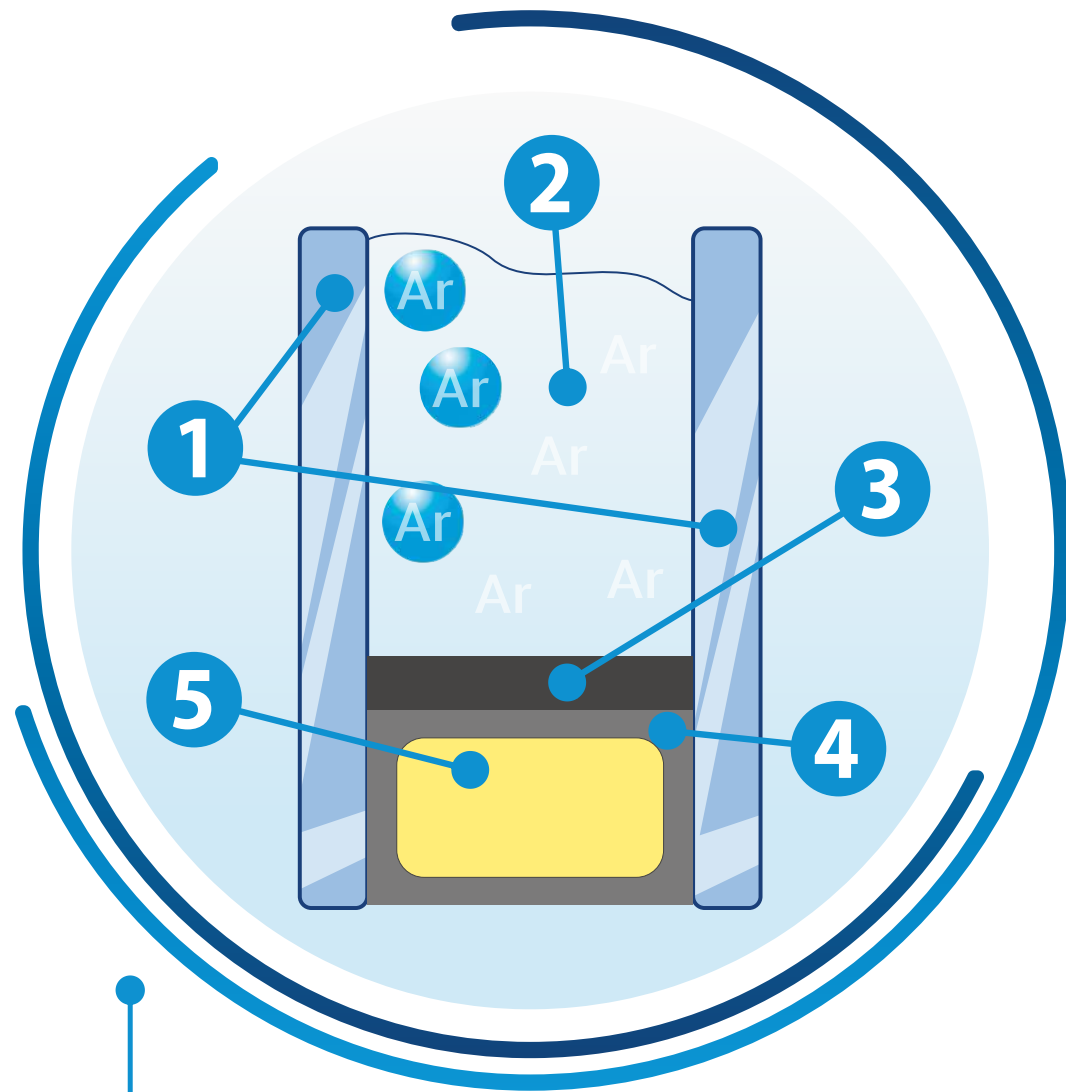


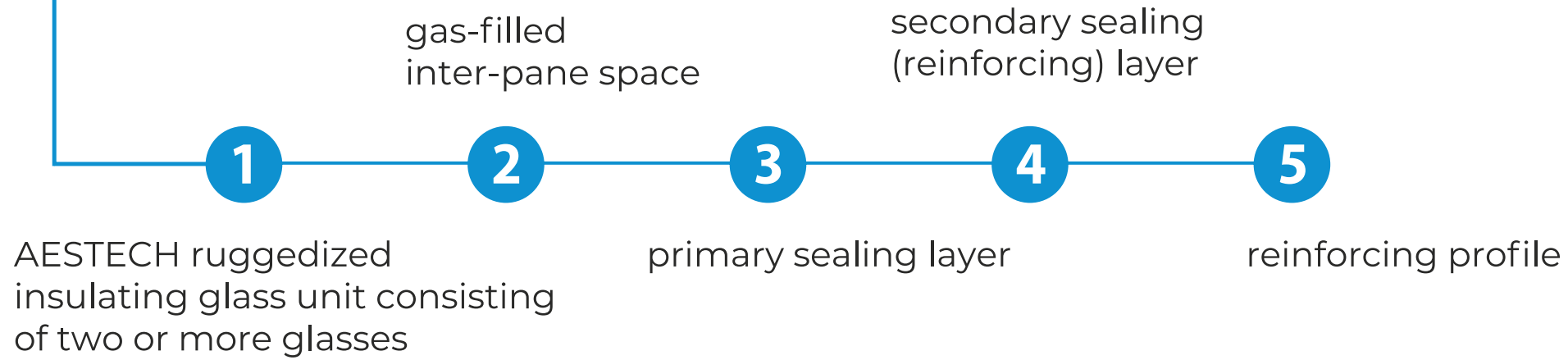


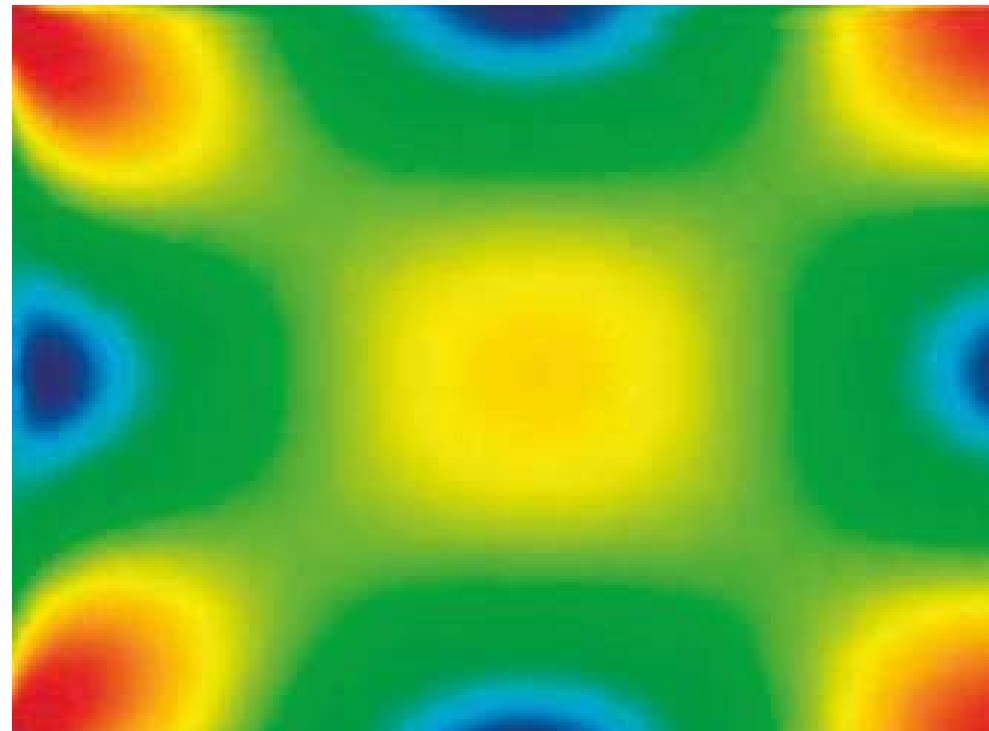
AESTECH RUGGEDIZED INSULATING GLASS UNITS



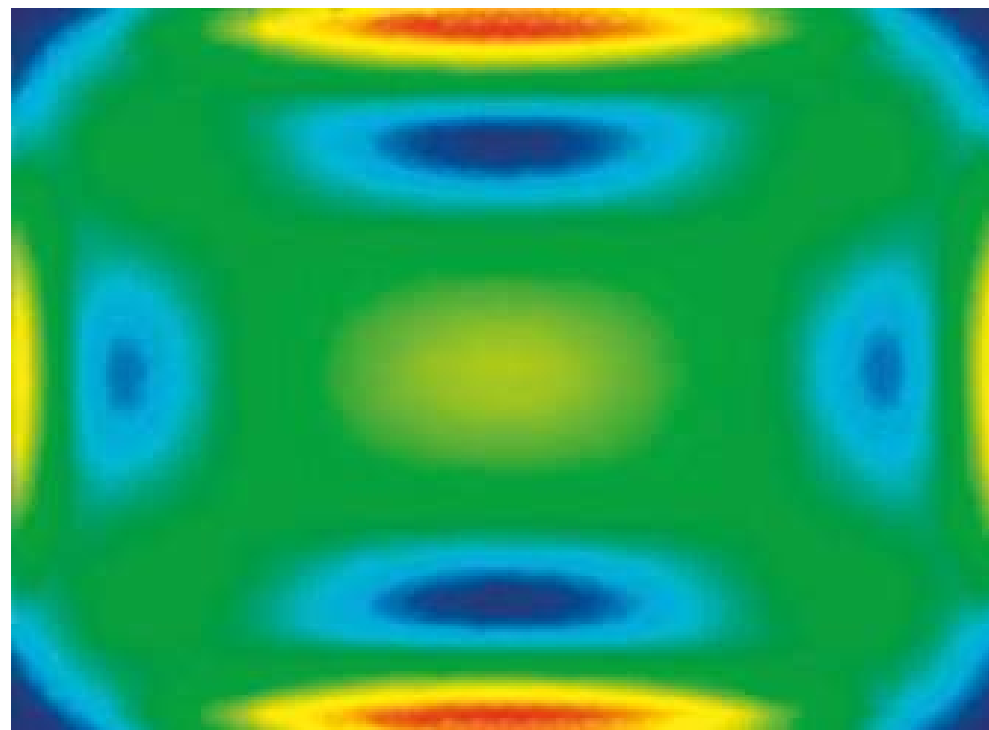


AESTECH RUGGEDIZED INSULATING GLASS UNITS





load distribution in a typical insulating glass unit



load distribution in Aestech ruggedized insulating glass units

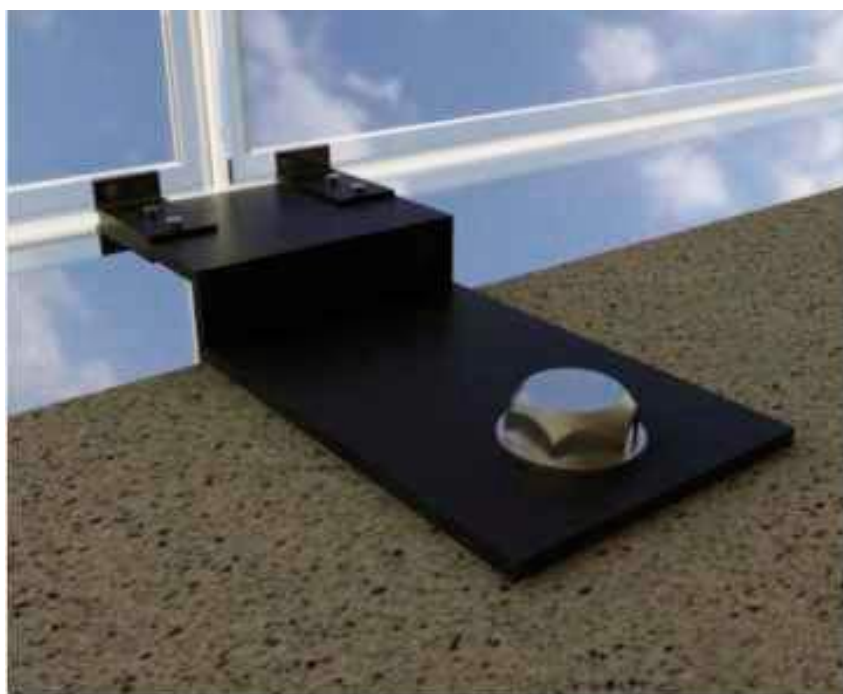
KEY ADVANTAGES

- ✓ large size in façade structures – up to 19.2 sq.m., in dome structures – up to 4.0 sq.m.
- ✓ low level of optical distortion.
- ✓ preservation of inert gases in the insulating glass units' inter-pane space in the course of operation.
- ✓ edge zones are the most loaded (in standard insulating glass units, the most loaded zones are the corner ones).

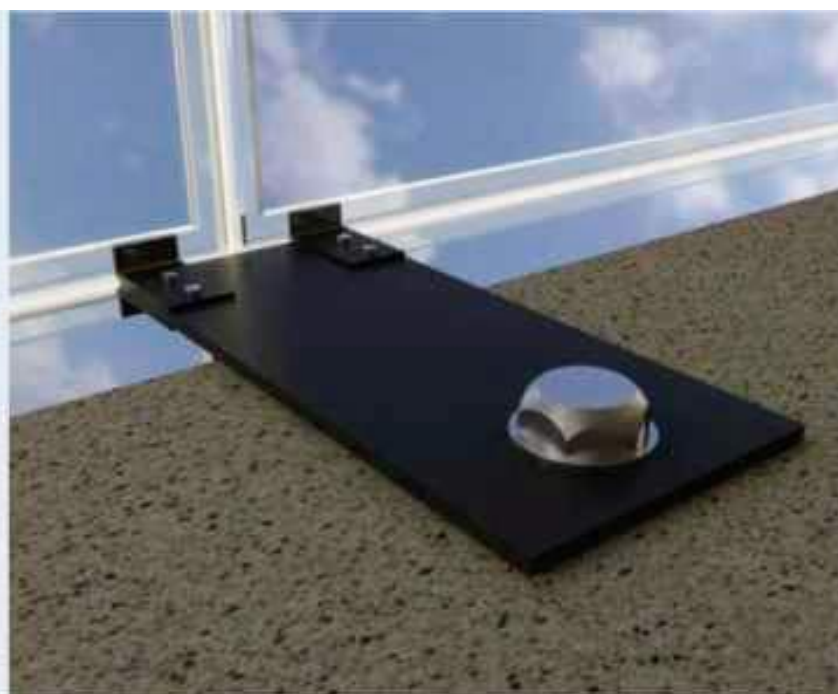
EXTERNAL FRAMELESS FACADE GLAZING STRUCTURES

The L-shaped brackets are inserted into the reinforcing sealing contours of the reinforced insulating glass units with their short sides, and attached to the holding brackets mounted to the floor panels with their long sides.

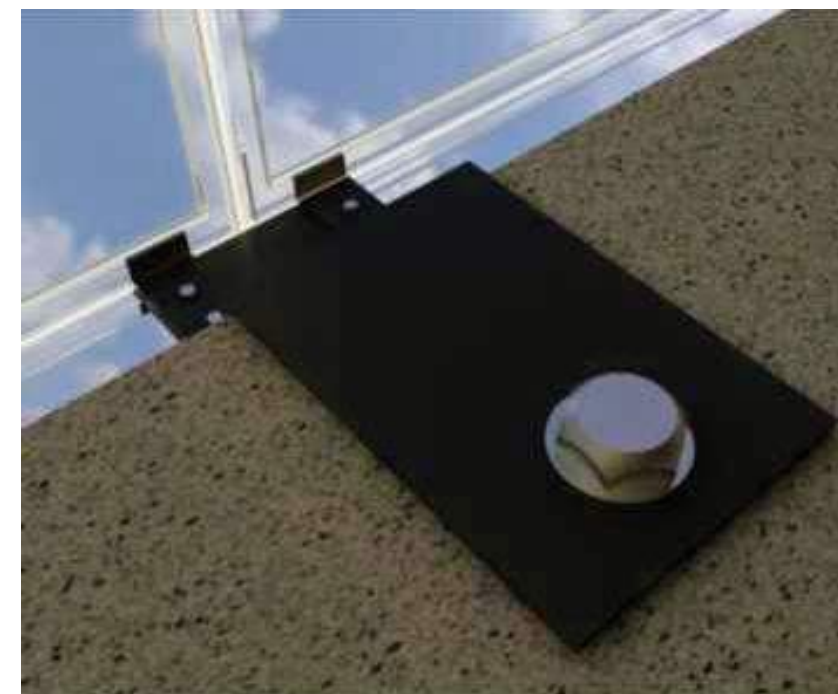
EXTERNAL MOUNTING OPTIONS



above the floor



at the floor level

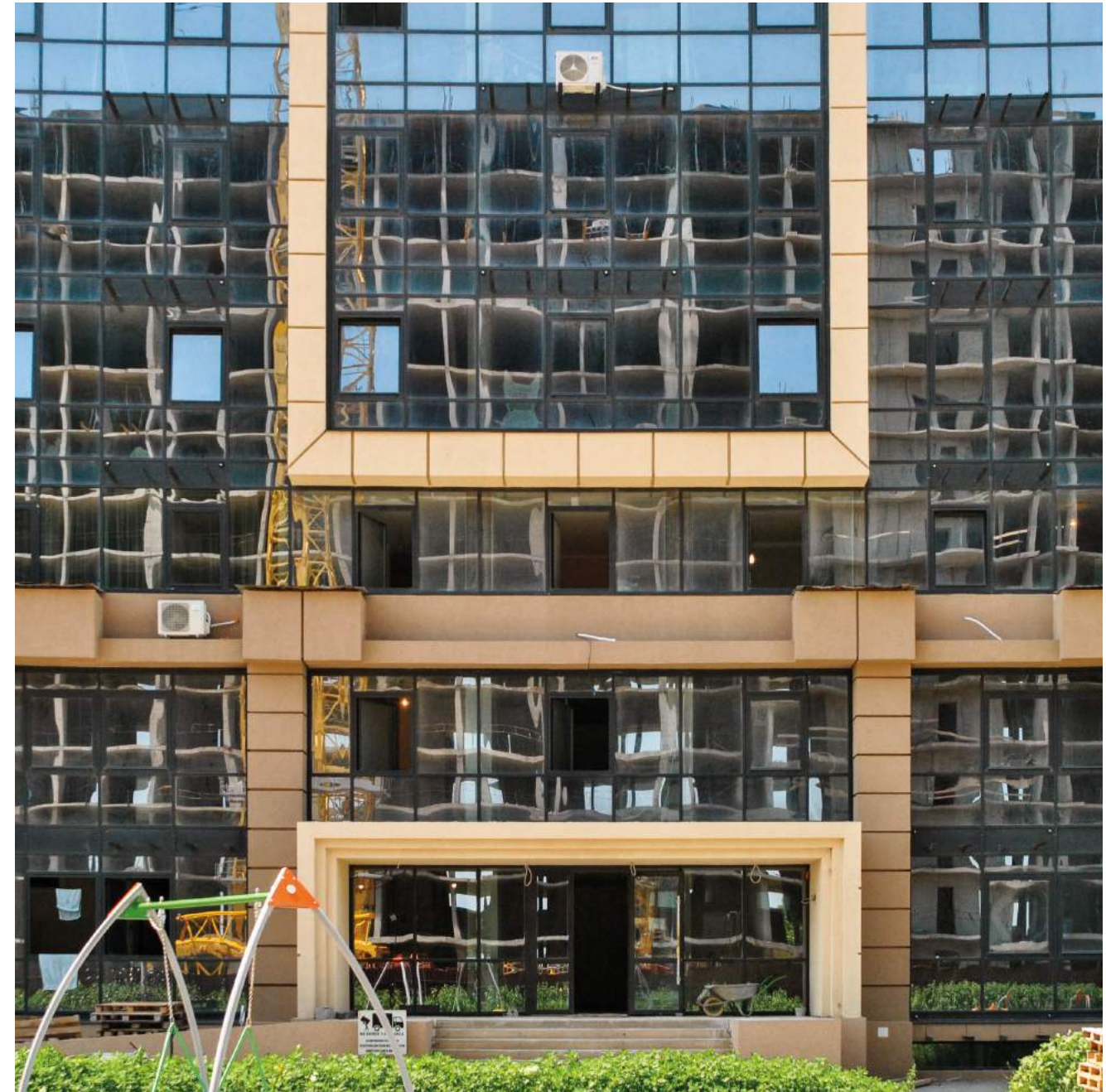


in the middle of the floor

EXAMPLES OF OPTICAL DISTORTION



Aestech ruggedized insulating glass units



standard insulating glass units

CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-STOREY BUILDINGS

When resisting wind loads, a conventional insulating glass unit operates as a system of 2 parallel panes with a relatively soft spacer, which has limited ability to transfer the load from the outer pane to the inner one.

If a strong and relatively rigid spacer with high adhesion to the glass is used, which limits the linear movement of the panes relative to each other, the insulating glass unit turns into a flat tube in which the load on the outer pane can be transferred to the inner pane to a large extent, i.e. the insulating glass unit turns into a glass block.

The increased resistance of such insulating glass units to argon leakage due to the high density between the glass pane and the spacer is also worth noting.

Aestech ruggedized insulating glass units enable the implementation of modern architectural solutions with high energy efficiency of façade systems. A mullion-less (transom) system that allows for a continuous row of insulating glass units can serve as an example of such a system. Thus, a single opening of continuous glazing with a height of 2.8 to 6.0 m is visually formed in buildings of 100 m and above.





BENEFITS

- ✓ 20-25% warmer due to the absence of metal in the structure.
- ✓ better noise insulation due to the absence of continuous aluminum profiles between floors.
- ✓ possibility to carry out work if there is at least one floor.
- ✓ minimum optical distortion.
- ✓ no condensation in the elements of the façade system.
(There are no hidden profiles in the system, and therefore no condensation that needs to be drained).
- ✓ reduced work completion time.
- ✓ minimum budget at the start of the work.
- ✓ the façade looks aesthetically pleasing, lighter and more attractive.
- ✓ the absence of metal in the facade and the use of thinner glass reduces the overall weight of the façade and, consequently, the load on the building.
- ✓ insulating glass units can act as a supporting structure for further elements.

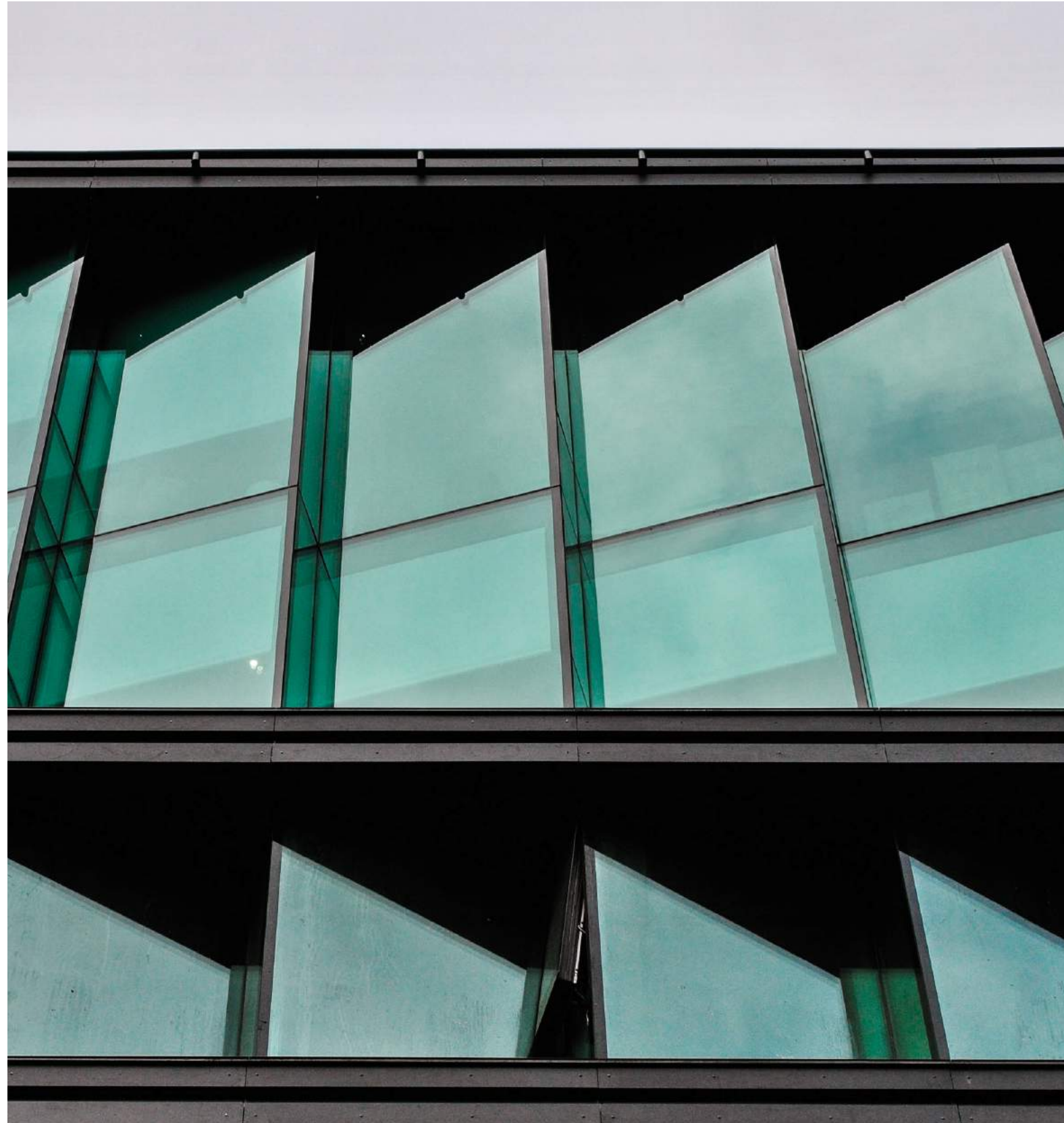
COMPARISON OF MULLION-TRANSOM STRUCTURES AND A TRANSOM (MULLION-LESS) SYSTEM



mullion-transom structure (standard)



transom (mullion-less) structure



PARITET, together with its partners, developers and designers of the unique mullion-less glazing system technology (Aestech), produces Aestech ruggedized insulating glass units, improves the innovative system and implements it on the most complex and impressive projects.





Business Center "UNIT CITY"

Kyiv, Ukraine





Lebedivka, Ukraine



Private House



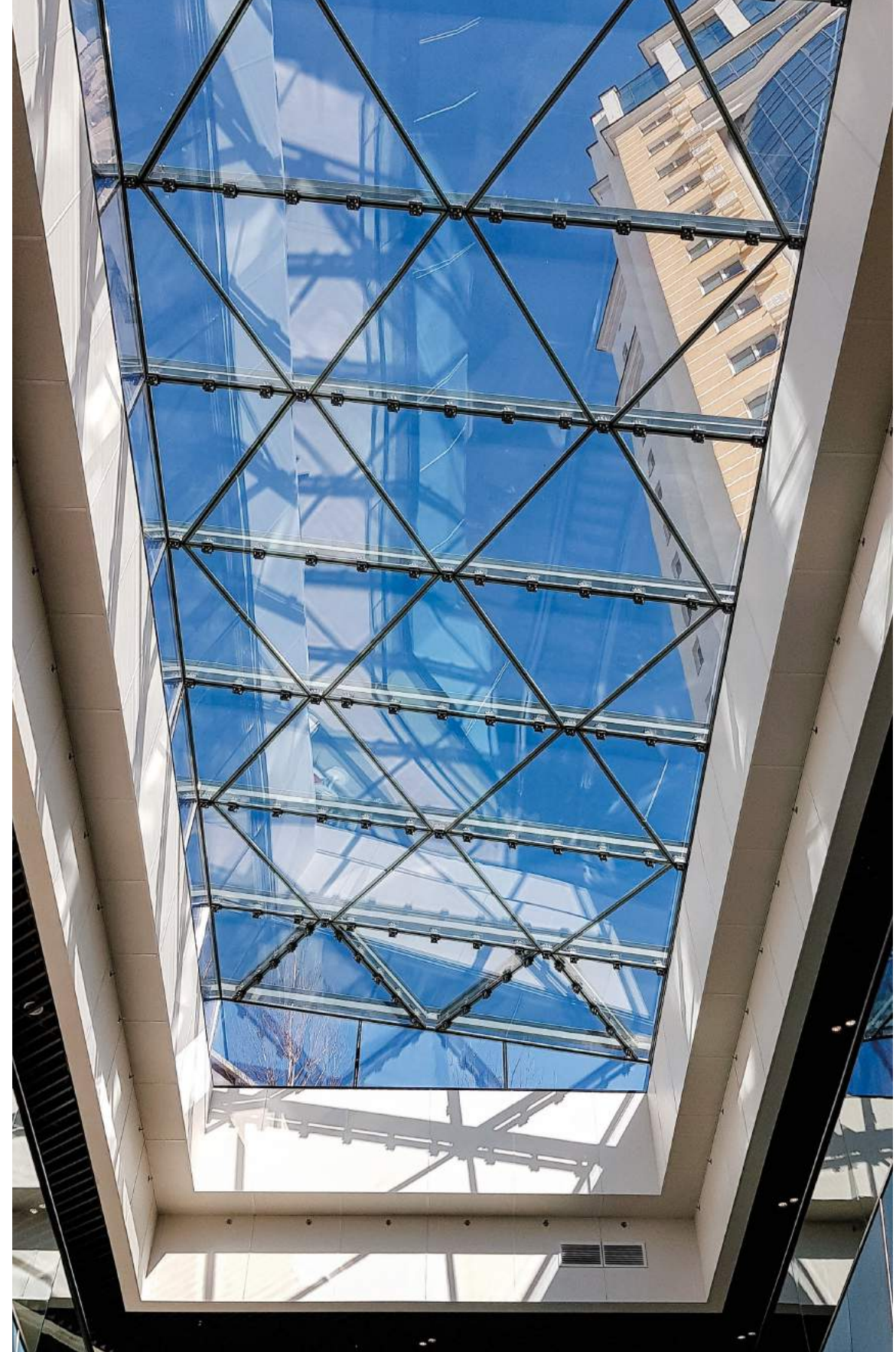
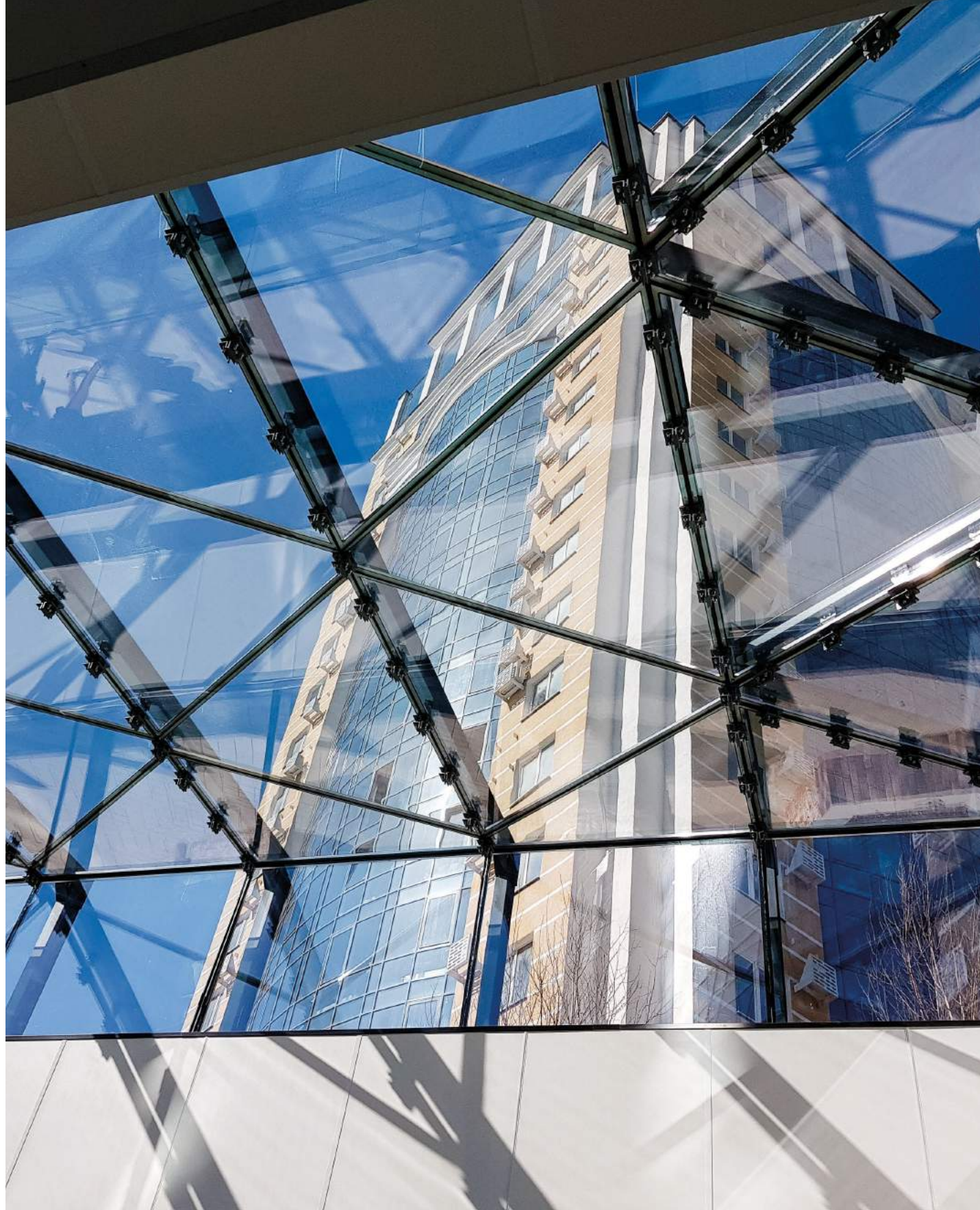
Odesa, Ukraine



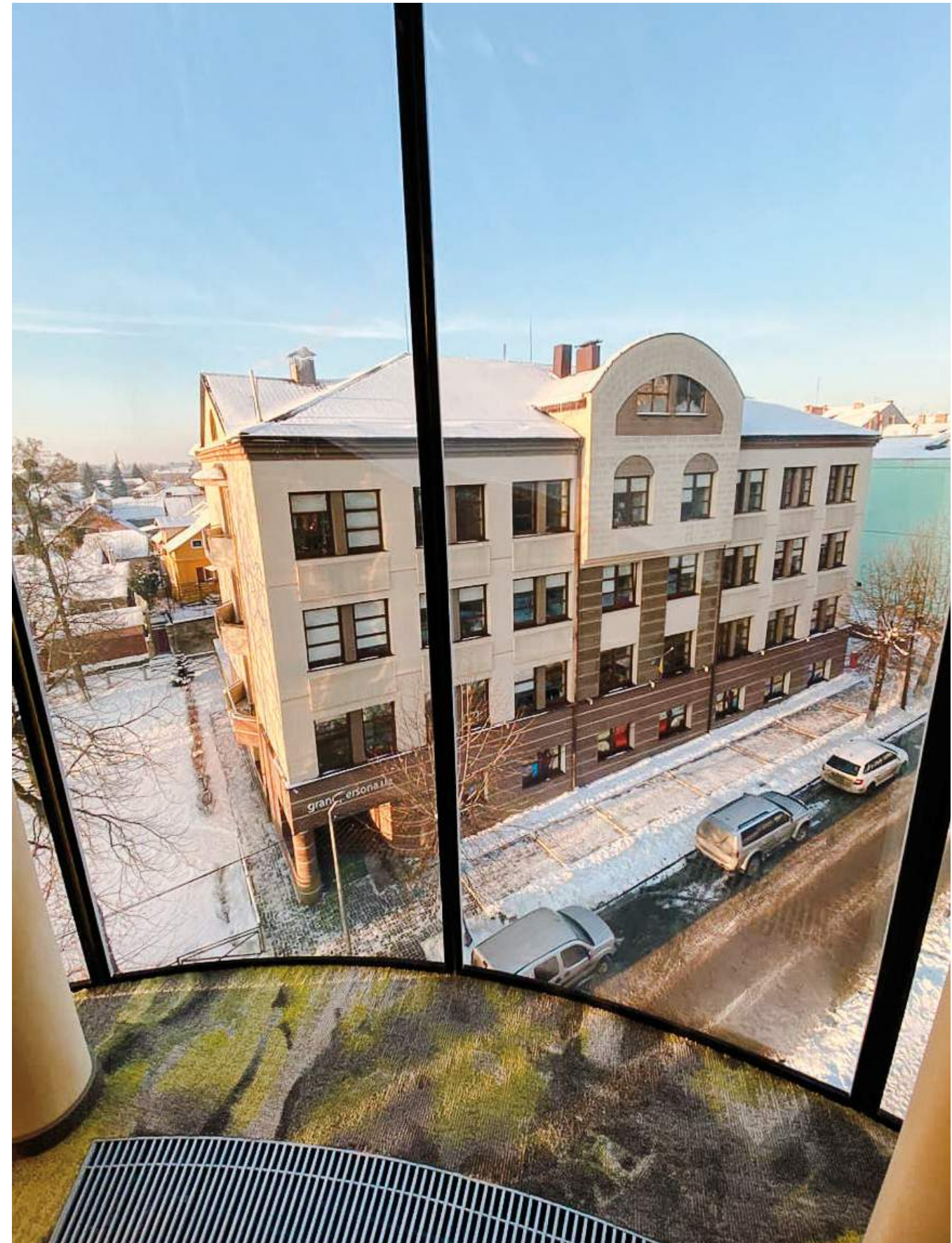
Private House



Projects of our partner –
Aestech









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