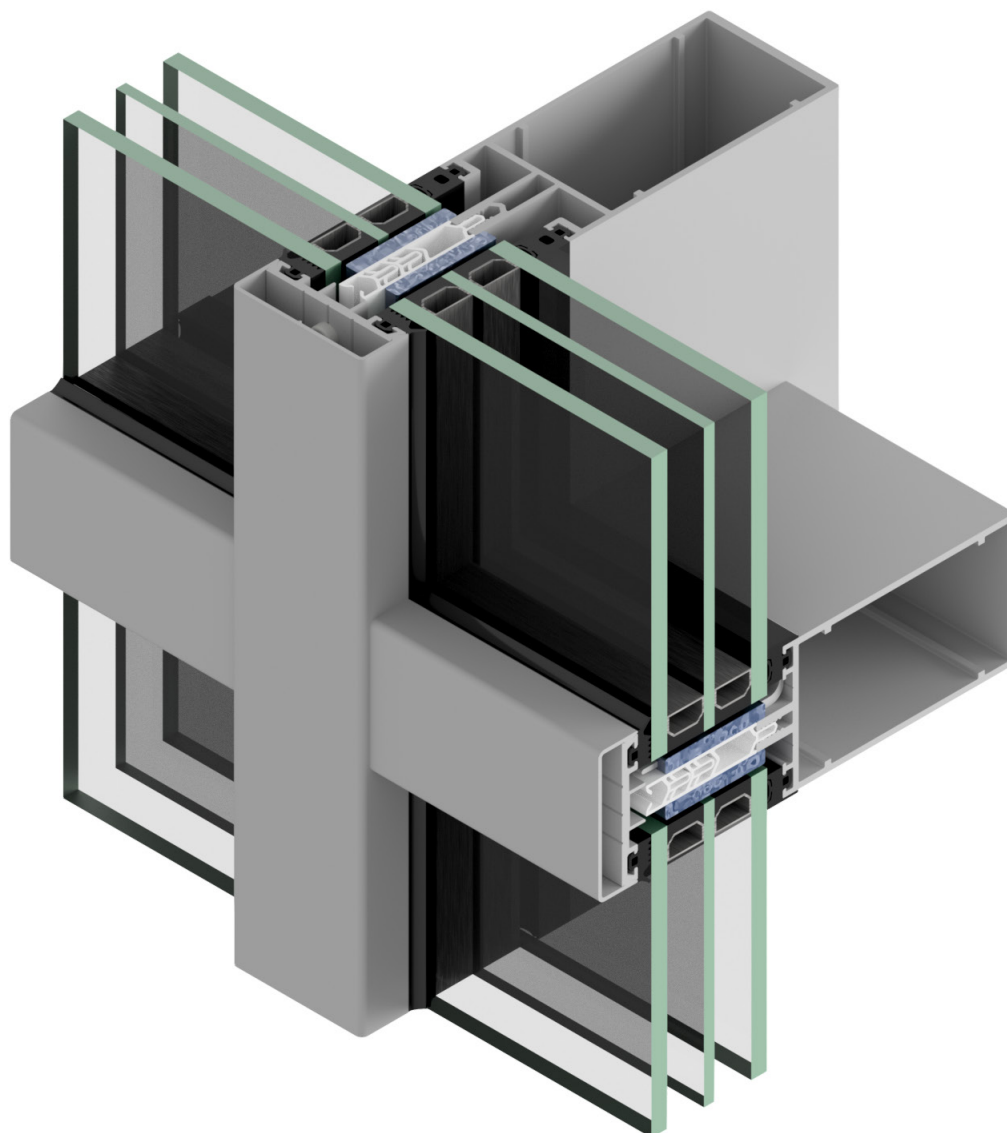


MORAD AF-50HI

- ŚCIANY OSŁONOWE
- OGRODY ZIMOWE
- DACHY
- ŚWIETLIKI
- OKNA DACHOWE
- CURTAIN WALLS
- WINTER GARDENS
- ROOFS
- SKYLIGHTS
- ROOF WINDOWS

Zabudowa zewnętrzna

External building



Opis systemu

AF-50 HI to kolejny system fasadowy firmy Morad powstały na bazie standardowego systemu AF-50. W odpowiedzi na wymagane coraz niższe współczynniki izolacyjności cieplnej przegród budowlanych, zaprojektowano specjalny izolator o kształcie i materiale ograniczającym do minimum przewodność cieplną. System jest stosowany najczęściej w budynkach energooszczędnych i pasywnych. Najlepsze efekty można uzyskać stosując szyby z pakietami trzyszybowymi i tzw. ciepłymi ramkami, chociaż możliwe jest także stosowanie szklenia jednokomorowego.

Konstrukcja systemu nie różni się od standardowej fasady AF-50, dlatego wszystkie szczegóły konstrukcyjne i montażowe zostały omówione w kolejnym rozdziale dot. fasady AF-50.

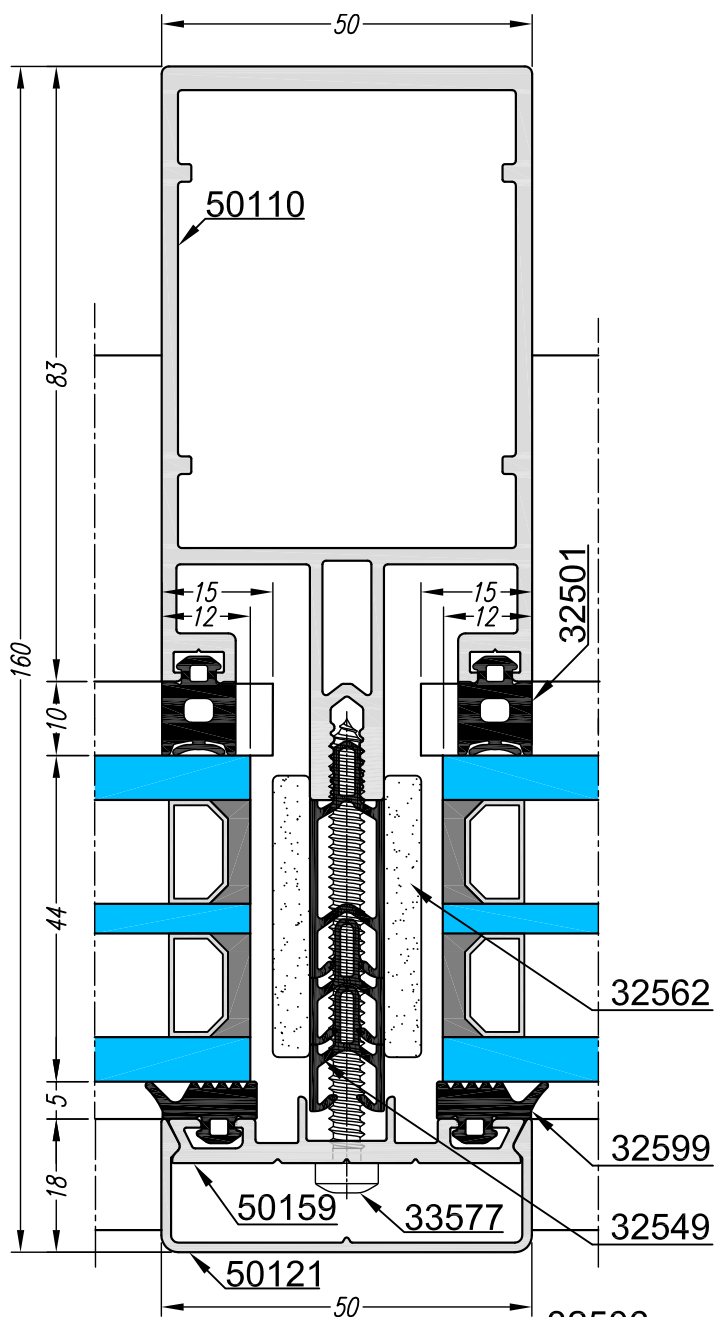
W niniejszym katalogu przedstawiamy jedynie różnice pomiędzy omawianymi systemami.

System description

MORAD's company AF-50 HI is a facade system developed on the basis of the standard AF-50 system. In response to lower rates of the required thermal insulation properties of building partitions we designed a special connector that is lowering the thermal conductivity of construction. This system is often used in energy efficient and passive buildings. The best results can be achieved by using triple glass packages with warm frames although it is also possible to use single chamber glazing.

The system structure is similar to our standard facade AF-50 so all the construction and assembly details are described in the chapter referring to facade AF-50.

In this catalogue we present only the differences between the discussed systems.



Przekroje przez słup i rygiel z zastosowaniem pakietu szklenia grubości 44 mm

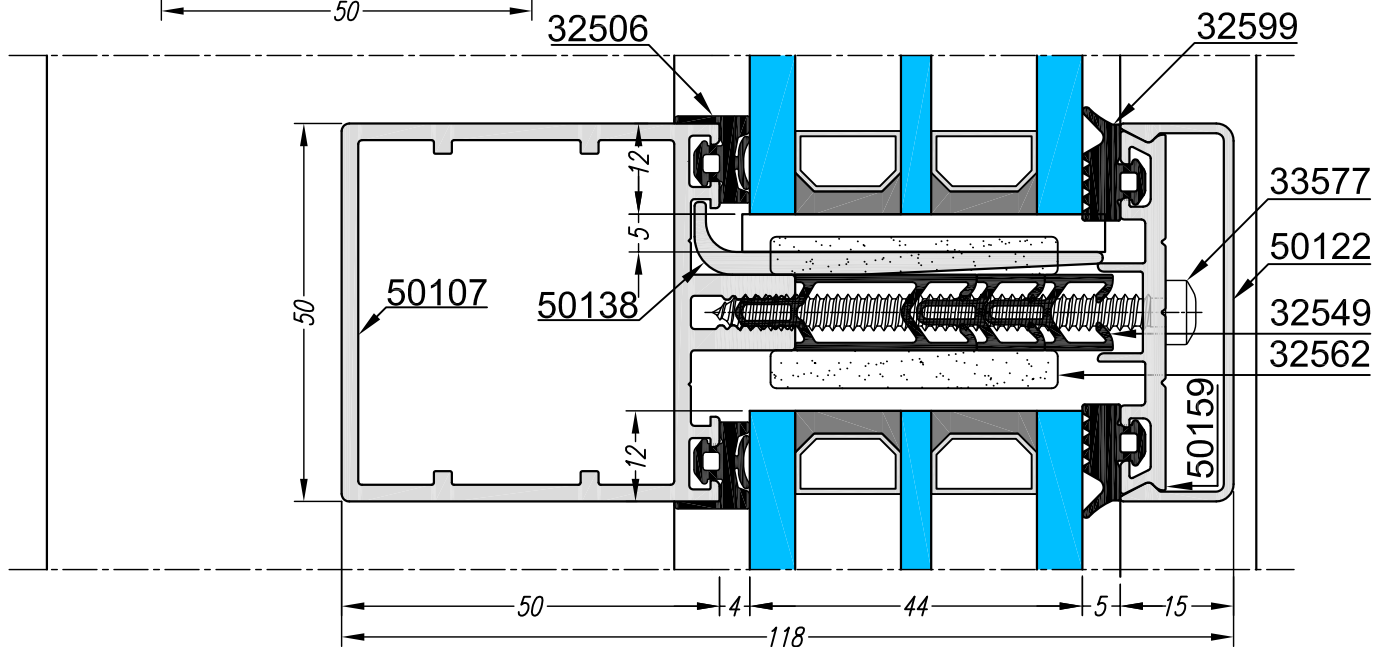
U_f słupa - 0,92 W/m²K

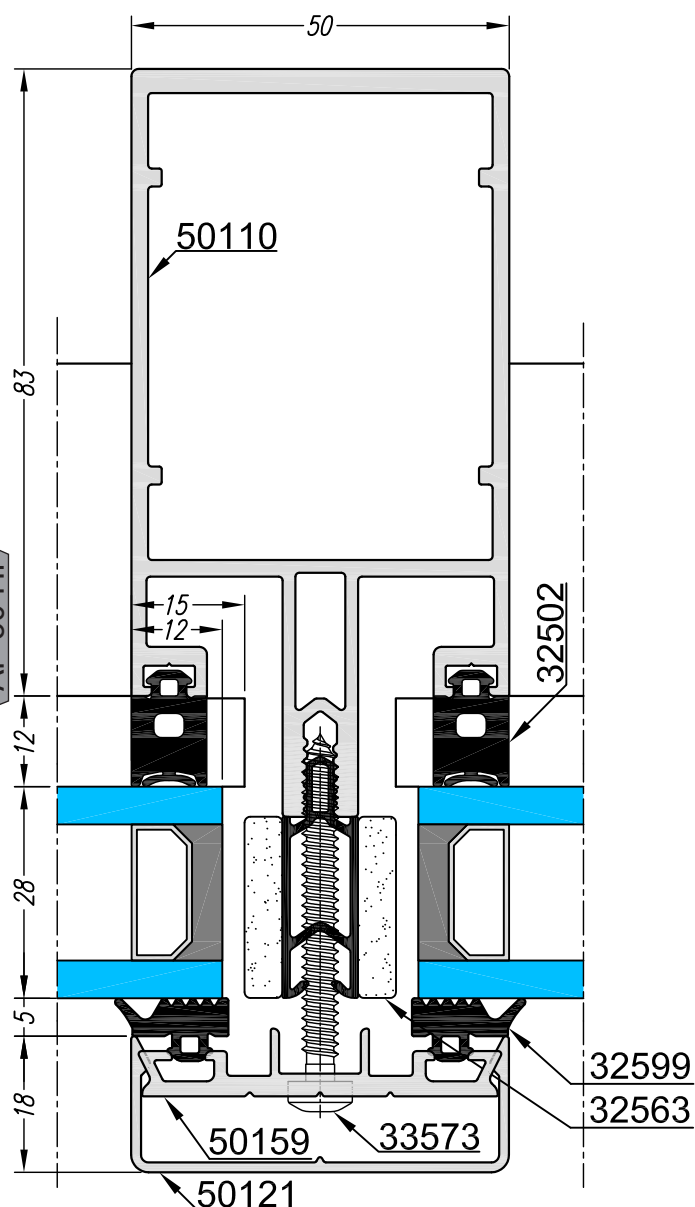
U_f rygla - 0,91 W/m²K

Section through the mullion and transom with thickness of the glazing - 44 mm

U_f mullion - 0,92 W/m²K

U_f transom - 0,91 W/m²K





Przekroje przez słup i rygiel z zastosowaniem pakietu szklenia grubości 28 mm

U_f słupa - 1,41 W/m²K

U_f rygla- 1,41 W/m²K

Section through the mullion and transom with thickness of the glazing - 28 mm

U_f mullion - 1,41 W/m²K

U_f transom - 1,41 W/m²K

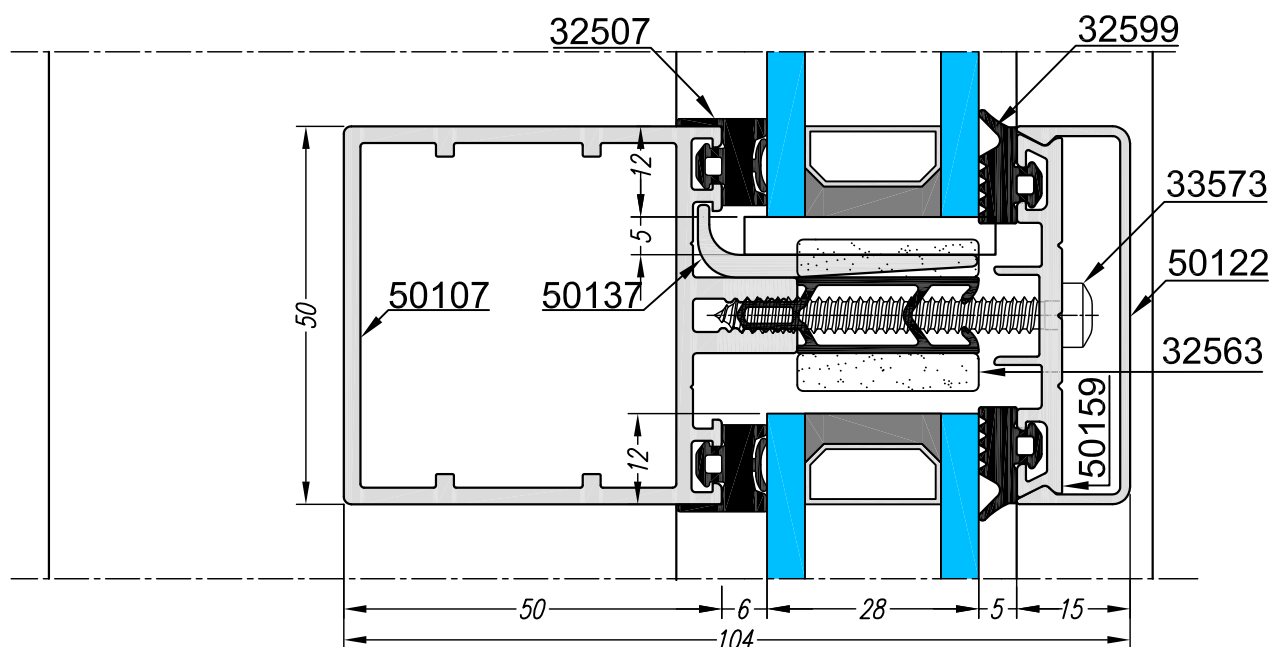


Tabela szklenia
Glazing table

A	1	2	3	4	5
28+29					
30+31					
32+33					
34+35					
36+37					
38+39					
40+41					
42+43					
44+45					
46+47					
48+49					
50+51					
52+53					
54+55					
56+57					
58+59					
60					

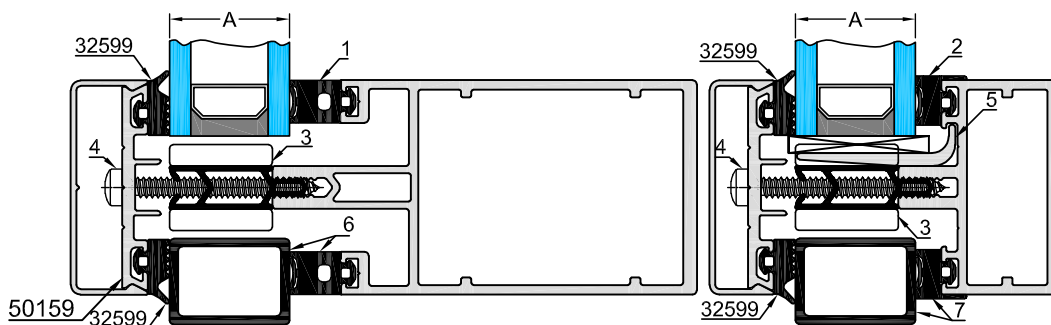
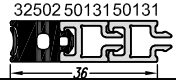
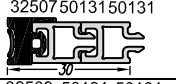
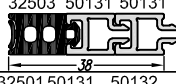
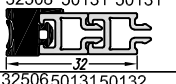
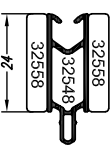
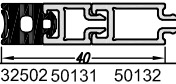
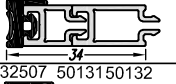
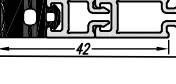
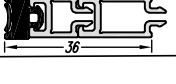
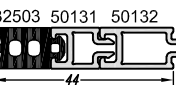
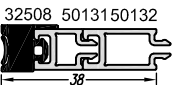
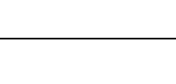
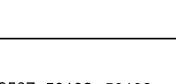
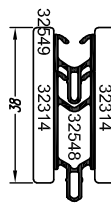
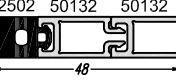
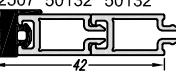
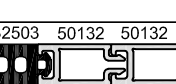
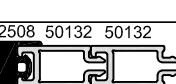
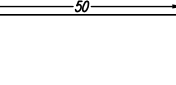
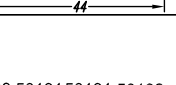
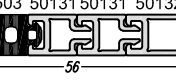
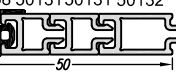
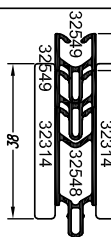
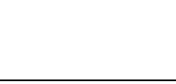
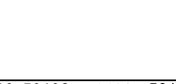
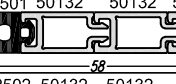
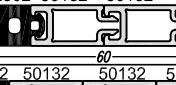
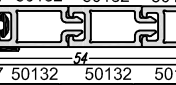
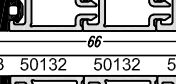
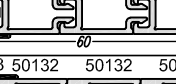
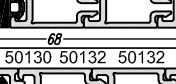
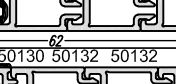
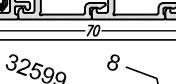
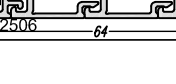
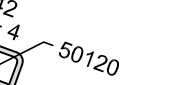
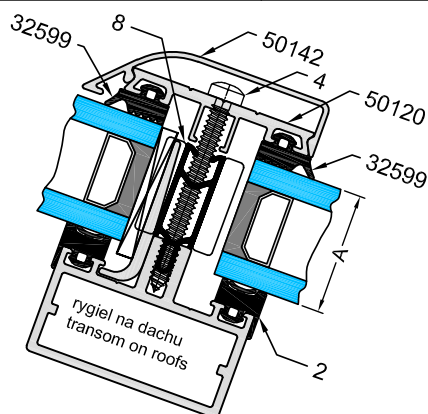
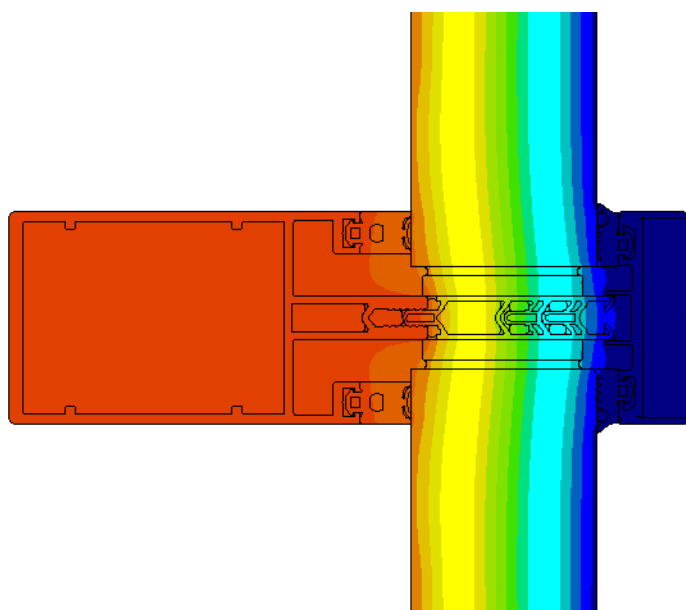


Tabela szklenia
Glazing table

6	7	słup przy oknie	rygiel przy oknie	8	A
32551+32502	32551+32507			—	28÷29
32551+32503	32551+32508				30÷31
2x 32550+32502	2x 32550+32507				32÷33
2x 32550+32503	2x 32550+32508				34÷35
32550+32551+32502	32550+32551+32507				36÷37
2x 32551+32502	2x 32551+32507				38÷39
2x 32551+32503	2x 32551+32508				40÷41
2x 32550+32502	2x 32550+32507				42÷43
32550+32551+32501	32550+32551+32506				44÷45
32550+32551+32502	32550+32551+32507				46÷47
2x 32551+32503	2x 32551+32508				48÷49
2x 32550+32503	2x 32550+32508				50÷51
2x 32550+32501	2x 32550+32506				52÷53
2x 32550+32503	2x 32550+32508				54÷55
2x 32550+32501	2x 32550+32506				56÷57
					58÷59
					60



Rozkład izoterm w ryglu fasady AF-50 HI
Layers of isotherms in facade transom AF-50 HI

AF-50 HI

Przy zastosowaniu szklenia dwukomorowego ($U_g - 0,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$) i wymiarach referencyjnych pól fasadowych (1,23x1,48 m), współczynnik izolacyjności cieplnej ściany U_{cw} wynosi zaledwie $0,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$.

When using double chamber glazing ($U_g - 0,5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$) and reference dimensions of the facade field (1,23x1,48 m), heat transfer coefficients of wall U_{cw} is only $0,6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$.