

委托检验合同



编号 (检验单位填写):

GFM110907

委托单位填写	委托单位 (签章)	YINTEC GUANGYA CURTAIN WALL & WINDOW DOOR SYSTEM ENGINEERING CO.,LTD					
	生产单位	YINTEC GUANGYA CURTAIN WALL & WINDOW DOOR SYSTEM ENGINEERING CO.,LTD					
	工程名称 (适用时)	—					
	委托单位地址	广东省佛山市南海区官窑镇马鞍岗工业区			邮政编码	528237	
	委托经办人 (签名)	王宗泽		联系电话/传真	0757-81192860/0757-81192862		
	样品名称	AHM85 铝合金悬窗		规格型号	2400mm*2180mm		
	样品生产日期	2011 月 6 月 1 日	样品数量	1 樘	商标	—	
	检验依据	AS 2047-1999					
	检验项目	结构挠度、空气渗透测试、操作力初步/常数测试、渗水试验、极限强度测试					
样品来源	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 送样	检验后样品 处理方式	<input type="checkbox"/> 自取	报告领取 方式	<input type="checkbox"/> 自取		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 抽样		<input type="checkbox"/> 邮寄		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 邮寄		
检验单位填写	检验单位 (签章)	<input type="checkbox"/> 国家建筑材料工业建筑五金水暖产品质量监督检验测试中心 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 北京市建筑五金水暖产品质量监督检验站					
	样品状态	完好	委托日期	2011. 9. 28			
	经办人 (签名)	吴琳	检验费用 (人民币)	1670.00			
	备注	接					
1. 检验单位自接到样品及相关资料齐全后 15 个工作日内完成检验, 并出具检验报告; 按照相关检测标准, 检验周期超过 15 个工作日的检测除外。 2. 委托单位填写信息由委托单位确认其真实性。委托单位填写信息如有变动, 请电话通知检验单位, 申请更改本合同。 3. 委托单位要求取走检验后样品时, 如果在收到检验报告后一个月内不取回, 同时不说明情况的, 检验后样品由检验单位统一处理。							

检验单位地址: 北京市丰台区永定门外大红门西路 4 号 100068 电话: 010-67235600

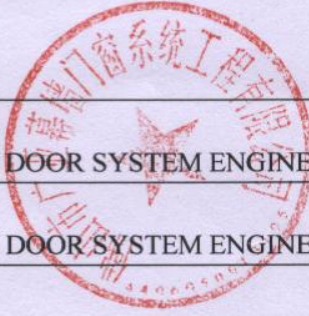
传真: 010-87815976

北京市石景山区金顶北路 69 号 100041 电话: 010-88751629 88751631

传真: 010-88751629

E-mail: zhiliang1612@sohu.com 网址: www.wjzj.org.cn

委托检验合同

编号(检验单位填写): *GFDM1109008*

委托单位填写	委托单位(签章)	YINTEC GUANGYA CURTAIN WALL & WINDOW DOOR SYSTEM ENGINEERING CO.,LTD					
	生产单位	YINTEC GUANGYA CURTAIN WALL & WINDOW DOOR SYSTEM ENGINEERING CO.,LTD					
	工程名称(适用时)	—					
	委托单位地址	广东省佛山市南海区官窑镇马鞍岗工业区			邮政编码	528237	
	委托经办人(签名)	王宗泽		联系电话/传真	0757-81192860/0757-81192862		
	样品名称	AHM85 铝合金推拉门		规格型号	2028mm*2120mm		
	样品生产日期	2011 月 6 月 1 日	样品数量	1 樘	商标	—	
	检验依据	AS 2047-1999					
	检验项目	结构饶度、空气渗透测试、操作力初步/常数测试、渗水试验、极限强度测试					
样品来源	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 送样 <input type="checkbox"/> 抽样	检验后样品 处理方式	<input type="checkbox"/> 自取 <input type="checkbox"/> 邮寄 <input type="checkbox"/> 废弃	报告领取 方式	<input type="checkbox"/> 自取 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 邮寄		
检验单位填写	检验单位(签章)	<input type="checkbox"/> 国家建筑材料工业建筑五金水暖产品质量监督检验测试中心 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 北京市建筑五金水暖产品质量监督检验站					
	样品状态	<i>完好</i>		委托日期	2011.9.28		
	经办人(签名)	<i>吴琳</i>		检验费用(人民币)	16790.1		
	备注						
<p>1. 检验单位自接到样品及相关资料齐全后 15 个工作日内完成检验, 并出具检验报告; 按照相关检测标准, 检验周期超过 15 个工作日的检测除外。</p> <p>2. 委托单位填写信息由委托单位确认其真实性。委托单位填写信息如有变动, 请电话通知检验单位, 申请更改本合同。</p> <p>3. 委托单位要求取走检验后样品时, 如果在收到检验报告后一个月内不取回, 同时不说明情况的, 检验后样品由检验单位统一处理。</p>							

检验单位地址: 北京市丰台区永定门外大红门西路 4 号 100068 电话: 010-67235600

传真: 010-87815976

北京市石景山区金顶北路 69 号 100041 电话: 010-88751629 88751631

传真: 010-88751629

E-mail: zhiliang1612@sohu.com 网址: www.wjzj.org.cn



Report No. GTDM1109007

Tests to Parts of

AS 2047-1999 Windows in buildings- Selection

and installation And AS 4420.0-6-1996

Windows-Methods of test

Awning aluminum window AHM85

Client: Yintec

Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD

October 18, 2011

**National Building Material Industry Hardware And Plumbing
Equipment Quality Supervision And Test Center**

Dahongmen 4 West Road, Fengtai District, Beijing

No. GTDM1109007

THIS REPORT MAY ONLY BE REPRODUCED IN FULL

THE EVALUATION TO AS 2047-1999 WINDOWS IN BUILDINGS-SELECTION AND INSTALLATION AND AS 4420.0-6-1996 WINDOWS-METHODS OF TEST.

REPORT No. GTDM1109007

Client:

Yintec

Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD

AD. Nanhai District of Foshan City, Guangdong Province, Ma Gang Industrial Zone, Guan Yaozhen

SPECIMEN:

Awning aluminum window AHM85 manufactured by (Yintec) Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD

NOTE: The HPT accepts no responsibility for selection of specimens. The results in this report apply to the specimen tested and may be not applicable to other specimens of the same product.

TESTS:

Specimen was selected for testing by client and evaluation in accordance with AS2047-1999 *Windows in buildings - Selection and installation* And AS4420.0-6-1996 *Windows - Methods of test.*

RESULTS:

The results for compliance with the specification are shown in the following pages under the relevant clause numbers.



CNAS L1449

China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment, accredits this Laboratory. The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with its scope of accreditation Accreditation No.L1449

Compile:

Creamyanting

Verification:

Shihong

Approval:

mei

NATIONAL BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRY HARDWARE AND PLUMBING
EQUIPMENT QUALITY SUPERVISION AND TEST CENTER
TEST REPORT OF WINDOOR PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

Client	Yintec Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD		Test Category	Commissioning test
Manufacturer	Yintec Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD		Sample Arrived Date	September 28, 2011
Type / Model	Awning aluminum window AHM85		Sample State	Undamaged
Size	2400×2180×85 (mm)		Test Date	October 13, 2011
Tests	Five Items in total: Deflection, Operating force, Air Tightness, Water Tightness And Breaking Strength Test		Test Equipment	Physical properties test equipment of doors and windows 3YS-301-1
Reference Documents	<i>AS2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation</i> <i>AS4420.0-6—1996 Windows—Methods of test</i>			
Windows or Doors area	Width:2.40 (m) ×height: 2.18 (m) = 5.23 m ²			
Glass Varieties	Flat Glass	Sealant Type	Wet	
Glass Inlaid Materials	Silicon	Seal between sections	Rubber	
The Maximum Size of Glass	Width: 1120 mm Length: 2030 mm Thickness: 6 (mm)			
Test Conclusions	According to AS 2047-1999, the sample is grade N4 (grade N4 of deflection, grade N4 of water tightness, grade N4 of breaking strength). The operating performance meets the requirements and The air tightness is air-conditioning grade.			
Remarks	window material: Aluminum			

Test results							
No.	Test items	Standard Description		Test results		Individual Decision	Test Report Page
1	Deflection	In the application of the actual wind pressure, the maximum ratio of span and deflection is not more than 1/250 (Classification values see appendix 1)		Positive Pressure	1500 Pa: 1/256	N4	4~5
				Negative Pressure	-1500 Pa: 1/252	N4	4~5
2	Operating Force (N)	Initial Operating Force: ≤ 180		62	Pass	6	
		Sustained Operating Force: ≤ 110		14	Pass	6	
3	Air Tightness (L/m ² ·s)	Air Conditioning Class (Positive Pressure, Negative Pressure)	75Pa: ≤ 1.0	Positive Pressure <0.1 Negative Pressure 0.1	Pass	7	
			150Pa: ≤ 1.0	Positive Pressure <0.1 Negative Pressure 0.2	Pass	7	
		Non-air-conditioning Class (Positive Pressure)	75Pa: ≤ 5.0	—	—	—	
			150Pa: ≤ 8.0	—	—	—	
Shutter Class (Positive Pressure)	75Pa: ≤ 20.0	—	—	—			
4	Water Tightness (Pa)	See Appendix 1		200	N4	8	
5	Breaking Strength(Pa)	See Appendix 1		Positive Pressure	2300	N4	9
				Negative Pressure	-2300	N4	9

SECTION 2 MATERIALS**Method 1, Deflection test****Reference:***AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation**AS 4420.2—1996 Windows—Methods of test***Method 2: Deflection test**

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.2-1996*, the specimen should be installed behind the testing chamber, and the displacement sensor should be installed in accordance with Figure 1. Making it preloaded first, and then increasing (or decreasing) the pressure gradually, until it is up to $\pm 3000\text{Pa}$, or until the deflection is up to $L/250$, or until the windows is eventually damaged.

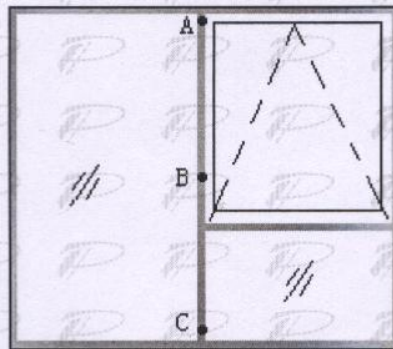


Figure 1 the installation position of displacement sensor (inside view)

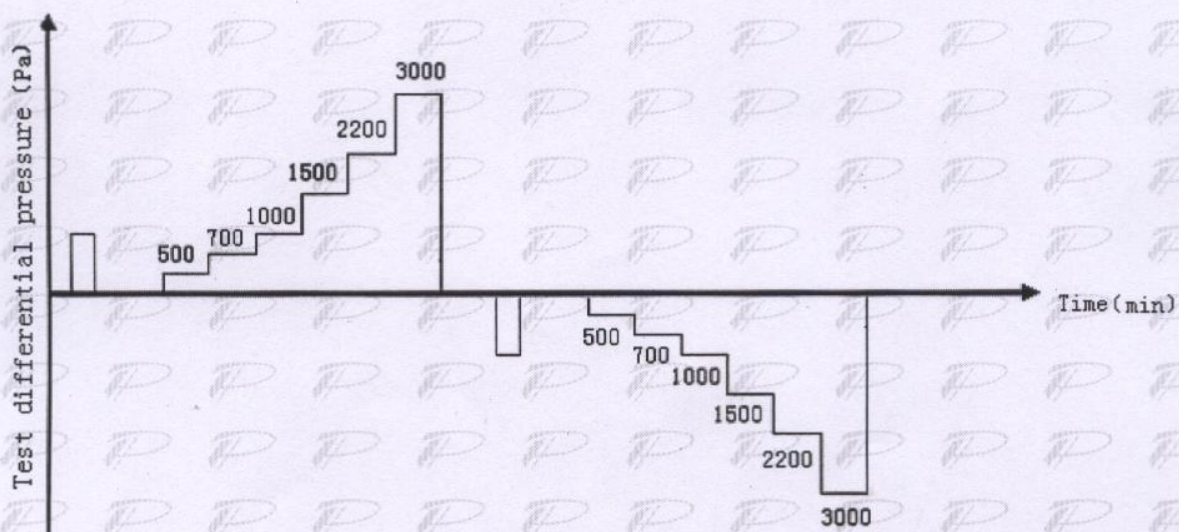


Figure 2 the increasing pressure sequence of deflection test

No. GTDM1109007

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Deflection Test Results:

The length of the deformation bar: L=2060mm

Pressure(Pa)		Deformation amount of the measuring point(mm)			Deflection (mm)	The ratio between span and deflection
		A	B	C	B-(A+C)/2	L/[B-(A+C)/2]
Positive Pressure	500	0.56	2.96	0.62	2.37	869.19
	700	0.90	4.33	0.97	3.39	607.66
	1000	1.54	6.83	1.50	5.31	387.94
	1500	2.46	10.48	2.38	8.06	255.58
	2200	3.83	16.54	3.77	12.74	161.69
	3000	—	—	—	—	—
Negative Pressure	500	0.54	3.09	0.53	2.55	871.25
	700	0.89	4.55	0.89	3.66	562.84
	1000	1.40	7.20	1.42	5.79	355.78
	1500	2.35	10.49	2.25	8.19	251.52
	2200	3.49	16.49	3.43	13.03	158.09
	3000	—	—	—	—	—

Method 2. Operating force test**Reference:***AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation**AS 4420.3—1996 Windows—Methods of test***Method 3: Operating force test**

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.3-1996*, the specimen should be put into the test chamber. The window lock should be released without opening the window. A static force should be exerted without impact on the handle or control device in the opening direction and it is measured by dynamometer, which is initial operating force. Another force to keep the window moving is sustaining force. The operating force test should see Figure3

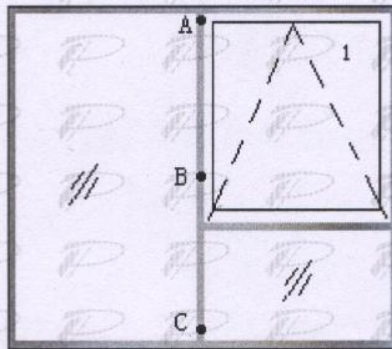


Figure 3 the force application figure of operating force test (inside view)

Operating force test results:

No.	Sash area(m ²)	Operating Force(N)	
		Initial operating force	Sustaining operating force
1	1.67	62	14
	Max	62	14

Method 3, Air infiltration test

Reference:

AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation

AS 4420.4—1996 Windows—Methods of test

Method 4: Air infiltration test

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.4-1996*, the specimen should be put into the test chamber, increasing (decreasing) the pressure gradually in accordance with Figure 4. The air infiltration capacity at every differential pressure should be measured and carried out a regression calculation. The air infiltration capacities under pressure 75 Pa and 150 Pa are obtained, which are divided by the window area to get the air infiltration capacities per unit area under all differential pressure.

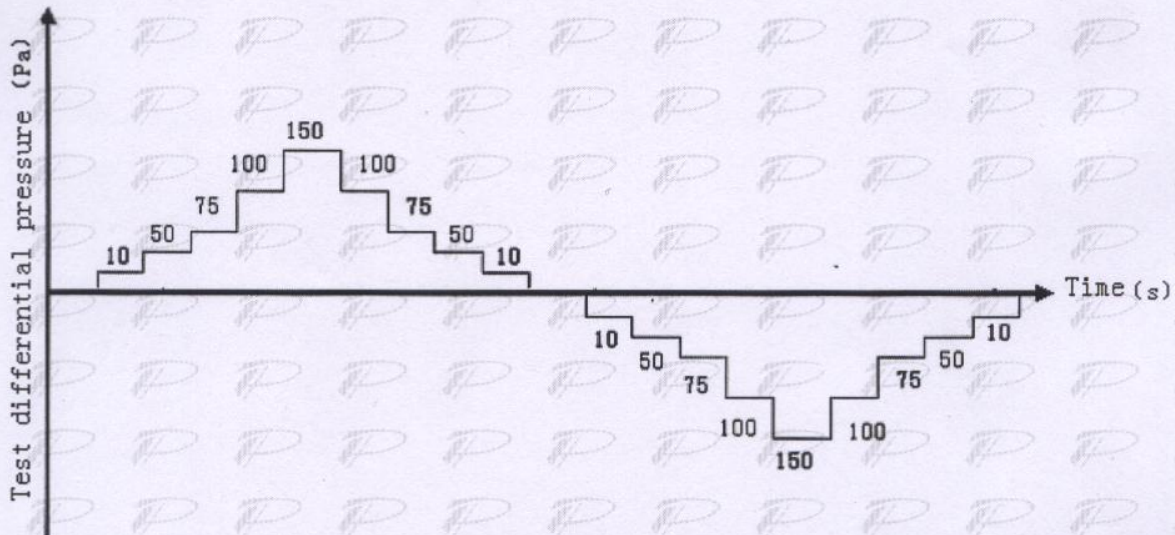


Figure 4 the increasing pressure sequence of air tightness test

Air tightness test results

			75Pa	150Pa
Air infiltration capacities per unit area under all differential pressure	Positive pressure	$L/(m^2 \cdot s)$	<0.1	<0.1
	Negative pressure	$L/(m^2 \cdot s)$	0.07	0.19

Method 4, Water penetration resistance test

Reference:

AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation

AS 4420.5—1996 Windows—Methods of test

Method 5: Water penetration resistance test

Test procedure: According to AS 4420.5-1996, the specimen should be put into the test chamber. Spray water on the chamber's surface, and the working water jet capacity is maintained about 0.05L/m²·s. Firstly, spraying water for 5 minutes of zero differential pressure, and then spray water e for 15 minutes when the test pressure application until a serious leakage on the inner surface.

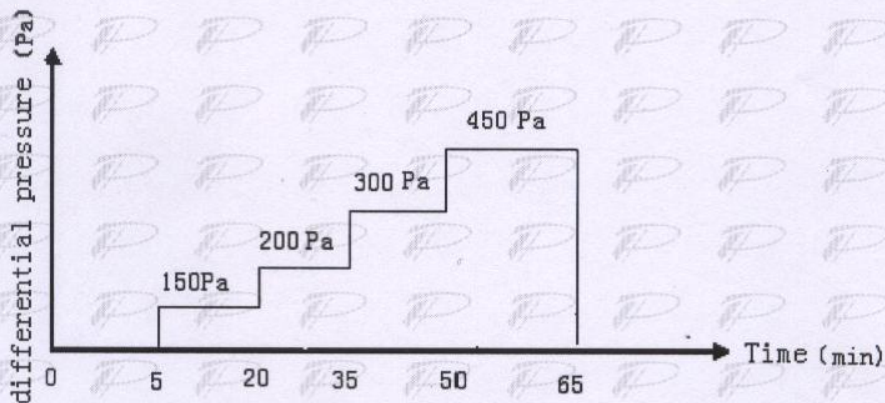
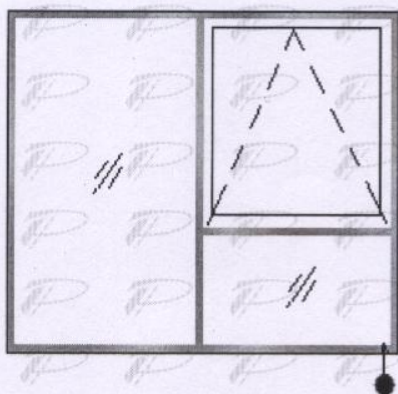


Figure 5 the increasing pressure sequence of water tightness test

Water tightness test results		
Test differential pressure(Pa)	200	300
Leakage	No leakage	Water overflows the window interface.



● — Water overflows the window interface.

Figure 6 Leakage location

Method 5, Ultimate strength test**Reference:***AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation**AS 4420.6—1996 Windows—Methods of test***Method 6: Ultimate strength test**

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.6-1996*, the specimen should be put into the test chamber. First a preload is used and then the pressure is increased (decreased) gradually and keep various pressure for 10s until the window is damaged or seriously *deformed*.

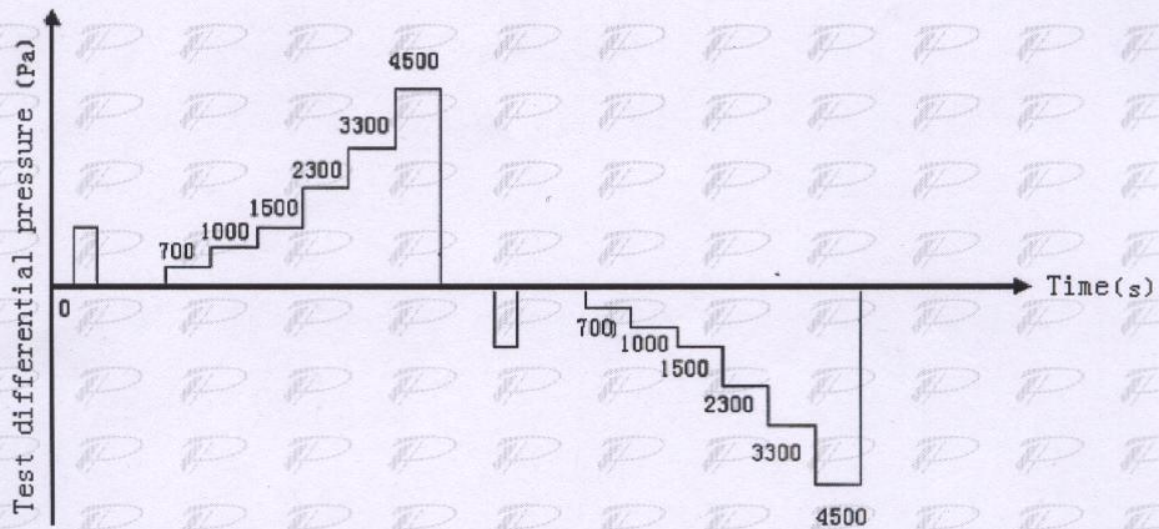


Figure 7 the increasing pressure sequence of breaking strength test

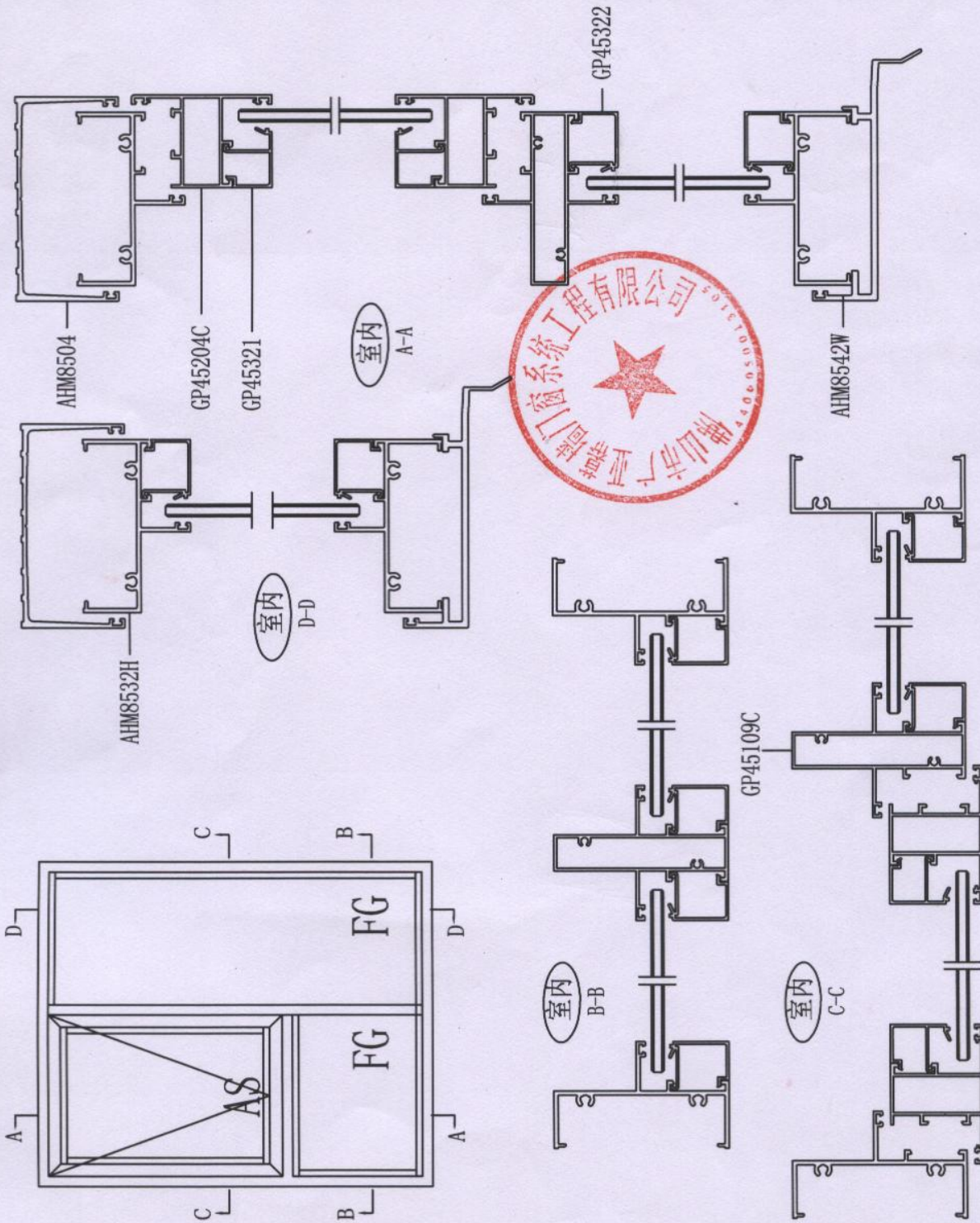
Breaking strength test results:

Breaking strength test results

	Pressure	Sample
Positive pressure	2300 Pa	No damage
Negative pressure	-2300 Pa	No damage

6. Appendix 1:**Windows classification index**

Windows class	Applied designed wind pressure(Pa)	Water tightness test differential pressure(Pa)	Breaking strength test differential pressure(Pa)
N1	500	150	700
N2	700	150	1000
N3	1000	150	1500
N4	1500	200	2300
N5	2200	300	3300
N6	3000	450	4500



规格: 2400mm*2180mm (宽*高)
 高度含上下包边

NO.	DATE	AMENDMENT
1	2011/7/21	

CUSTOMER:	HAMILTON MARINO
PROJECT:	YINTEC
DRAWING TITLE:	Awning window





Report No. GTDM1109008

Tests to Parts of

***AS 2047-1999 Windows in buildings- Selection
and installation And AS 4420.0-6-1996***

Windows-Methods of test

Sliding aluminum Door AHM85

Client: Yintec

Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD

October 18, 2011

**National Building Material Industry Hardware And Plumbing
Equipment Quality Supervision And Test Center**

Dahongmen 4 West Road, Fengtai District, Beijing

No. GTDM1109008

THIS REPORT MAY ONLY BE REPRODUCED IN FULL

THE EVALUATION TO AS 2047-1999 WINDOWS IN BUILDINGS-SELECTION AND INSTALLATION AND AS 4420.0-6-1996 WINDOWS-METHODS OF TEST.

REPORT No. GTDM1109008

Client:

Yintec

Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD

AD. Nanhai District of Foshan City, Guangdong Province, Ma Gang Industrial Zone, Guan Yaozhen

SPECIMEN:

Sliding aluminum Door AHM85 manufactured by (Yintec) Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD

NOTE: The HPT accepts no responsibility for selection of specimens. The results in this report apply to the specimen tested and may be not applicable to other specimens of the same product.

TESTS:

Specimen was selected for testing by client and evaluation in accordance with AS2047-1999 *Windows in buildings - Selection and installation* And AS4420.0-6-1996 *Windows - Methods of test.*

RESULTS:

The results for compliance with the specification are shown in the following pages under the relevant clause numbers.



CNAS L1449

China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment, accredits this Laboratory. The tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with its scope of accreditation Accreditation No.L1449

Compile: *Qianyanling*

Verification: *Shihong*

Approval: *mei*

NATIONAL BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRY HARDWARE AND PLUMBING
EQUIPMENT QUALITY SUPERVISION AND TEST CENTER
TEST REPORT OF WINDOOR PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

Client	Yintec Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD		Test Category	Commissioning test
Manufacturer	Yintec Guangya Curtain Wall & Window Door System Engineering CO.,LTD		Sample Arrived Date	September 28, 2011
Type / Model	Sliding aluminum Door AHM85		Sample State	Undamaged
Size	2028×2120×85 (mm)		Test Date	October 12, 2011
Tests	Five Items in total: Deflection, Operating force, Air Tightness, Water Tightness And Breaking Strength Test		Test Equipment	Physical properties test equipment of doors and windows 3YS-301-1
Reference Documents	<i>AS2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation</i> <i>AS4420.0-6—1996 Windows—Methods of test</i>			
Windows or Doors area	Width: 2.028 (m) × height: 2.12 (m) = 4.30 m ²			
Glass Varieties	Flat Glass	Sealant Type	Wet	
Glass Inlaid Materials	Silicon	Seal between sections	Sealing Strip	
The Maximum Size of Glass	Width: 920 mm Length: 1910 mm Thickness: 6 (mm)			
Test Conclusions	According to AS 2047-1999, the sample is grade N3 (grade N4 of deflection, grade N3 of water tightness, grade N4 of breaking strength). The operating performance meets the requirements and The air tightness is non-air-conditioning grade.			
Remarks	Door material: Aluminum			

Test results							
No.	Test items	Standard Description		Test results		Individual Decision	Test Report Page
1	Deflection	In the application of the actual wind pressure, the maximum ratio of span and deflection is not more than 1/250 (Classification values see appendix 1)		Positive Pressure	1500 Pa: 1/345	N6	4~5
				Negative Pressure	-1500 Pa: 1/332	N6	4~5
2	Operating Force (N)	Initial Operating Force: ≤ 180		24	Pass	6	
		Sustained Operating Force: ≤ 110		14	Pass	6	
3	Air Tightness (L/m ² ·s)	Air Conditioning Class (Positive Pressure, Negative Pressure)	75Pa: ≤ 1.0	—	—	—	
			150Pa: ≤ 1.0	—	—	—	
		Non-air-conditioning Class (Positive Pressure)	75Pa: ≤ 5.0	1.1	Pass	7	
			150Pa: ≤ 8.0	1.7	Pass	7	
		Shutter Class (Positive Pressure)	75Pa: ≤ 20.0	—	—	—	
4	Water Tightness (Pa)	See Appendix 1		150	N3	8	
5	Breaking Strength(Pa)	See Appendix 1		Positive Pressure	2300	N4	9
				Negative Pressure	-2300	N4	9

SECTION 2 MATERIALS

Method 1, Deflection test

Reference:

AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation

AS 4420.2—1996 Windows—Methods of test

Method 2: Deflection test

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.2-1996*, the specimen should be installed behind the testing chamber, and the displacement sensor should be installed in accordance with Figure 1. Making it preloaded first, and then increasing (or decreasing) the pressure gradually, until it is up to $\pm 3000\text{Pa}$, or until the deflection is up to $L/250$, or until the windows is eventually damaged.

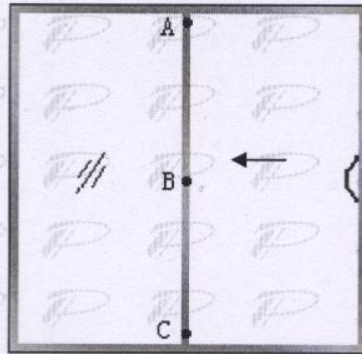


Figure 1 the installation position of displacement sensor (inside view)

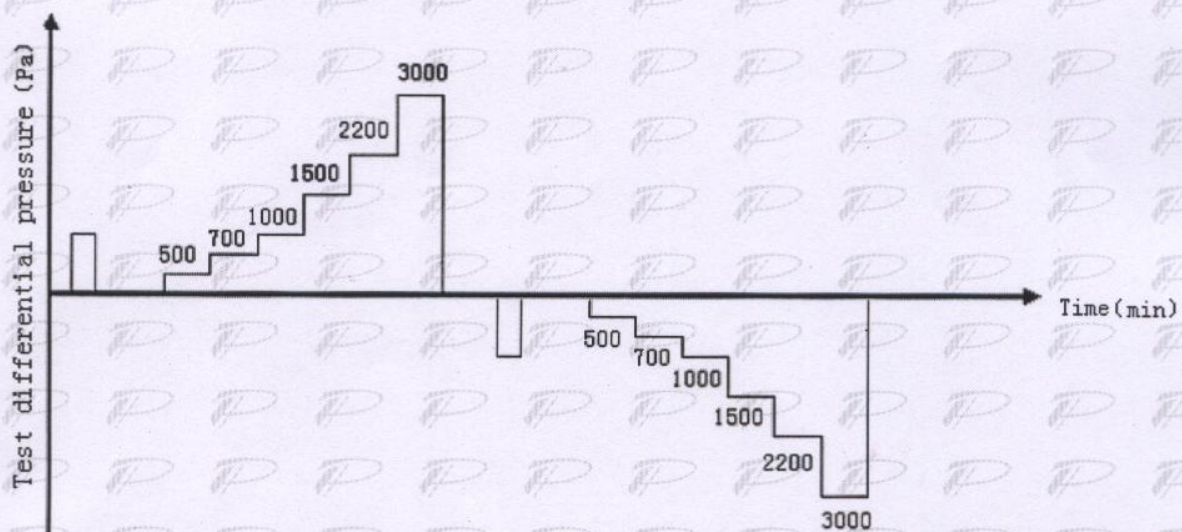


Figure 2 the increasing pressure sequence of deflection test

No. GTDM1109008

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Deflection Test Results:

The length of the deformation bar: L=1950mm

Pressure(Pa)	Deformation amount of the measuring point(mm)			Deflection (mm)	The ratio between span and deflection	
	A	B	C	B-(A+C)/2	L/[B-(A+C)/2]	
Positive Pressure	500	0.95	3.45	1.86	2.05	951.21
	700	1.45	4.76	2.51	2.78	701.43
	1000	2.22	6.67	3.39	3.87	503.87
	1500	3.40	9.71	4.73	5.65	345.13
	2200	4.74	13.65	6.56	8.00	243.75
	3000	—	—	—	—	—
Negative Pressure	500	1.09	3.59	2.06	2.02	965.34
	700	1.39	4.96	3.05	2.74	711.67
	1000	1.85	7.17	4.66	3.92	497.44
	1500	2.55	10.55	6.81	5.87	332.19
	2200	3.44	15.01	9.40	8.59	227.00
	3000	—	—	—	—	—

Method 2. Operating force test**Reference:***AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation**AS 4420.3—1996 Windows—Methods of test***Method 3: Operating force test**

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.3-1996*, the specimen should be put into the test chamber. The window lock should be released without opening the window. A static force should be exerted without impact on the handle or control device in the opening direction and it is measured by dynamometer, which is initial operating force. Another force to keep the window moving is sustaining force. The operating force test should see Figure3

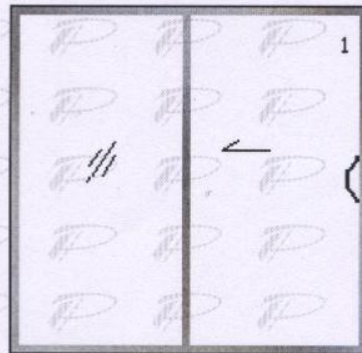


Figure 3 the force application figure of operating force test (inside view)

Operating force test results:

No.	Sash area(m ²)	Operating Force(N)	
		Initial operating force	Sustaining operating force
1	2.10	24	14
	Max	24	14

Method 3, Air infiltration test**Reference:***AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation**AS 4420.4—1996 Windows—Methods of test***Method 4: Air infiltration test**

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.4-1996*, the specimen should be put into the test chamber, increasing (decreasing) the pressure gradually in accordance with Figure 4. The air infiltration capacity at every differential pressure should be measured and carried out a regression calculation. The air infiltration capacities under pressure 75 Pa and 150 Pa are obtained, which are divided by the window area to get the air infiltration capacities per unit area under all differential pressure.

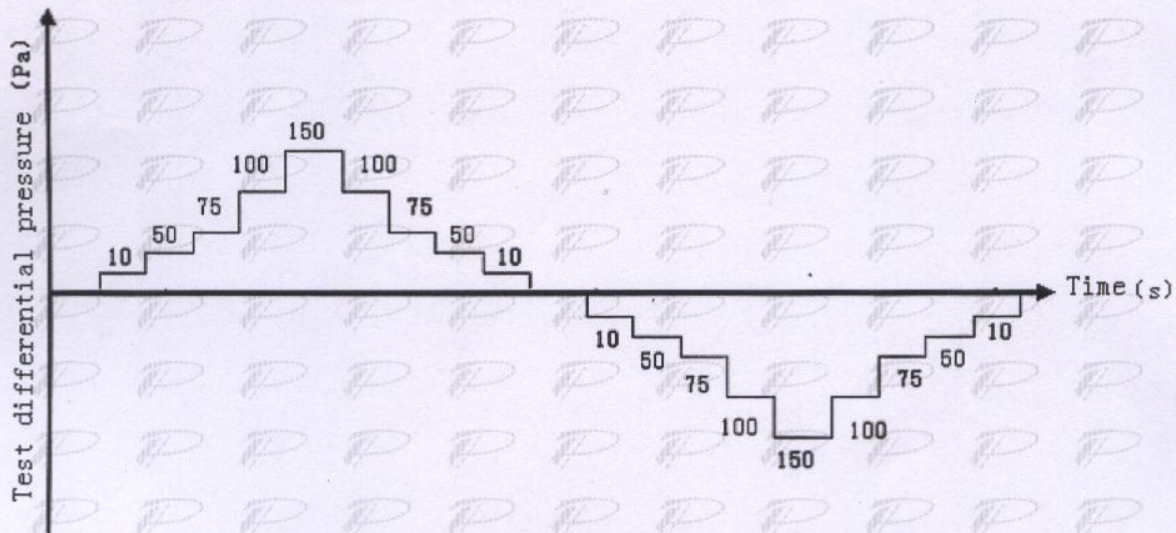


Figure 4 the increasing pressure sequence of air tightness test

Air tightness test results

			75Pa	150Pa
Air infiltration capacities per unit area under all differential pressure	Positive pressure	$L/(m^2 \cdot s)$	1.10	1.68
	Negative pressure	$L/(m^2 \cdot s)$	2.66	4.48

Method 4, Water penetration resistance test

Reference:

AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation

AS 4420.5—1996 Windows—Methods of test

Method 5: Water penetration resistance test

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.5-1996*, the specimen should be put into the test chamber. Spray water on the chamber's surface, and the working water jet capacity is maintained about $0.05L/m^2 \cdot s$. Firstly, spraying water for 5 minutes of zero differential pressure, and then spray water for 15 minutes when the test pressure application until a serious leakage on the inner surface.

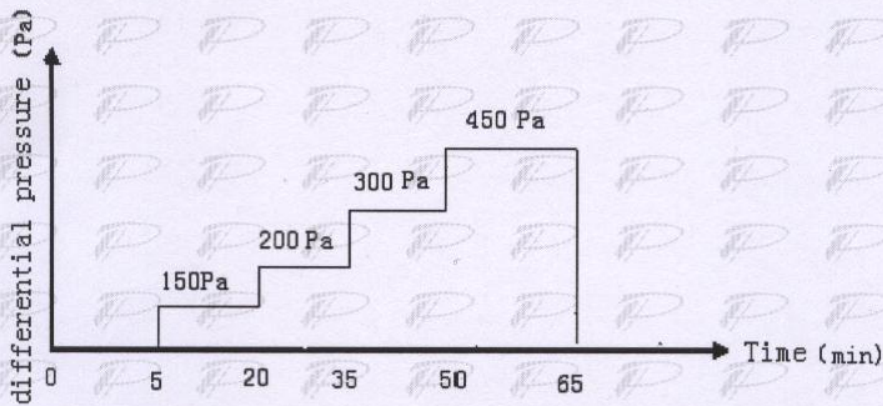


Figure 5 the increasing pressure sequence of water tightness test

Water tightness test results		
Test differential pressure(Pa)	150	200
Leakage	No leakage	Water overflows the window interface.

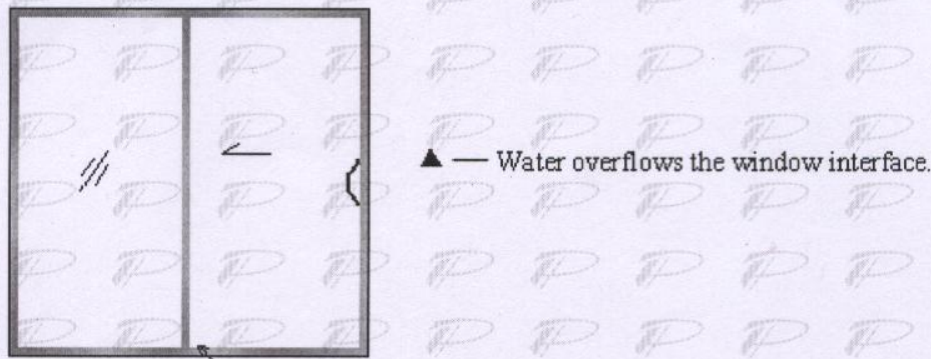


Figure 6 Leakage location

Method 5, Ultimate strength test

Reference:

AS 2047—1999 Windows in buildings-Selection and installation

AS 4420.6—1996 Windows—Methods of test

Method 6: Ultimate strength test

Test procedure: According to *AS 4420.6-1996*, the specimen should be put into the test chamber. First a preload is used and then the pressure is increased (decreased) gradually and keep various pressure for 10s until the window is damaged or seriously *deformed*.

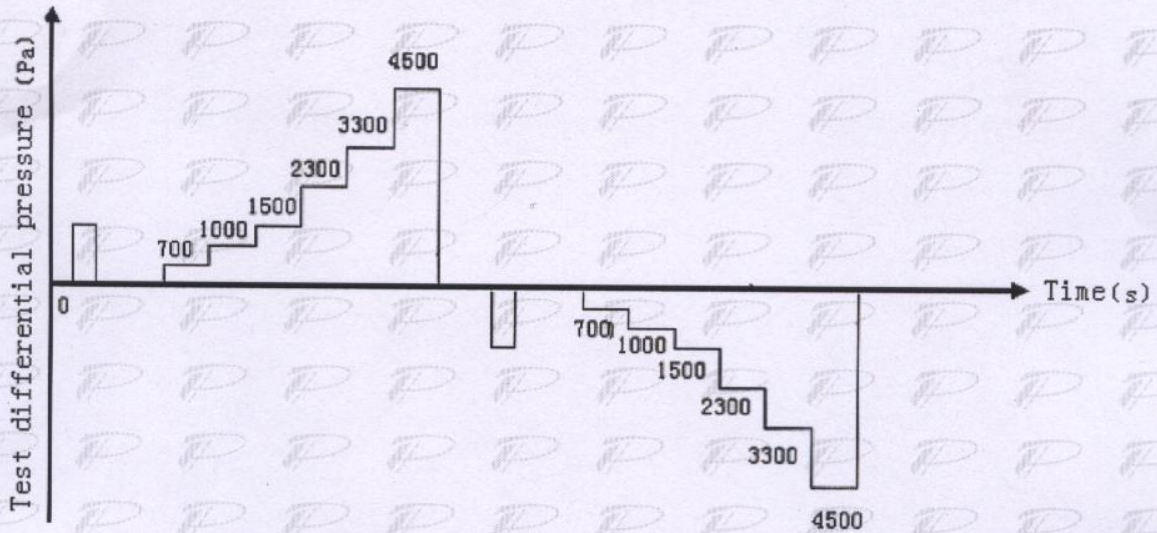


Figure 7 the increasing pressure sequence of breaking strength test

Breaking strength test results:

Breaking strength test results		
	Pressure	Sample
Positive pressure	2300 Pa	No damage
Negative pressure	-2300 Pa	No damage

6. Appendix 1:

Windows classification index

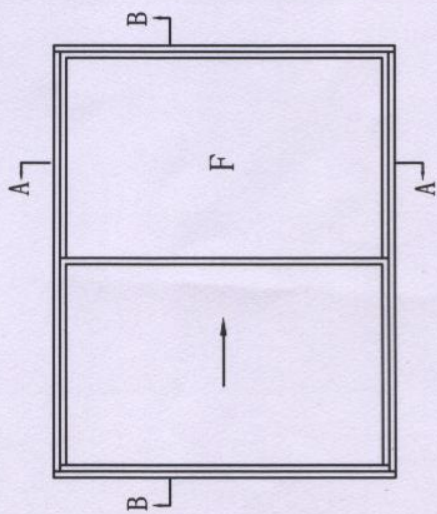
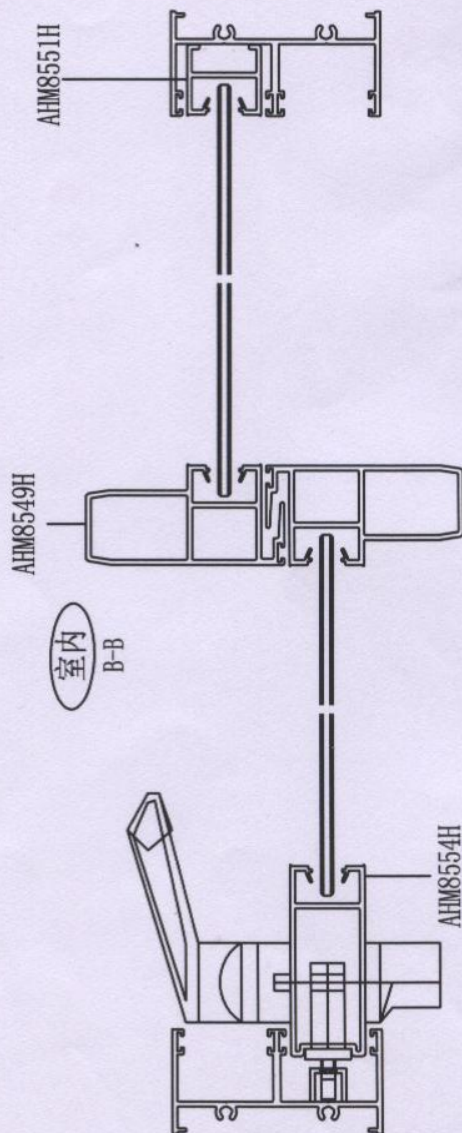
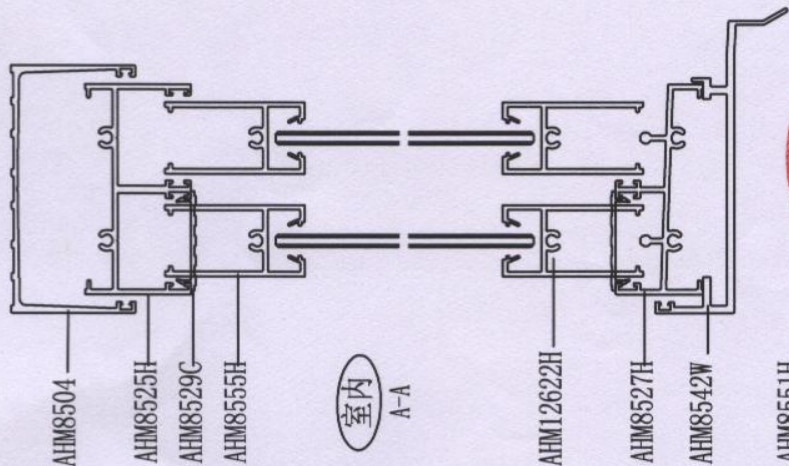
Windows class	Applied designed wind pressure(Pa)	Water tightness test differential pressure(Pa)	Breaking strength test differential pressure(Pa)
N1	500	150	700
N2	700	150	1000
N3	1000	150	1500
N4	1500	200	2300
N5	2200	300	3300
N6	3000	450	4500

NO.	DATE	AMENDMENT
1	2011/7/21	

CUSTOMER:
HAMILTON MARINO

PROJECT:
YINTEC

DRAWING TITLE:
SLIDING DOOR



规格: 2028mm*2120mm (宽*高)
高度含上下包边