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#### Introduction

There can be no technological revolution without pioneers. Although not well-known to the general public, there is no doubt Éric Joray joined their ranks when he invented the modern minimalist window in 1992. Vitrocsa exports its systems to more than 60 countries in five continents, ensuring their current position as global bestsellers.

Vitrocsa is an official member of SWISS LABEL, a recognised symbol of quality, safety and reliability for over a century. All of its micromechanical systems and solutions are designed in the Swiss town of Saint-Aubin-Sauges by technicians trained to watchmaking standards.

Vitrocsa has been certifying the perfection of its products and constantly developing new innovations for more than 25 years. In the words of Éric Joray: "What matters most is a passion for the job and a desire to overcome challenges." An entrepreneurial philosophy that he has passed on to his team and partners. З



Éric Joray gradually passed the baton to his team. A team of six people was formed with a view to taking over the company (management buy-out).

2015

2010

2017

2018

Vitrocsa became the owner of the watchmaking building located in Saint-Aubin-Sauges, employing about twenty staff. Worldwide, the brand's partners selling and installing the range of products exceeded 500 people.

Launch of the Vitrocsa V56 range allowing infinite glazing surfaces. Vitrocsa, the original product, celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Vitrocsa is planning the construction of a new storage and manufacturing hall in Saint-Aubin-Sauges. Development of the Vitrocsa V44 range.







#### CONFIGURATIONS

To better meet the needs of its customers, Vitrocsa has developed several systems which can be adapted to each individual and each situation. We assess the environment and composition of your building, then offer you the perfect solution. Ś

Your patented new windows are then produced in Switzerland and installed by one of our trained and experienced partners.





SLIDING

10

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PIVOTING

4

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Configurations



GUILLOTINE











TURNABLE CORNER









Turnable Corner

### SLI

Available in fixed or sliding versions, the width of the vertical profile is 18 mm and the maximum surface area per pane is 18 m<sup>2</sup>, with scope for even larger panes.

The panes can be moved using just a few grams of thrust, either manually or using a motor.

The system is ideal for very big projects and allows for several different options:

## DING



VITROCSA

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#### 1. Invisible wall

With this version, the architectural barrier between inside and out is removed completely. There is the option of double or triple glazing, either 32 or 44 mm, and sliding window surface areas of up to 18 m<sup>2</sup>. The principle is based on concealing the frame underneath the floor covering. This innovation was patented in 2011.

# 4.b

# 3.

#### 4. Open angle

With this solution, the corner is freed from any jambs. All combinations of rails are possible, for example a combination of two and three rails.



#### 2. Pocket

It is possible to conceal one or more sliding panels in a closed and isolated space.

#### 3. Curved

The curved application supports a minimum radius of 3 meters for mobile elements and a minimum radius of 1.5 meters for fixed elements.

#### 5. Mosquito net

Several options are available to counter the issues posed by insects. It is possible to add a rail allowing a mosquito net to be inserted, or a folding canvas to be concealed, offering coverage of 80 cm in the vertical jamb.

29

Sliding





Sliding





# PI

VO

This system has been developed specifically to conceal highly precise mechanisms, using similar methods to those employed in watchmaking.

Available in a fixed or pivoting version, the width of the vertical profile is 18 mm.

The surface area of the pivoting leaf can be up to  $12 \text{ m}^2$ .





### TING



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Guillotine frames enable almost boundless heights to be reached, whilst retaining the same quality and aesthetic criteria as other products.

Perfectly balanced, the moveable panes (maximum 500 kg per pane) can be manipulated with just a few grams of thrust, either manually or using a motor.

They can operate in one of two ways:

• a system with two identical glass panes which counterbalance one another;

• a counterweight system on the side (integrated into the finishes) which opens up an infinite range of configurations.









The Turnable Corner system has been developed to optimise space by using a roller principle which completely frees up the glazed components.



This major architectural solution creates space along the surfaces and corners by enabling the glazing to be stored in a dedicated area. The surface area of the glass panels can be up to 6 m<sup>2</sup>, and they can weigh up to 250 kg.



#### Credits

Page 2 Vitrocsa Headquarters

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Pages 6, 7 Architect: Studio Internationale Photographer: Katherine Lu Partner: Vitrocsa Australia

Page 27 Architect: Pitsou Kedem Architects Photographer: Amit Geron Partner: Wintec Ltd

Pages 28-29 1. Partner: Sias 3. Architect: Pierre Studer Photographer: Patrice Schreyer *4.a* Architect: Fran Silvestre Arquitectos 4.b Partner: Glassline Industries

Pages 30-33 Architect: John Pawson Photographer: Lindman Photography

Page 35 Architect: Rémi Tessier Photographer: Didier Jordan

Pages 36-37 Architect: Pitsou Kedem Architects Photographer: Amit Geron Partner: Wintec Ltd

Page 39 Architect: dmvA Architecten Partner: Vorsselmans NV

Page 41 Architect: Paul + O architects Photographer: Fernando Guerra Partner: Vitrocsa Minimal UK

Pages 42-43 Architect: Pitsou Kedem Architects Photographer: Amit Geron Partner: Wintec Ltd

Page 45 Vitrocsa Headquarters

Pages 46-47 Architect: Nabil Gholam Architects Photographer: Patrice Schreyer Partner: Glassline Industries

Pages 55-95 Vitrocsa Headquarters

Translation and revision Star SA

Design Antonio Fazio

# **TECHNICALS** DATAS





Vitrocsa

range

18 m<sup>2</sup>, with scope for larger panes, depending on the supplier of the glass.

The excellent insulating properties of the profiles, in combination with the glass, enable current low energy consumption standards to be met.



Available in 32 or 44 mm double or triple glazed versions, the Vitrocsa TH+ range is for sliding window surfaces of up to 18 m<sup>2</sup>, with scope for larger panes, depending on the supplier

#### SPECIFICATIONS

#### THERMAL CROSS SECTION

#### RAIL + FRAMES

52

#### VERTICAL CONNECTION

22 mm

altitudes

Embedded and concealed in the floor, wall and ceiling Rails just 140 mm wide for a birail (mono: 64 mm + 12 Reinforced for very windy locations or installation at high mm seal) Saline treatment specially adapted for coastal projects

#### GLAZING

32 mm or 44 mm

Panel size up to 18  $m^2$  (6 x 3.21 m), with scope for larger panes, depending on the supplier of the glass, vertical or horizontal

#### CONFIGURATION

Standard sliding frame (up to 18 m<sup>2</sup>, or more) Sliding invisible frame (up to 18 m<sup>2</sup>, or more) Curved (sliding: minimum radius of 3 m; fixed: minimum diameter of 1.5 m) Pivoting (up to 12 m<sup>2</sup>) Guillotine (up to 500 kg per pane) Turnable Corner (up to 250 kg per pane, 6 m<sup>2</sup>) Fixed (up to 18 m<sup>2</sup>, or more) Opening angle Pocket Motorisation Mosquito net

#### **CLOSURE MECHANISM**

One-point closure button (029, 035, 055) Two-point closure button Three-point closure button Cylinder Range of options for electric closure Alarms





#### MAIN CROSS SECTIONS

54







#### TESTS

TH+ sliding-fixed	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 8A
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class B5
Repeated opening/closing	EN 1191 (test) EN 12400 (classification)	Class 3 (20,000 cycles)
Resistance to a vertical load	EN 14608 (test) EN 13115 (classification)	Class 3 (600 N)
Resistance to break-ins	EN 1628 to 1630 (test) EN 1630 (classification)	WK2/RC2 (resistance class 2)

TH+ sliding-fixed MINERGIE	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 4
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 9A
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class B3
Behaviour in different climates	EN 13420 (test)	There is no classification
Calculation of the Uw value and isotherms	EN ISO 10077-1, 2	Uw 0.97 W/(m²K)

TH+ invisible frame	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 7A
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C3

TH+ sliding-sliding	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air-borne noise insulation (measured in the laboratory) Glass: vPh 5/0,76/5 - 16 - vF5 total thickness: 31.8 mm	EN ISO 10140 (2010)	36 dB
TH+ guillotine	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 9A
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C2/B3/4A
TH+ pivoting	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 8A
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C3/B4
TH+ Turnable Corner	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 1 (150 Pa)
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 4A

H+ sliding-sliding	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
ir-borne noise insulation neasured in the laboratory) ilass: vPh 5/0,76/5 - 16 - vF5 otal thickness: 31.8 mm	EN ISO 10140 (2010)	36 dB	
H+ guillotine	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
ir permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3	
/ater permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 9A	
/ind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C2/B3/4A	
H+ pivoting	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
ir permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3	
/ater permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 8A	
/ind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C3/B4	
H+ Turnable Corner	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
ir permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 1 (150 Pa)	
/ater permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 4A	

TH+ sliding-sliding	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
Air-borne noise insulation (measured in the laboratory) Glass: vPh 5/0,76/5 - 16 - vF5 total thickness: 31.8 mm	EN ISO 10140 (2010)	36 dB	
TH+ guillotine	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3	
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 9A	
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C2/B3/4A	
TH+ pivoting	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3	
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 8A	
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C3/B4	
TH+ Turnable Corner	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 1 (150 Pa)	
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 4A	

H+ sliding-sliding	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
Air-borne noise insulation measured in the laboratory) Blass: vPh 5/0,76/5 - 16 - vF5 otal thickness: 31.8 mm	EN ISO 10140 (2010)	36 dB	
'H+ guillotine	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3	U
Vater permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 9A	
Vind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C2/B3/4A	
H+ pivoting	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3	
Vater permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 8A	
Vind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C3/B4	
H+ Turnable Corner	Standards (test and classification)	Classification	
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 1 (150 Pa)	
Vater permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 4A	



Vitrocsa

range

· SIDING . PNOTING . GUILOTINE . RUPPHPBHECOPHIE

The Vitrocsa 3001 range allows for sliding window surfaces of up to 6  $m^2$  with 26 mm double glazing.

The first Vitrocsa 3001 window was developed at the start of the 1990s. With the experience we now have, we can guarantee that this system presents no hidden defects.

The roller mechanism and sealing system work perfectly, provided that the window has been assembled in line with good industry practices.

#### SPECIFICATIONS

#### RAIL + FRAMES

Embedded and concealed in the floor, wall and ceiling mm seal) Saline treatment specially adapted for coastal projects

#### GLAZING

26 mm Panel size up to 6  $\ensuremath{m^2}$ 

#### CONFIGURATION

Standard sliding (up to 6 m<sup>2</sup>) Pivoting (up to 6  $m^2$ ) Guillotine (up to 6  $m^2$ ) Fixed (up to 9  $m^2$ ) Opening angle Pocket Mosquito net



#### VERTICAL CONNECTION

18.5 mm Rails just 99.5 mm wide for a birail (mono: 45 mm + 9.5 Reinforced for very windy locations or installation at high altitudes

#### 63

#### CLOSURE MECHANISM

One-point closure button (029, 035, 055) Cylinder Range of options for electric closure Alarms

#### THERMAL CROSS SECTION

MAIN CROSS SECTIONS









#### TESTS

3001 sliding-fixed	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 4
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 7A
Repeated opening/closing	EN 1191 (test) EN 12400 (classification)	Class 3 (20,000 cycles)
Resistance to a vertical load	EN 14608 (test) EN 13115 (classification)	Class 3 (600 N)
Resistance to break-ins	EN 1628 to 1630 (test) EN 1630 (classification)	WK2/RC2 (resistance class 2)

3001 range







Vitrocsa **SWIMMS** 

range

The profile assembly system enables a range of glazing thicknesses to be used: 10-12 mm or 16-20 mm. The Vitrocsa SWIMMS range is ideal for hot countries or internal partitions.

SIDING , PHOTHE , CONLOTHE , TOPHER CORNER

#### SPECIFICATIONS

#### MAIN CROSS SECTIONS

#### RAIL + FRAMES

#### VERTICAL CONNECTION

Reinforced for very windy locations or installation at high

17.2 mm

altitudes

Embedded and concealed in the floor, wall and ceiling
Rails just 64 mm wide for a birail (mono: 32 mm)
Saline treatment specially adapted for coastal projects

#### GLAZING

10 to 20 mm (single-glazing)

#### **CLOSURE MECHANISM**

Two-point closure button Cylinder Range of options for electric closure Switch, alarms

#### CONFIGURATION

Standard sliding Opening angle Pocket





SWIMMS sliding-fixed	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 3
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 7A
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class C3



SWIMMS range



Vitrocsa **V32** 

range

The V32 range has thermal reinforcement and a glass fibre profile. This range is designed for standard fixed or sliding openings.

. SIDING \_ RHOTHE \_ CONHOTHE \_ RORMER

SPECIFICATIONS

#### THERMAL CROSS SECTION

#### RAIL + FRAMES

GLAZING

32 mm

78

#### VERTICAL CONNECTION

Reinforced for very windy locations or installation at high

Embedded and concealed in the floor, wall and ceiling Thinner rails just 124 mm wide for a birail (mono: 56 mm + 12 mm seal) Saline treatment specially adapted for coastal projects Optimised heat retention with fibreglass towers

Panels up to 12  $m^2$  (4 x 3 m), vertical or horizontal

#### **CLOSURE MECHANISM**

23 mm

altitudes

Two-point closure button Cylinder Range of options for electric closure Alarms

#### CONFIGURATION

Standard sliding (up to 12 m<sup>2</sup>) Fixed (up to 12 m<sup>2</sup>) Opening angle Pocket

Following the development of the Vitrocsa V32 and V56 ranges, a Vitrocsa V44 range is currently being developed.





f\_= 0.630



Calculation of the U value according to EN ISO 10077-1 and 2 standards

#### MAIN CROSS SECTIONS

80







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# Vitrocsa V56

range

The Vitrocsa V56 range allows infinite glazing surfaces using 56 mm thick double or triple glazing. The V56 range is an evolution of our current sliding window systems.

The Vitrocsa V56 window has been developed to keep the same mechanical characteristics of the Vitrocsa systems which have been proving their worth for over 25 years.



#### SPECIFICATIONS

#### THERMAL CROSS SECTION

#### RAIL + FRAMES

#### VERTICAL CONNECTION

&Embedded and concealed in the floor, wall and ceilingSaline treatment specially adapted for coastal projects

Reinforced for very windy locations or installation at high altitudes

#### GLAZING

#### CLOSURE MECHANISM

22 mm

56 mm in double or triple glazing

Two-point closure button

#### CONFIGURATION

Standard sliding Pocket

Opening angle



U\_= 0.6 W/(m K)

θsi min\_s = 12.54 °C f\_= 0.751 φ<sub>user</sub> = 81% φ<sub>user</sub> = 62%

Uw calculation:	EN 10077
Thermal insulation value:	Uw 0.78 W/m²K
Insulating glass:	56 mm



#### MAIN CROSS SECTIONS

86





#### TESTS

V56 sliding-fixed	Standards (test and classification)	Classification
Air permeability	EN 1026 (test) EN 12207 (classification)	Class 4
Water permeability	EN 1027 (test) EN 12208 (classification)	Class 9A
Wind resistance	EN 12211 (test) EN 12210 (classification)	Class B5
Repeated opening/closing	EN 1191 (test) EN 12400 (classification)	Class 3 (20,000 cycles)
Resistance to a vertical load	EN 14608 (test) EN 13115 (classification)	Class 3 (600 N)







## **FINISHES**

With an anodised 25 micron natural or coloured aluminium alloy structure, the thermolacquered version is available in an infinite choice of colours.



#### DRAINAGE CHAMBER

#### TESTS

The frames drain vertically, with the rainwater being To clearly demonstrate the properties of the Vitrocsa collected in a stainless steel chamber. This chamber is equipped with drainage foam to protect against accredited laboratory (SWISS TESTING SERVICE NUMBER the pressure of the wind. It also houses PVC support STS 317). components which distribute the loads (weight of the glazing) across the structure.

window, we have conducted standardised tests in an



#### MOTORISATION

In accordance with our philosophy, we developed motorisation system for all the TH+ guillotine and sliding systems which allows integration into the architectur design with minimum interference, with a simplified an very quiet opening.

The motorisation system is fully hidden in the top part our Vitrocsa frame and only requires a height of 12 cm The maximum driving force is 180 N for a maximum weig of 1,200 kg per motor. The maximum motion speed is 1 mm/s-1 and slows when a second leaf is driven. It has automatic electrical closure which is compatible with home automation opening systems: electronic lock, put button, badge reader, etc. Our system is undergoin constant development, and new options will be availab soon.

To ensure complete safety, the system stops as soon as an obstacle is detected. The motorisation system is also available for the curved and guillotine solutions.

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#### SAFETY

а	It is essential for us to meet the requirements and
ng	expectations of our clients by offering them the highest
ral	level of safety. Our product meets the highest standards
nd	such as RC2. Various additional components are available
	to meet other safety requirements:
of	Alarm directly integrated into our system
	Control of the closed leaf position
ght	Glass breakage detector
67	Special burglary-resistant glass
an	
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Finishes





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