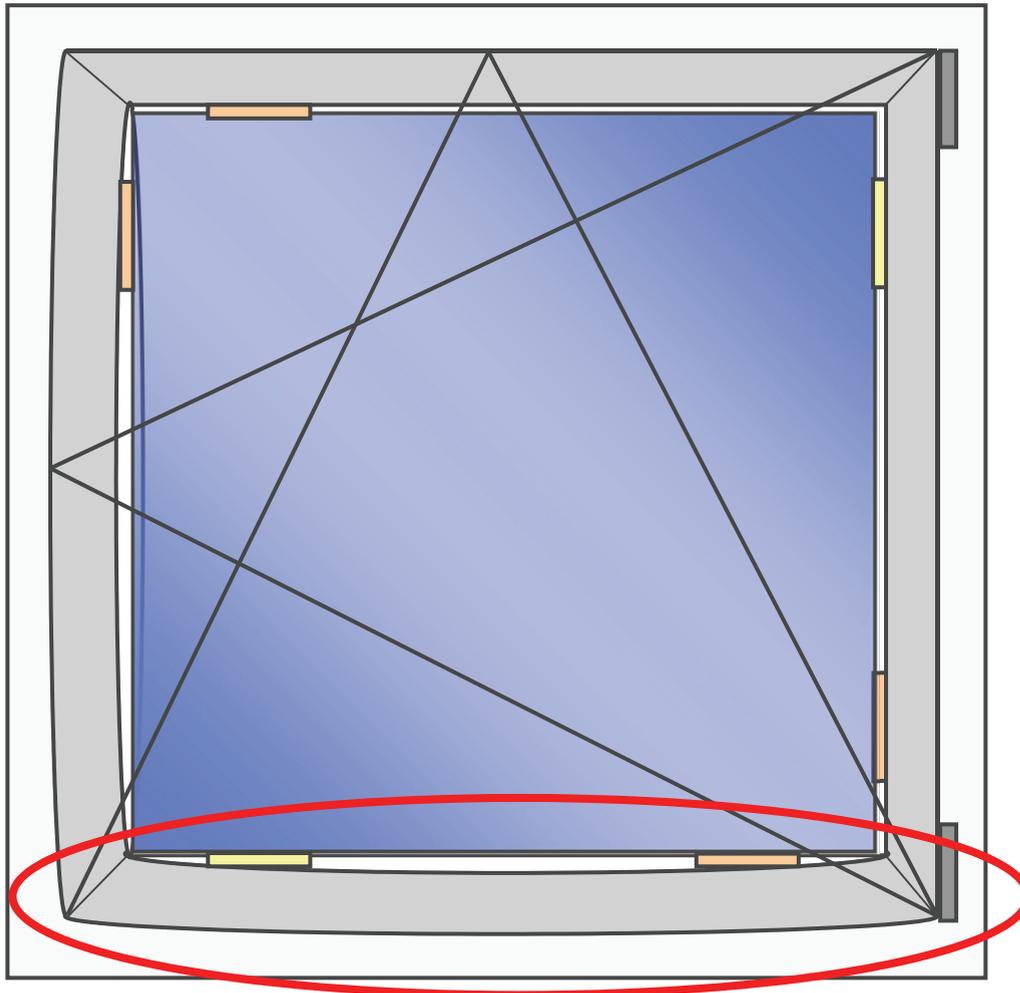


- Window, joint **tight**  
 $R_w(C;C_{tr}) = 45 (-1;-5)$  dB
- Window with **empty** joint  
 $R_w(C;C_{tr}) = 12 (-1; 0)$  dB
- Window **foamed**, hair joint  
 $R_w(C;C_{tr}) = 32 (-1;-2)$  dB
- Window **foamed**, 1 cotter slot  
 $R_w(C;C_{tr}) = 33 (-1;-1)$  dB
- Join **fully foamed**  
 $R_w(C;C_{tr}) = 43 (-1;-4)$  dB
- Reference curve according to DIN EN ISO 717-1

**Loose**  
**30 dB**



## Profile deformation as a result of glass load



### Problem:

- Increased glass loads require stiffer profiles
- Profile deformations jeopardise the functionality of the window



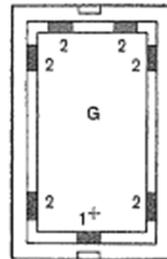
# Rules for positions of glazing blocks



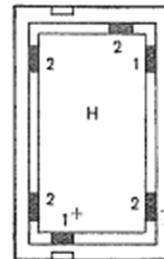
Drehflügel



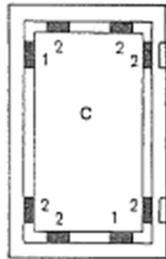
Dreh-Kipp Flügel



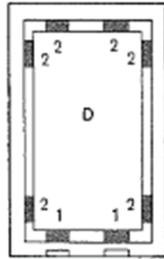
Wende-flügel mittig



Wende-flügel außermittig



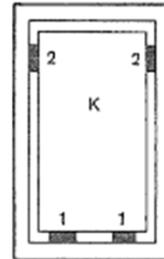
Hebe-Dreh-Flügel



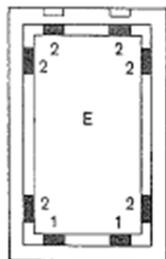
Kipp-flügel



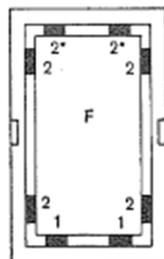
Hebedreh-Kippflügel



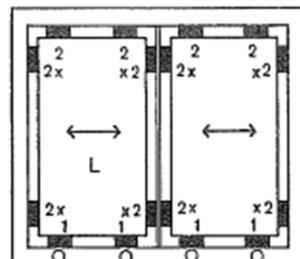
feststehende Verglasung



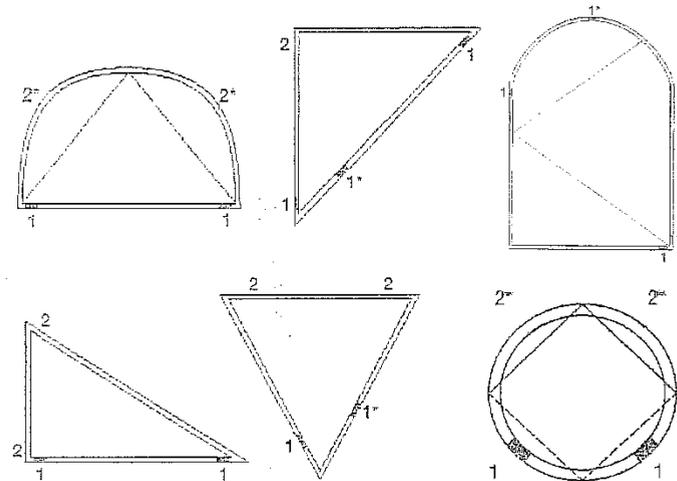
Klapp-flügel



Schwing-flügel

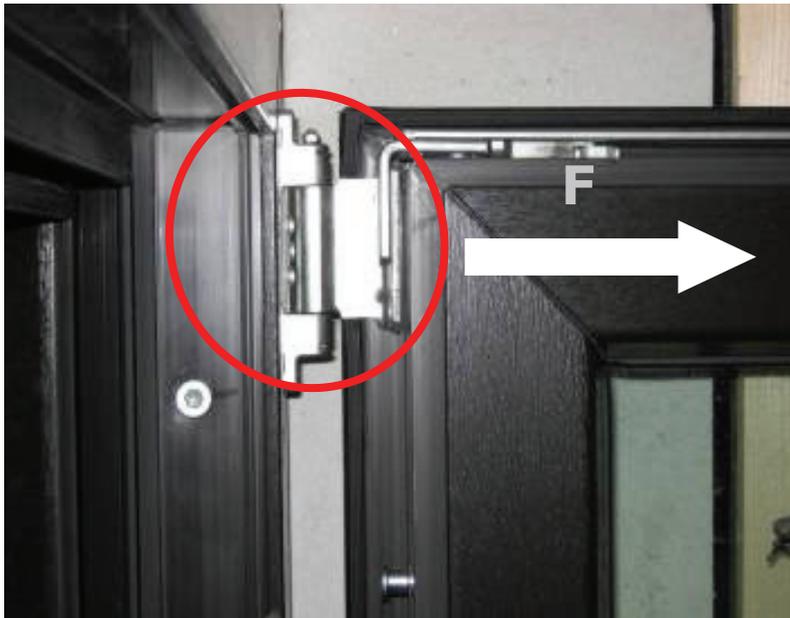


Horizontalschiebefenster  
x = Distanzklötzchen aus stoßdämmenden Kunststoff



- Load bearing blocks transfers the weight of the glazing to the frame construction
- Spacer blocks ensures the distance between glass edge and rebate and ensures pressure-free installation

# Mechanical strength of bearing points



Tensile force and shear forces at the tilt mechanism pivot



Tensile and shear forces at the corner pivot

## Breakage of corner pivot



## Repeated opening+closing according EN 1191



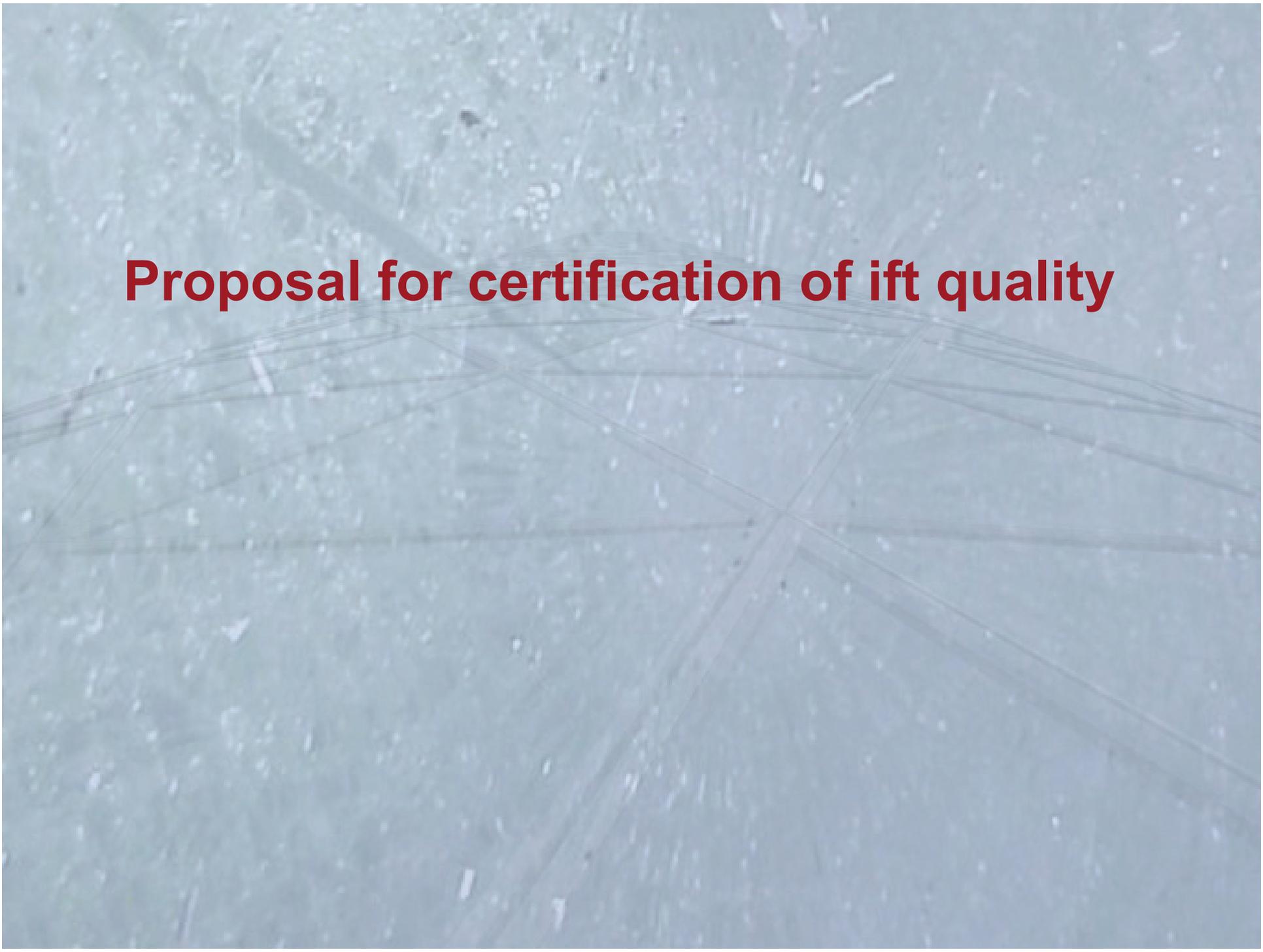
Breakage of the corner pivot during the testing procedure of 10.000 tilt and turn cycles

Classification for doors + windows

Class	No of cycles
0	No test
1	5000
2	10.000
3	20.000
4	50.000

Failure criteria:

- Damage, deformation, operation failure
- Classification of windows in class 2 (equivalent to 10 000 cycles)

An aerial photograph of a road network, possibly a highway interchange or a complex road system, with a semi-transparent grid overlay. The grid consists of several intersecting lines that form a pattern of rectangles and triangles. The text "Proposal for certification of ift quality" is overlaid in the center of the image.

# **Proposal for certification of ift quality**

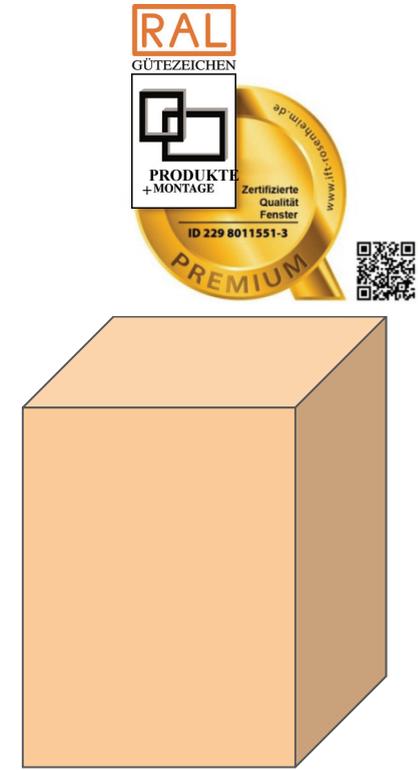
# Higher quality – step by step



Standard



Quality



Premium



increasing quality level

# Target and requirements for manufacturer

<p>Description/ content</p>			
<p>Objective target</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulfilment of the <b>standard</b> requirement</li> <li>• Legal certainty</li> <li>• Implementation FPC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Qualitative</b> characteristics</li> <li>• <b>Certified</b> components</li> <li>• Product <b>test</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality determining characteristics</li> <li>• <b>Employee</b> qualification</li> <li>• Approved <b>installation</b></li> </ul>
<p>Product and manufacturer requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statutory <b>minimum requirements</b> of the target market (marketability)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>system test</b> by ift</li> <li>• Verification of <b>durability</b></li> <li>• Minimum requirements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Additional</b> functional characteristics</li> <li>• Additional product test</li> </ul>

**Simple testing methods  
for quality of window systems**

**Avoid risk and cost by  
complaining of customers!**

# Evaluation for the quality of window systems

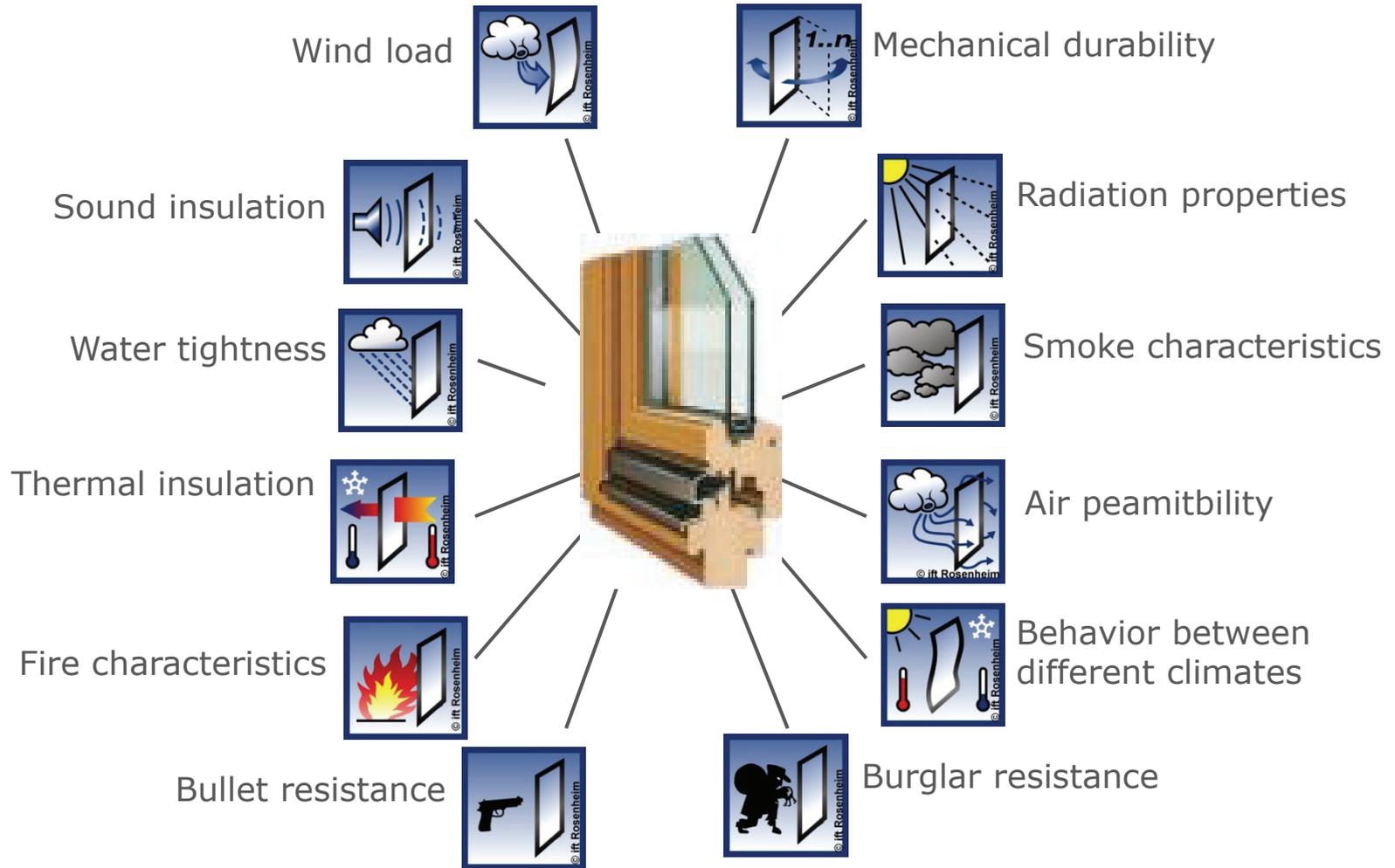
## Example UPVC – Window systems



Basis for system testing  
according ift certification and to  
RAL and

ift-guideline FE-13/1 – Suitability of window profiles made of plastic

# Important characteristics



# Sequence for testing of quality window systems

additional to testing according product standard EN 14351-1

**A**

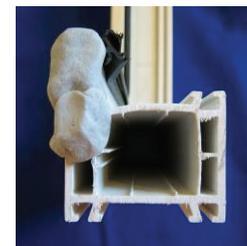
Permeability, deformation,  
resistance to climate and  
impact

**B**

Mechanical properties

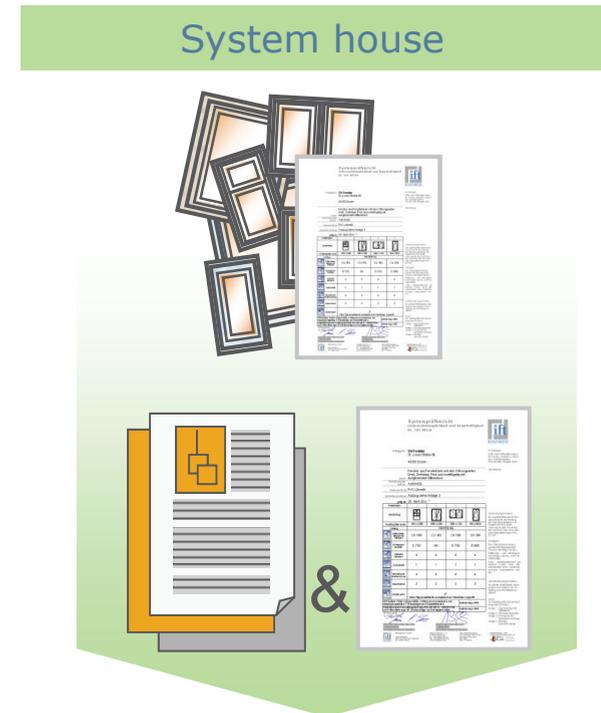
**C**

Material-specific  
requirements



# Reproducible technical characteristics

1. Realistic **selection** of samples for initial type tests (ITT)
2. Determination of realistic **classification**
3. Exact **description** of size, details and supplier products such as glass, hardware, sealant etc.
4. Detailed **production guidelines**
5. Strict description and guidelines for the factory production control (**FPC**)



# Representative test specimen for systems



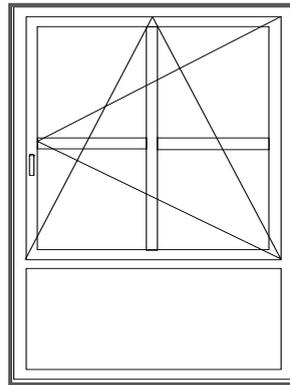
Air permeability



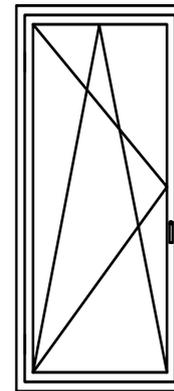
Watertightness



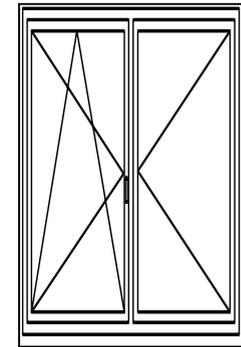
Wind resistance



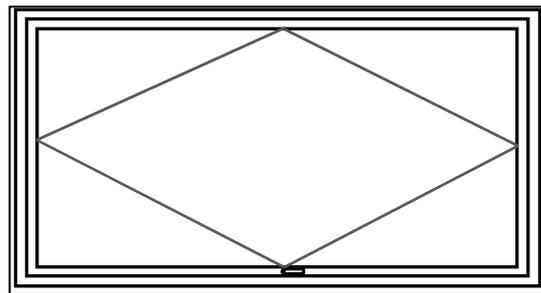
Tilt and turn casement with fixed sublight



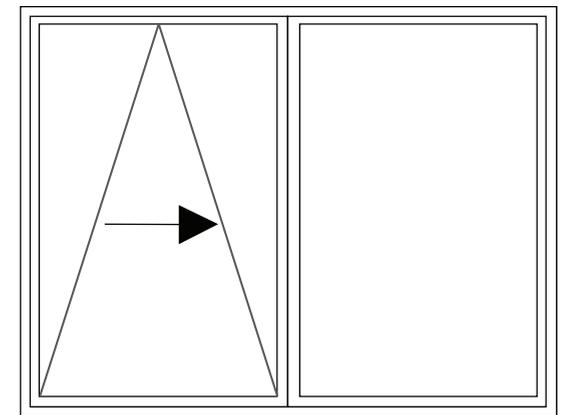
Tilt and turn casement door



Double-leaf door of overlapping design



Horizontal pivot casement

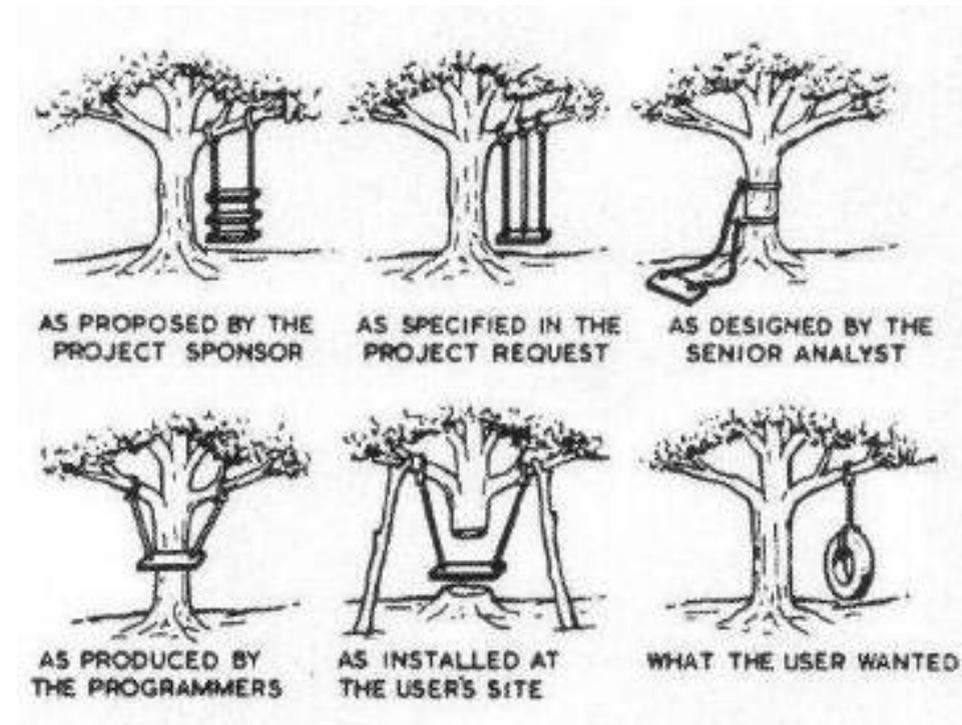


Parallel sliding bottom-hung door

# Purpose of factory production control (FPC)

## Aims

1. **Guaranty** for production of declared performance classes
2. **Production** according technical specification
3. Documentation of necessary **controlling procedures**
4. Identification and avoiding of trading of **non conformed** products and components



# Installation of factory production control (FPC) and analyzing of production process

The analyze has to focus all relevant aspects of the production process including also the installation of building elements



**Designing**



**Production**



**Final product/  
dispatch**

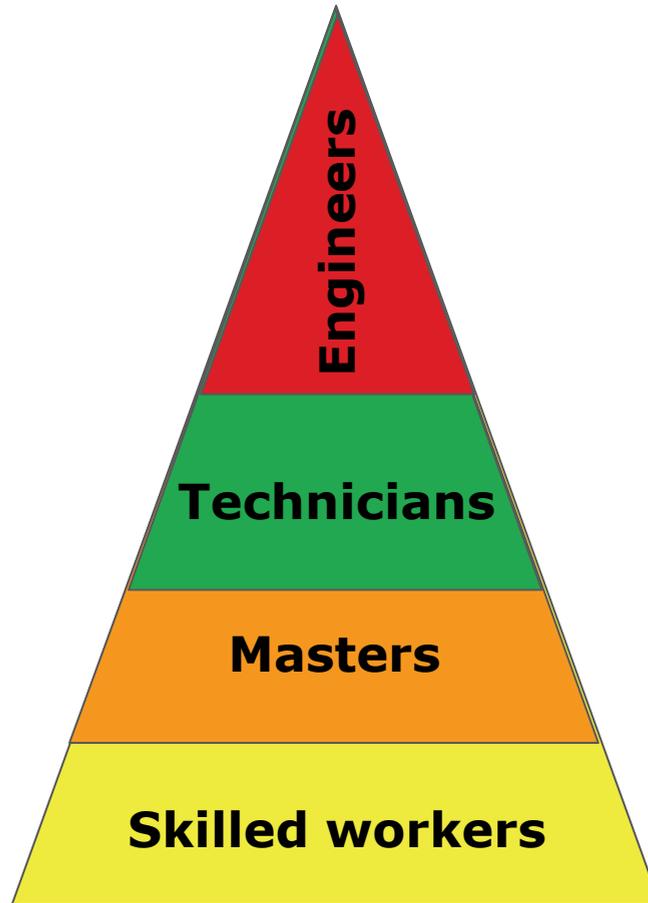


**Installation**

Deviding of processes in suitable processes and documentation in the factory production control documents

# Quality by training

## – From the bottom to the top





Thank you for your interest

Dipl.-Ing. Jürgen Benitz-Wildenburg

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