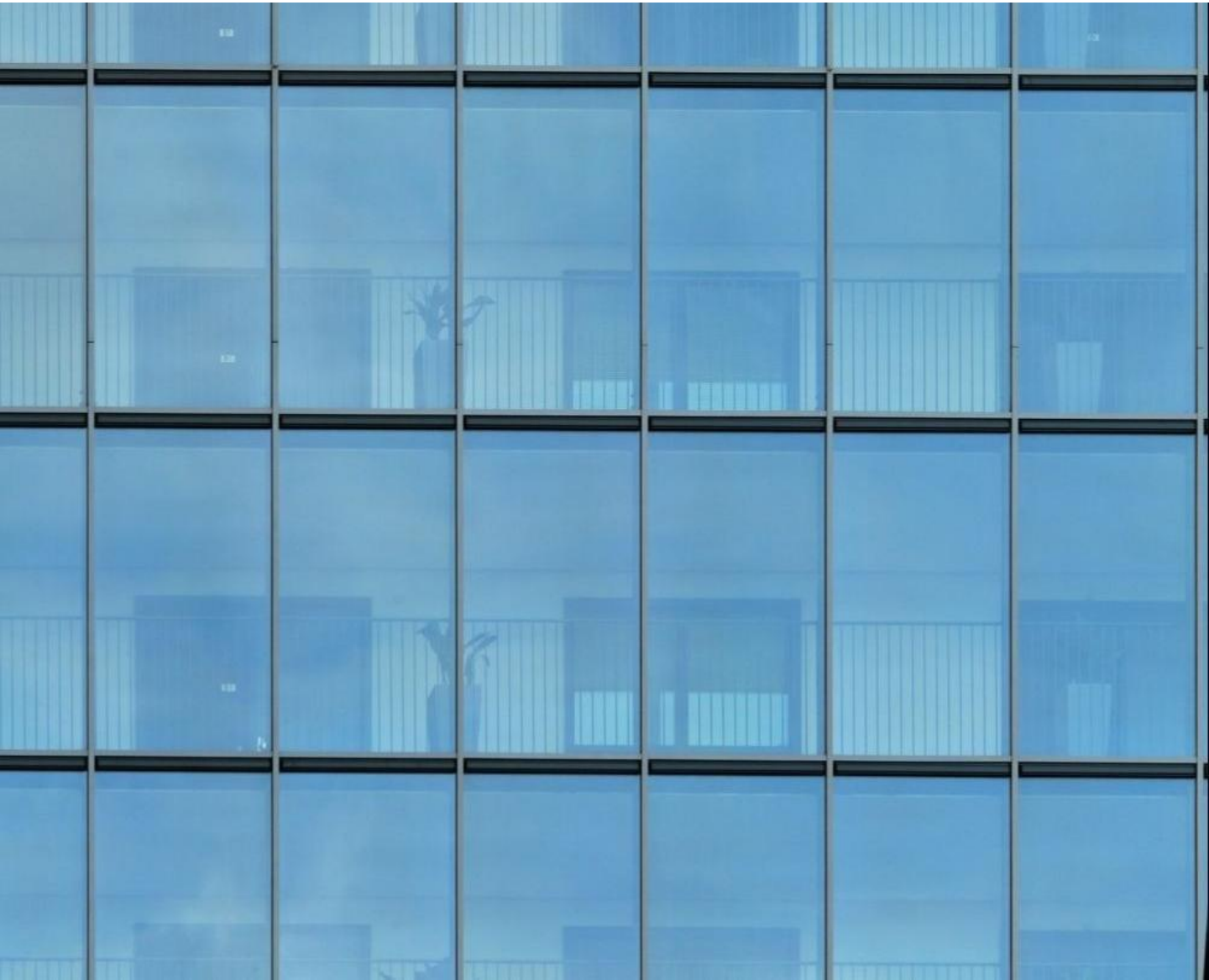




CONCEPT

MC38 IS A SLIM STICK FAÇADE SYSTEM FOR CURTAIN WALLS**SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**

38 mm system width

Easy production and rapid installation onsite

Proper structural stability achieved with lowest weight of profiles

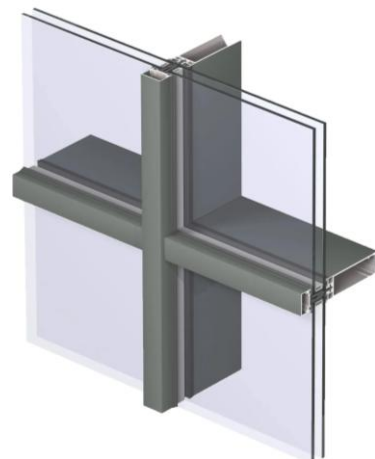
Solutions for structural and cover assembly options

Structural vents

PROFILES DIMENSIONS

Mullion & Transom Width: 38.0 mm

Mullion & Transom Height: 142.0-140.00 mm - 210.00-208.00 mm



DESIGN

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VISIBLE WIDTH	38.0 mm
MULLION DEPTH	142.0 - 210.0 mm
TRANSOM DEPTH	140.5 - 208.5 mm
MAX. MULLION INERTIA	661 cm ⁴ & 1132 cm ⁴ with Insertion
MAX. TRANSOM INERTIA	567 cm ⁴ cm ⁴
GLAZING OVERALL THICKNESS	UP TO 36.0 mm
SEALING	EPDM GASKETS

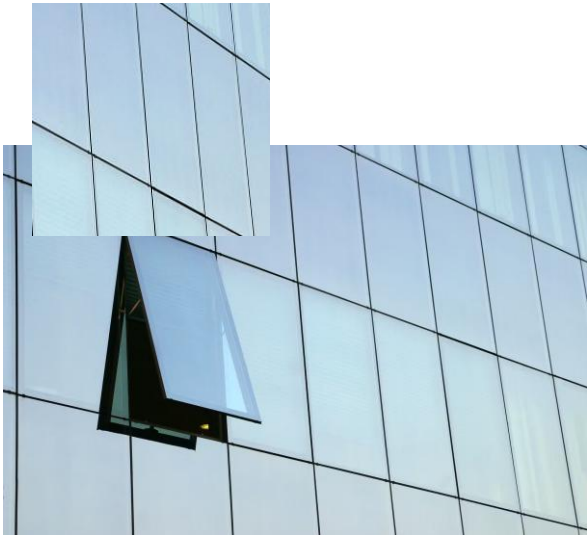
TYPES OF CURTAIN WALL

Standard Curtain Walls: The main characteristic of the standard curtain wall is the fact that the glasses are held on the aluminum frame by using pressure plates, which are covered by decorative caps. A subgroup of standard curtain walls consists of ones that bear pressure plates along with decorative profiles in only one direction (instead of two), either horizontal or vertical. Such constructions are described by the term “Linear”.

Structural Glazing Curtain Walls: In this kind of curtain walls, glasses are installed by glass holders to the Glazing Spacers.



Visible frame or Standard: On the outside, the glazing is divided by horizontal and vertical lines formed by aluminum profiles of 38mm width.



Structural: In this type of curtain walling glazing forms a planar surface and no aluminum is visible. Glazing surface is disrupted only by a joint of 20mm maximum width.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM

The structural framing is formed by mullions and transoms, which their “depth” may vary depending on static requirements of each project. The depth or dimensions of the sections used defines the “strength” or the resistance of curtain wall to fatigues (wind pressure, structure weight, ..etc.)

The property which defines the profile’s resistance to loading is its “moment of inertia”. For curtain wall profiles the most important moment of inertia is the one that “resists” the loading due to wind pressure. The system profiles and their connections are designed in order to form three different levels of drainage, to carry the length fluctuations due to thermal expansions and to form an un-interrupted thermal insulating layer in the entire surface of the construction.

The profile connectors used are manufactured from aluminum thus minimizing the risk of corrosion. All gaskets are made of EPDM thus withstanding extreme weather conditions and resulting in long life span.