WORKING DOCUMENT

TRANSITORY METHOD OF MEASUREMENT AND CALCULATION FOR WINDOW PRODUCTS

Commission communication in the framework of the implementation of [to insert] implementing [to insert]

(Text with EEA relevance)

(Publication of titles and references of transitional methods of measurement for the implementation of [to insert] and, in particular, Annex [xx] thereof)

(xxx)

1. Publication of titles and references of transitional methods of measurement and calculation[1] for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No …/…, and in particular Annexes III and IV thereof, and for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No …/…, and in particular Annexes VII and VIII thereof.
2. Parameters in italics are determined in Regulation (EU) No …/… and in Regulation (EU) No …/…
3. References

Parameter			Organisation	Reference / title	Notes
Symbol	Description	Unit			
U_W	Thermal transmittance of the window	W/(m^{2}K)	CEN	EN 14351-1:2006+A1:2010 Windows and doors - Product standard, performance characteristics - Part 1: Windows and external pedestrian doorsets without resistance to fire and/or smoke leakage characteristics	Determination according to hEN 14351-1 using the two standard dimensions
$U_{W,S}$	Thermal transmittance of the window with adaptive element	W/(m^{2}K)	CEN	EN-ISO 10077-1:2006	Determination according to EN ISO 10077-1 or EN ISO 12567-1, using the two standard

[1] It is intended that these transitional methods will ultimately be replaced by harmonised standard(s). When available, reference(s) to the harmonised standard(s) will be published in the Official Journal of the European Union in accordance with Articles 9 and 10 of Directive 2009/125/EC.

	closed			Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 1: General EN-ISO 12567-1:2010 Thermal performance of windows and doors - Determination of thermal transmittance by the hot-box method - Part 1: Complete windows and doors EN 14351-1:2006+A1:2010 (see above)	dimensions according to hEN 14351-1
ΔR	Additional thermal resistance of the adaptive element	$(m^2K)/W$	CEN	EN 13659:2004 Shutters - Performance requirements including safety	Determination according to hEN 13659
L	Classification of the air permeability	-	CEN	EN 14351-1:2006+A1:2010 (see above)	Determination and declaration of the relevant class according to hEN 14351-1,
g	Solar energy transmittance of the transparent part of the window	-	CEN	EN 14351-1:2006+A1:2010 (see above)	Determination according to hEN 14351-1
g_t	Solar energy transmittance of the transparent part of the window with adaptive element activated (e.g. shutter closed)	-	CEN	EN 14351-1:2006+A1:2010 (see above)	Determination according to hEN 14351-1
F_F	Frame fraction of the window	-	CEN	EN-ISO 10077-1:2006 (see above)	Determination according to EN ISO 10077-1
ΔUg	Change in thermal transmittance of the transparent filling element of the window due to inclined installation		CEN	EN 673:2011 Glass in building - Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) - Calculation method	Determined according to EN 673 as the difference of the Ug value for vertical installation and the Ug value for an inclination of 40°

4. Additional remarks

The scope of the Regulation covers windows that are covered by harmonised standard hEN 14351-1. This means that adaptive elements such as (but not limited to) roller shutters, screens or blinds that are incorporated into the window at the moment the window is shown together with price information[2], are covered by this Regulation.

[2] Adaptive elements like shutters, screens or blinds are often sold as a 'kit', together with a 'bare' window, and the number of possible configurations can be extremely high (choice in fabric, colors, etc.). To allow assessment

Products that have already sold on the market before the Regulation comes into force, such as existing windows, whether or not combined with adaptive elements such as shutters, screens or blinds, are not covered.

Adaptive elements that are sold as a separate item, without a window (without frame and transparant element which would allow the product to be identified as a window), are not covered.

[Pending the outcome of the Consultation Forum meeting a paragraph may be added to explain that only windows sold for residential applications (or expected to be seen by purchasers of windows for residential applications) are required to carry labels]

of such 'kits' the term 'incorporated' should not be limited to physical attachment only. Separate supply of components (e.g. sun screen and bare window supplied in separate physical packaging) , by the same manufacturer, should remain possible, to allow easier logistics and/or better product configuration options, as long as the combination of components can be traced back to a unique model identifier from that same manufacturer or supplier.