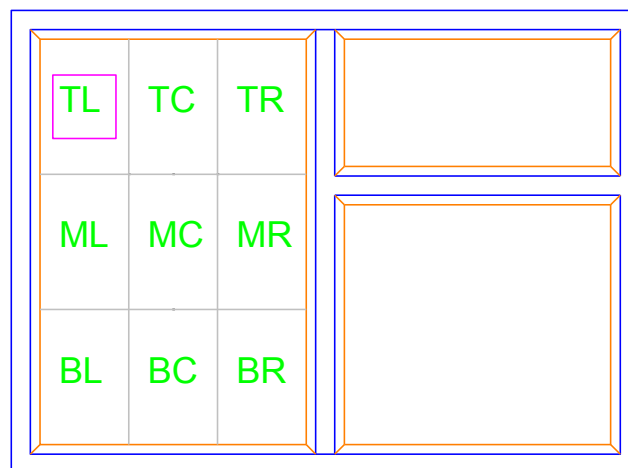


## How to measure existing window size.

1. Measure the free glazed height (a1) and width (b1) - this allows us to determine the space available for the fan.
2. Measure the height (a2) and width (b2) across the beading strips—this allows us to determine the cassette size.
3. Measure the thickness (c) of the window frame—this is best done by measuring an openable window.
4. Measure the distance from the surface of the frame to the surface of the glass both inside and outside—this is easily done by laying a straight edge across the frame and measuring the gap between the straight edge and the glass. Alternatively if measuring a number of windows a special measuring gauge is available direct from ourselves.
5. Subtract the two measurements taken at 4 above from the window thickness (c) - this will give the thickness of the cassette (standard cassette thicknesses are 24 or 28mm)
6. Specify the desired fan position in accordance with the diagram below. Please note:- We recommend that the fan should be fitted as high as possible in the window to ensure the optimum extraction performance. We do not recommend that fans are fitted to openable windows when specifying a hybrid panel as the stresses created should the window be slammed shut may cause the cassette to crack. Fan exhaust should be a minimum of 1.2m above ground level to avoid possible discomfort to persons walking past the window. Cable entry for RHL fans is in the top of the fan.



Panel selection.

RHL double glazed panels are available in either all acrylic or acrylic/glass (hybrid) constructions. The following notes are intended to help make the correct selection.

Thermal Transmission:

Hybrid panels offer between 3 and 4 percent better thermal insulation compared to all acrylic.

Light Transmission:

Hybrid panels offer approximately 10% better light transmission than all acrylic panels (based on obscure bathroom panel).

Cost:

All acrylic panels cost on average 8% less than hybrid panels.

Weight:

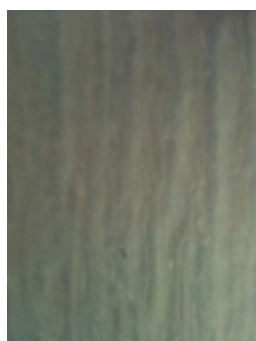
All acrylic panels are approximately 20% lighter than hybrid panels.

Durability:

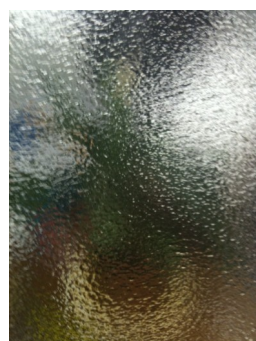
Hybrid panels have better durability due to the inner glass pane being more scratch resistant than that of the all acrylic panel whereas the all acrylic panels are the recommended choice for openable windows and other installation where movement may occur due to their flexibility compared to hybrid panels.

Obscure Panels:

The standard pattern for RHL obscure panels is Cotswold for the all acrylic type or Stipolyte for the hybrid type (see images below). Should an alternative pattern be required (hybrid only) we will be happy to discuss your requirements.



Cotswold



Stipolyte

Safety:

BS6262: Part 4: 1994 "Code of Practice for Glazing for Buildings" requires that all new or replacement glazing fitted in 'critical locations' in domestic buildings must be safe. RHL offer hybrid double glazed panels manufactured using toughened glass to meet this criteria [NOTE! THIS MUST BE SPECIFIED AT TIME OF ORDER]. The following information explains what is classed as a 'critical location'.

Certain internal and external areas are considered 'critical locations' in terms of the safety of vertical glazing, as they are at risk from accidental human impact. The critical locations defined by the standard are similar to the Approved Document N of the building regulations.

Doors:

Any glazing or part of that glazing in a door which is between the finished floor level and a height of 1500mm above the floor level is in a 'critical location'.

Side panels to doors:

Any glazing or part of that glazing, which is within 300mm either side of a door edge and which is between the finished floor level and a height of 1500mm above the floor level, is in a 'critical location'.

Windows, partitions and walls:

Any glazing or part of that glazing which is between the finished floor level and a height of 800mm above the floor level, is in a 'critical location'.

Roof glazing:

Any overhead glazing or roof glazing is deemed as a 'critical location'.

Public spaces:

Any public space, school, pub, hospital, shopping area is deemed as a 'critical location'.

### Glazing in Windows,Partitions Glazing in Doors & Side Panels and Walls

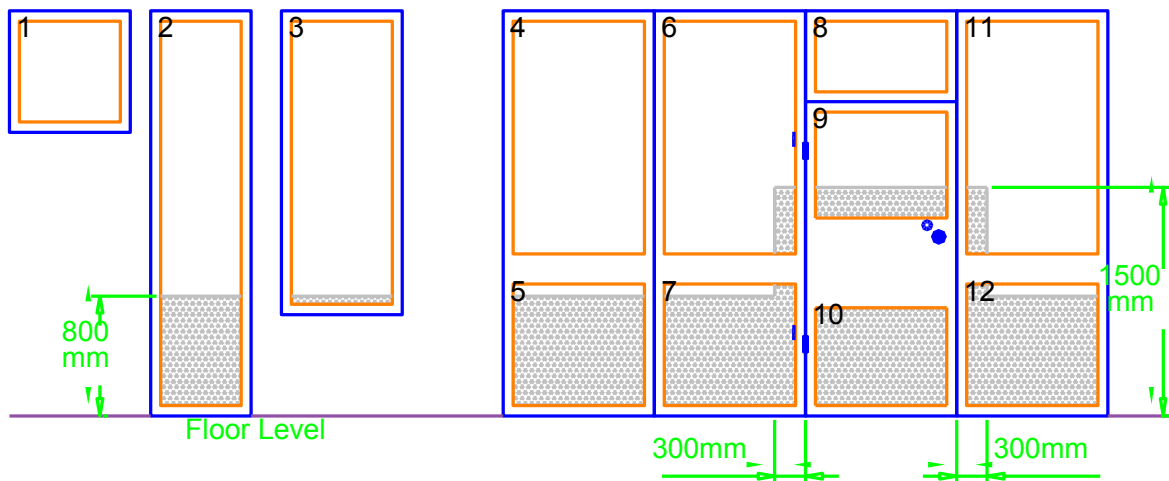


Diagram 1

Diagram 1 gives examples of glazing in windows, partitions, wall, doors and side panels. @Critical locations' are shaded grey. Any glazing within a shaded area must comply with BS6206.

In Diagram 1, glazing unit No. 10 fall wholly within a 'critical location' and so the glazing must comply with BS6206.

Where only part of a glazing unit falls within a 'critical location' the whole of that unit must comply with BS6206. In Diagram 1 this applies to unit Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12.

In Diagram 1 only glazing unit Nos. 1, 4 and 8 fall wholly outside the 'critical location' and need not comply with BS6206.

Other information:

In order to prevent premature failure of the double glazed unit we need to know the construction of the frame into which the unit is to be installed. This is because double glazed units can fail prematurely in wooden framed windows for different reasons to those fitted in PVC-U and Aluminium framed windows. The natural tendency for wood to absorb moisture and its natural movement through the seasons means that a double glazed unit fitted into a wooden frame will need to have a bigger gap around its perimeter than one fitted in say a PVC-U frame. When informed that the unit is to be installed in a wooden framed window we will manufacture it to ensure there will be adequate ventilation and that there is sufficient gap to ensure the movement of the wood does not exert undue stresses on the unit.

The higher winds and thermal updraughts associated with high rise buildings can at times be sufficient to stall extractor fans fitted through walls and windows, for this reason RHL fit external baffles which break up the air stream thus reducing the back pressure caused by wind effects. If the double glazed panel is going to be fitted above the 5th floor please specify on the order form.

## DOUBLE GLAZED PANEL ORDER FORM

Free Glazed Area:

Height (dimension a1) .....

Width (dimension b1) .....

Panel Size:

Height (dimension a2) .....

Width (dimension b2) .....

Panel Thickness: .....

Construction (delete as appropriate):

Clear/Obscure	If Obscure: Standard/Other	
	If other: Please specify	.....

All Acrylic/Hybrid	If Hybrid: Standard/Safety
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Fan Position: .....

Fan Size:

150mm (Kitchen)/100mm (Bathroom)

Window Frame Construction:

Wood/PVC-U/Aluminium

Window above 5th Floor:

Yes/No