

The Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority to carry out inspections in

January and February 2011

We check if the windows and external pedestrian doors you sell or use are CE marked and if the characteristics required in the Danish Building Regulation (BR10) have been declared

1. Documentation

During an inspection, the Enterprise and Construction Authority will request:

- the CE marking and accompanying documents
- documentation showing that windows and external pedestrian doors have the declared basic characteristics that are necessary to assess whether the product meets the requirements for the completed building according to the Building Regulation (BR10).

In connection with CE marking, different systems of conformity are applied. CE marking of windows and pedestrian doors belong to the attestation systems 1, 3 or 4 depending on the intended use. Level 3 is the most most widely used level in Denmark.

In practice, this means that the manufacturer must make sure to have a Factory Production Control. The relevant characteristics of the product must undergo an Initial Type Testing by a notified body. The manufacturer must CE mark the product and prepare an EC declaration of conformity.

For further information on requirements for the manufacturer and the notified body in connection with the various systems of conformity for CE marking of construction products, visit www.byggvareinfo.dk.

There are 3 central documents within CE marking of windows and pedestrian doors:

- The CE mark – the information to accompany the product, e.g. label, delivery note

- ITT report – documentation from the notified body
- EC declaration of conformity.

1.1 The CE mark

The CE marking must accompany the window / external pedestrian door from the manufacturer to the end user.

CE marking and the information to accompany the window / external pedestrian door are described EN 14351-1:2006+A1:2010 (see www.byggevaereinfo.dk below "Gældende standarder" (applicable standards).

The product characteristics to be declared are provided as an independent clause in the mentioned standard and is called "Annex ZA".

Remember that the characteristics of the product must meet the requirements applicable for the building in question.

It is, for example, not enough that the insulation performance of the glazing has been declared – it must also be made sure that the U_w value fulfils the requirement for the building.

The CE marking and the information to accompany the product may be affixed to the product on a label, on the packaging, on the accompanying documents or on the technical specifications from the manufacturer.

Visit www.byggevaereinfo.dk to see an example of a CE mark.

1.2 ITT (Initial Type Testing)

ITT is the initial type tests, which define the characteristics of the construction product. ITT is carried out by a notified laboratory. ITT may either be a test or a calculation.

The tests and calculations to be applied are described in DS/EN 14351-1:2006+A1:2010.

1.3 EC declaration of conformity

It is the manufacturer who issues the EC declaration of conformity, and it is the responsible executive (e.g. the managing director) who confirms that the products of the company comply with the Construction Products Directive and relevant standards.

The declaration of conformity must provide information on:

- name and address of the manufacturer with indication of production site
- name and position of the person who has signed the EC declaration of conformity
- a description of the construction product (type, identification, application, etc.)
- number and title of applicable standards
- any special conditions for the application of the construction product
- name, number and address of the notified certification body.

The EC declaration of conformity must be in Danish, and you must be able to present it, if your customer or other operators ask for it.

If the declaration of conformity is uploaded to your website, it is a good idea to keep the site updated.

Visit www.byggevaereinfo.dk to see an example of a CE declaration of conformity.

2. What must the declaration of the window / external pedestrian door provide as a minimum?

Apart from the CE marking, we will ask for documentation stating that the window / external pedestrian door meets the Building Regulation (BR10). The relevant characteristics depend on the type of building, which the window or door is to be used for.

E.g. this means that the window / external door must meet the energy requirements of chapter 7 and enclosure 6, cf. BR 10.

2.1 What must the CE declaration provide as a minimum?

If the type of building in which the window is to be built is not known, it will be relevant that all the characteristics; **U_w** (the heat transmission of the glazing), **g** (total solar energy transmittance) and **tau_v** (the light transmittance of the glazing, former LT value) are provided in the declaration. For external pedestrian doors, **U_D** must be declared.

Any safety equipment installed on the window / external pedestrian door must always be tested to a minimum value of its load bearing capacity and declared with "approved".

For the characteristics where no value has been determined by ITT, and the Building Regulation lays down no requirements for these characteristics, "npd" must be declared, which stands for "no performance determined"

2.2 What must be declared as a minimum to comply with BR10?

For the marketing of products for use in **new buildings, annexes and altered application**, documentation for Eref and Uw for windows and roof windows will be requested in connection with the inspections. For external pedestrian doors, documentation for U_D is required.

As for **reconstruction/replacement**, Eref for windows and roof windows as well as Uw for external pedestrian doors must be documented.

For application in **holiday cottages**, Uw for both windows and roof windows and U_D for external pedestrian doors as well as Eref for windows and roof windows are required.

Uw is required for both windows and roof windows as well as U_D for external pedestrian doors for application in **pavilions**.

Please note that requirements for Eref are for a reference size, while Uw requirements apply to the actual size!

For the application of windows in workrooms (e.g. offices), a declaration of the light transmittance (τ_V) of the glazing is required.