Clear solutions for dark spaces











Plásticos y Claraboyas Matilla®



A company with experience since 1978, **Plásticos Matilla**® has been the leader on the market for Domes and Skylights not only in Spain, but also abroad. Skylights are the perfect product as far as making the most of natural day light given their low cost and high value advantages they offer. Decorative, lasting and resistant, they provide a greater and more even light distribution.

The Matilla Skylight set consists of three main elements:

- The dome, made of methacrylate, a highest quality plastic material, extremely sun resistant.
- The base, made of polyester reinforced with fiberglass which allows for the better fitting of the dome to the roof where the skylight is installed.
- As an option, the skylight may come with various opening systems (e.g. crank and spindle, or and electric one, among others) which are the perfect choice for the ventilation of spacious industrial spaces, vast shopping malls, schools, detached and semidetached buildings, etc.







Base

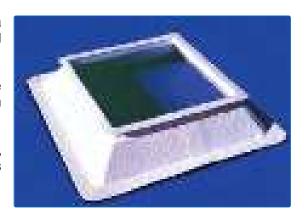
It is fabricated from polyester resins reinforced with fiberglass (FRP) and has a Sandwich type side thermal insulation which is based on polyurethane foam aimed at providing a better resistance and a higher degree of insulation.

The bases are available in any length between 15 and 25 cm , depending on the size of the flashing. The best ways to insure a maximum transparency have been precisely studied and applied.

Despite the somewhat rigid structure, the sitting skirt or flap is as soft as possible, so it easily adapts to the peculiarities of the rooftop and fits very well the varios waterproofing layers.

The inner finish of the base-flashings is made of white Gel-Coat.

Upon request, we can also provide base-flashings that could be fitted to metalic rooftops, as well as metal sheet flashings.



| PHYSICAL CH | ARACTERISTICS | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| BASE-PRFV | | VALUE | UNIT | NORM |
| MECHANICAL CH | IARACTERISTICS | | | |
| Weight | | 1.5 | Gr/cm ³ | DIN 53479 |
| Resistance | Endurance | 1000 | Kg/cm ² | DIN53455 |
| | Compression | 2000 | Kg/cm ² | DIN 53454 |
| | Flexion | 1600 | Kg/cm ² | DIN 53452 |
| | Impact | 1000 | cm.Kg/cm ² | DIN 53453 |
| THERMAL PROPERTIES | | | | |
| Linear expansion | | 0,2x10 ⁻⁶ | mm/mm°C | DIN 53572 |
| Softening point | | 125 | °C | DIN 57302 |
| Thermal conduction | 1 | 0.2 | Kcal/m.ºC | DIN 52612 |



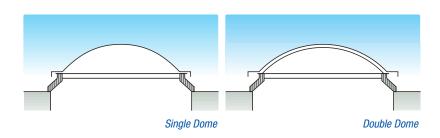


Domes

Made of cast or extruded methacrylate, come in clear sheet or opal sheet, and depending on the make and the measurements the walls could be 3 or 4 mm thick.

The domes feature high impact resistance (17 times higher than glass). Ice white color which is usually used for their manufacturing allows for light diffussion, preventing the concentration of solar rays that impede clear vision.

Upon request they may be manufactured in any other color.



PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

| PMMA DOME | VALUE | UNIT | NORM |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| MECANICAL PROPERTIES | | | |
| Density | 1,187 | gr/cm ³ | UNE-EN ISO 1183-1 |
| Tensil strenght | 82,3 | M Pa | UNE-EN ISO 527-2 |
| Endurance | 27,9 | M Pa | UNE-EN ISO 604 |
| Strain | 1,2 | % | UNE-EN ISO 604 |
| Flexural Elasticity | 3110 | M Pa | UNE-EN ISO 178 |
| Flexural Strength | 111 | M Pa | UNE-EN ISO 178 |
| Max. Strength | 7 | mm. | UNE-EN ISO 178 |
| Impact Resistance | 17 | KJ/m ² | UNE-EN ISO 179-1 |
| Elasticity | 3010 | M Pa | UNE-EN ISO 527-2 |
| Breaking Elongation | 6,1 | % | UNE-EN ISO 527-2 |
| Water absorption | 0,38 | % | UNE-EN ISO 62 |
| THERMAL PROPERTIES | | | |
| VICAT Softening Point | 100,3 | °C | UNE-EN ISO 306 |
| Thermal Conduction | 0,18 | W/mK | DIN 52612 |
| Linear Expansion | 4,15x10 ⁻⁵ | °C | UNE 53126 |
| Bending Load | 86,8 | °C | UNE-EN ISO 75-2 |
| Monovalve Heat Transmission | 5,16 | Kcal/m2h°C | |
| Bivalve Heat Transmission | 2,28 | Kcal/m2h°C | |
| Trivalve Heat Transmission | 1,72 | Kcal/m2h°C | |
| OPTICAL FEATURES | | | |
| Clear Light Transmission | 93 | % | |
| White Light Transmission | 75 | % | |
| Refractive Index | 1,492 | nD20 | ISO 489 |
| ACOUSTIC FEATURES | | | |
| Single Dome | 12 | dB (A) | |
| Double Dome | 20 | dB (A) | |
| Triple Dome | 22 | dB (A) | |

Bilvalve - Trivalve Domes

The specific shape of these domes and the air circulation slot between dome and flashing prevents water condense. However, when there is a high level of humidity and sudden temperature drop, it is strongly advisable to have bivalve or trivalve skylights. Their higher insulation decreases significantly the risk of condense in the inner side of the dome thus preventing from rapid coolings. Skylights can come with one, two or more domes, which ensures a higher insulation through interconnected air chambers.

Bivalve or trivalve skylights are always advisably installed in air-conditioned premises, coastal areas (because of the high level of humidity), mountanous areas and whenever additional care for the thermal and acoustic insulation of the building is needed.

Shapes of the Domes

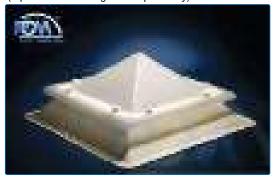
There are two possible shapes: parabolic and pyramidal.

Parabolic

Shaped by means of air pressure and slow cooling off process, that turns the dome into a sphere, well known for its rigidness and mechanical resistance to any type of strains.



Pyramidal. Shaped through cupping, research on the inclination of their walls has been conducted in order to obtain high indexes of light dispersion. They could be manufactured with one or two vertexes (square and rectangular respectively).

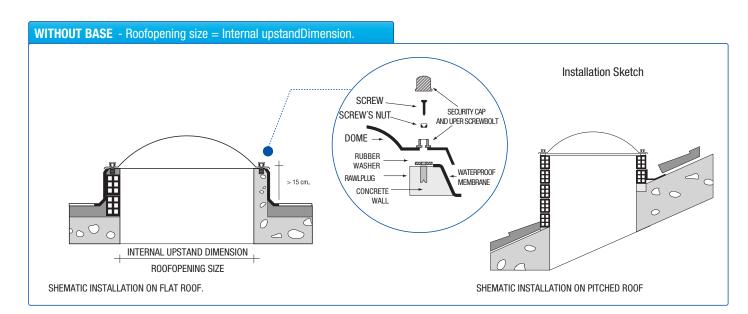


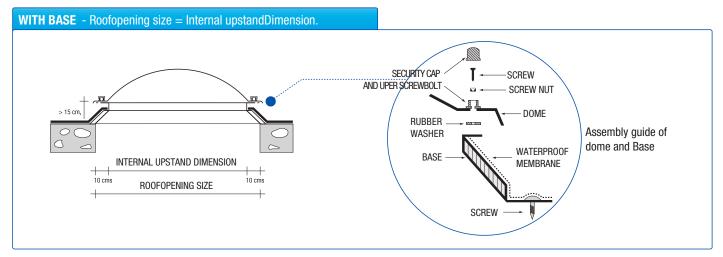




Fixed Matilla® Skylights

Could be fitted with or without flashing. However, it is always recommended to install the flashing as well especially for larger sizes.





BASE INSTALLATION One of the control of the contro



Opening Matilla® Skylights

All **Matilla® Skylights** could be optionaly fitted with different systems which allow ventilation, access to the roof, smoke extraction, etc. The most commonly used operable systems are:

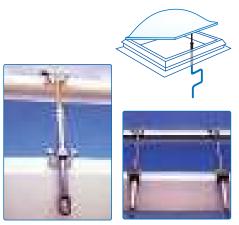


Manual Cranck and spindle opening

This is a system featuring a double run telescopic spindle manually operated from the inside via a crank, as in a canopy, which permits adjustments in the opening angle.

Recommended for spaces with a maximum of 3.50m hight, it is used mainly in semi-detached of detached houses for the easier ventilation of bathrooms, attics, understairs closets, etc.

For skylights larger than 160x160 cm, a direct handle is installed which provides a greater stability and rigity to the unit achieved by a single action system that sets into motion two spindles.



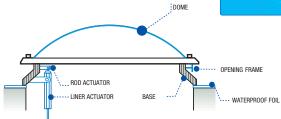
Single Spindle Double Spindle

Electric Opening

A device based on an electric engine connected to the grid that allows for the opening of the skylight in the desired angle through a switch on the wall.

Given its elegant concept and ease of operation, the instalation of this unit is recommended for places where the aesthetics play a significant role, as well as areas with limited access. The engine features a limit switch and inner thermal protection.

For skylights larger than 160x160 cm, a double rack engine is assembled.





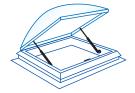
Access Hatches

A system made up of one or two Telescopics struts connecting the hinged frame to the flashing. The amount and power capacity of the buffers depend directly on the measurements and the weight of each skylight.

Access hatches are secured from the inside with a padlock.

Prior to purchasing larger sizes of these types of openings, a minimun quantity and delivery timeframe must be specified and agreed on.







Skylights Matilla® with remote control



Plascticos Matilla® manufactures remotely operated electrical skylights that, in addition to facilitating instalation, allow for an easy and convenient use both during the opening and the closing. They consist of an electric engine supplied with a 433 Mhz emitter-transmitter that responds to the wave signals of the remote control.

Advantages

As part of the installation characteristics it is worth mentioning that only one plug is needed, thus eliminating the need for additional wiring from the roof to an easy to access spot. The low cost installation and maintenance make it even more convenient to use.

This skylight could be fitted to all types and sizes offered (rectangular, square, circular, parabolic and pyramidal).

Optionally a rain and wind sensor could be installed.

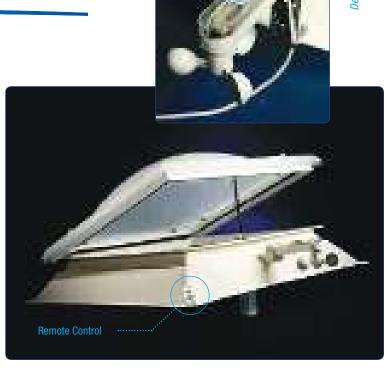




Skylights with rain and wind sensor

Plascticos Matilla® also manufactures skylights with electric opening and a switchboard with a rain and wind sensor. This remotely controlled switchboard can control the closing of the skylight by being adjusted to the wind of rain intensity.

Manufactured in square, circular or rectangular shapes.



Skylights Matilla®

New products at Matilla







Skylight designed for better ventilation. The dome is made by either the methacrylate or the polycarbonate and two dual rack actuator that allow horizontal and vertical opening of the dome.





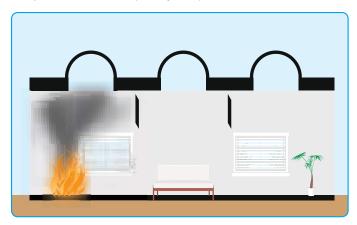
Skylights Matilla® The smoke extraction / The security.

Principle of smoke ventilation (without skydomes).





Principle of smoke ventilation (with skydomes).







Skylights for smoke evacuation

In order to satisfy our customers' expectations, we offer a new range of skylights and discharge systems, including different types of devices and mechanisms with NE certification and CE mark. Our range of devices includes:

- Mecanic
- Pneumatic
- Electric



Skylights Matilla® Smoke extraction



Thermal fuse



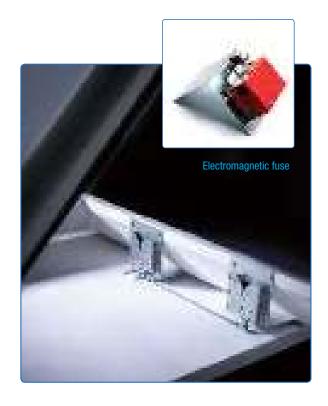
Thermal fuse

THERMAL FUSE

 Skydomes with smoke system called the termal fuse or mechanical lock, with a sensitive element eutectic alloy. It's very easy to fix it, and this type of fuse requires manual reclosing. It easily adapts solo. Its thermal trip eutectic alloy calibrated at 91°. It can be also be mounted in tandem with a Ver 7001 lock throughout skylight over 1200 wide.

ELECTROMAGNETIC FUSE

II. Discharge system of smoke evacuation lockable operating Electromanético: 24V Issuance / 24V rupture or 48V Issuance / 48V rupture, which is similar to the description of normal thermal fuse, with the peculiarity of being connected to a switchboard fire detection process. Cellular polycarbonate dome 10mm socket slightly curved galvanized sheet of 1.5 mm and 310 mm high. With exterior insulation finish weldable bituminous binder compact 1.5 cms. Thick paint white lacquered inside with RAL 9010. On request, painted inside with RAL 9010 white paint polyurethane, aluminum perimeter frame This device works in tandem with the mounting bolt type VER8010 by the above measures 1200x1200 mm exutorios.





Skylights Matilla® Smoke evacuation systems

III. Smoke Evacuation System vents consisting of:

- Pneumatic piston fit to the operating of the vents according to the UNI EN 12101-2 terms and requirements ensuring the smooth opening and closing.
- Termal valve with thermosensitive ampoule.
- Cartridge CO2 and thermosensitive ampoule (different range).

It could also be connected to a fire detection switchboard.

EFC 4A battery fitted switchboard that allows the connection with:

- smoke detectors
- **Emergency switch**
- Sirens and magnets

In case of emergency, each switchboard emits a 24VCC signal to a maximum of 10 electric actuators (detonators and/or electromagnetic actuators)



Application example







Skylights Matilla® Mixed smoke preventing Skylights system



Ventilation and smoke evacuation:

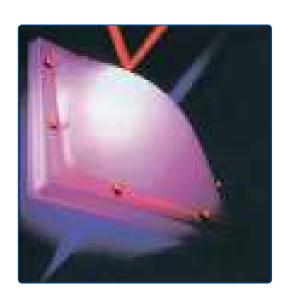
All smoke evacuation vents offered by Plásticos y Claraboyas Matilla® could be converted into multipurpose ones through one authomatic and another manual mechanism: evacuation and ventilation. It is a system which apart from sharing the same characteristics of the authomatic smoke prevention vents, also allows for ventilation via electric mechanism.

These systems comprise of:

- 2 aluminium frames
- 2 dampers
- 1 Liner actuator
- 1 metal or polyester base.
- 1 methacrylate or polycarbonate top with engine and switch







Skylights Matilla® XT Heatstop Plexiglass

The dome sheet is made of extruded methacrylate plastic, shells with a heat resistant effect, which stops the infra-rays and reduces them.

Characteristics:

The heatstop effect is achieved via the reflection of one third of the incident solar thermal radiation (which creates a special antiheat effect). Significant light transmition over the visible area is also maintained. Installing XT Heatstop Plexiglass Skylights has its various advantages:

- · A very pleasant ambient is created
- An excellent light difusion is guaranteed
- The heating up of closed premises is significantly decreased without reducing their luminosity
- 50% less solar energy passes through bivalve skylight of this type compared to conventional bivalve skylights.

From an environmental perspective, a lot of energy is saved in terms of refrigeration. Not only do they reduce spendings but they are also extremely beneficial to climate preservation.

Use:

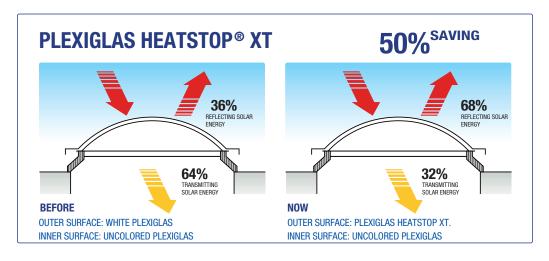
The implication of the XT Heatstop Plexiglass Skylights is especially recommended for

- Pedestrian crossings
- Light rows in shopping centres
- · Schools and offices
- Industrial spaces

Generally it is ideal for any premises that require notably pleasant interior temperatures and excellent, smooth light distribution.

Please take a look at the manufacturing measurements.





The fraunhofer-Institut for solar systems Energy-saving has found that the use plexiglass Heat-Stop allows a large and important Energy-saving as significant economy in a typical industrial plant in the center of europe with inner thermic charge significantly superior to 8m/m2.



Domes Matilla® High impact domes

Upon request **Plasticos Matilla®** can produce high impact methacrylate domes.

They have basically the exact same resistance as the polycarbonate and are perfect because of their price-quality value.

They are designed for places such as terraces or patios where there may be a risk of falling objects so that the breaking of the domes is avoided.

Can be manufactured in two colors: transparent and white opal.

| Seneral Features | TECHNICAL INFORMATION | METHOD | UNITS | VALUE |
|---|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Water absorption 24h/23 ° - 50 x 50 x 4mm3 DIN 53495 Method 1 % 0,3 | GENERAL FEATURES | | | |
| Ball's print resistance | Density | ISO 1183 | g/cm³ | 1,15 |
| Air Pressure at Forming Temperature - | Water absorption 24h/23 ° - 50 x 50 x 4mm3 | | | |
| Forming Temperature's Vacuum | Ball's print resistance | ISO 2039-1 | Mpa | 100 |
| Contraction when Forming | Air Pressure at Forming Temperature | - | °C | 130-150 |
| Machanical Features Iso 527-2 Mpa 40 | Forming Temperature's Vacuum | - | °C | 140-170 |
| Endurance | Contraction when Forming | - | % | 0,6-0,9 |
| Breaking's Elongation | MECHANICAL FEATURES | | | |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Endurance | ISO 527-2 | Мра | 40 |
| Flexural StrengthISO 178Mpa65Flexural CoefficientISO 178Mpa1800Impact Resistance with Charpy text indentISO 179-1KJ/m260Impact Resistance without Charpy text indentISO 179-1KJ/m25THERMAL PROPERTIESVicat TemperatureISO 306°C98Specific Heat CapacityIEC 1006J/gK1,5Linear Thermal ExpansionDIN 53752K-1*10-511Thermal ConductivityDIN 52612W/mK 0,18 Max. Temperature at Continuous Using-°C65Max. Temperature at Short Period-°C75Degradation Temperature-°C75Degradation Temperature-°C>280OPTICAL PROPERTIESLight Transmission (3mm)DIN 5036-3%90Refraction IndexISO 489nD1,49ELECTRICAL FEATURESIEC 600093 Ω -Surface resistivityIEC 600093 Ω -Volume resistivityIEC 600093 Ω -Volume resistivityIEC 600243-1kV/mm-Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 HzDIN 53483-2Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHzDIN 53483-2Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHzDIN 53483-2Relative Permittivity at 50 HzDIN 53483-2Relative Permittivity at 1 KHzDIN 53483-2 <td>Breaking's Elongation</td> <td>ISO 527-2</td> <td>%</td> <td>35</td> | Breaking's Elongation | ISO 527-2 | % | 35 |
| Flexural Coefficient ISO 178 Mpa 1800 Impact Resistance with Charpy text indent ISO 179-1 KJ/m2 60 Impact Resistance without Charpy text indent ISO 179-1 KJ/m2 5 THERMAL PROPERTIES Vicat Temperature ISO 306 °C 98 Specific Heat Capacity IEC 1006 J/gK 1,5 Linear Thermal Expansion DIN 53752 K-1×10-5 11 Thermal Conductivity DIN 52612 W/mK 0,18 Max. Temperature at Continuous Using - °C 65 Max. Temperature at Short Period - °C 75 Degradation Temperature - °C 75 Degradation Temperature - °C >280 OPTICAL PROPERTIES Light Transmission (3mm) DIN 5036-3 % 90 Refraction Index ISO 489 nD 1,49 ELECTRICAL FEATURES Surface resistivity IEC 600093 Ω xm - Volume resistivity IEC 600093 Ω xm - Electr | | ISO 527-2 | Мра | 1800 |
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| Impact Resistance without Charpy text indent ISO 179-1 KJ/m2 5 THERMAL PROPERTIES Vicat Temperature ISO 306 °C 98 Specific Heat Capacity IEC 1006 J/gK 1,5 Linear Thermal Expansion DIN 53752 K-1*10-5 11 Thermal Conductivity DIN 52612 W/mK 0,18 Max. Temperature at Continuous Using - °C 65 Max. Temperature at Short Period - °C 75 Degradation Temperature - °C 75 Degradation Temperature - °C >280 OPTICAL PROPERTIES Light Transmission (3mm) DIN 5036-3 % 90 Refraction Index ISO 489 nD 1,49 ELECTRICAL FEATURES Surface resistivity IEC 600093 Ω - Volume resistivity IEC 600093 Ω - Volume resistivity IEC 600243-1 kV/mm - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 Hz DIN 53483-2 - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 | Flexural Coefficient | ISO 178 | Mpa | 1800 |
| THERMAL PROPERTIES Vicat Temperature ISO 306 °C 98 Specific Heat Capacity IEC 1006 J/gK 1,5 Linear Thermal Expansion DIN 53752 $K^{-1*10^{-5}}$ 11 Thermal Conductivity DIN 52612 W/mK 0,18 Max. Temperature at Continuous Using - °C 65 Max. Temperature at Short Period - °C 75 Degradation Temperature - °C >280 OPTICAL PROPERTIES Light Transmission (3mm) DIN 5036-3 % 90 Refraction Index ISO 489 nD 1,49 ELECTRICAL FEATURES IEC 600093 Ω - Surface resistivity IEC 600093 Ωxm - Volume resistivity IEC 600093 Ωxm - Electric Power IEC 60243-1 kV/mm - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 Hz DIN 53483-2 - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHz DIN 53483-2 - DIN 53483-2 - Relative Permittivity at 1 KHz DIN 534 | Impact Resistance with Charpy text indent | ISO 179-1 | KJ/m2 | 60 |
| Vicat TemperatureISO 306°C98Specific Heat CapacityIEC 1006J/gK1,5Linear Thermal ExpansionDIN 53752 $K^{1*}10^{-5}$ 11Thermal ConductivityDIN 52612W/mK 0,18 Max. Temperature at Continuous Using-°C65Max. Temperature at Short Period-°C75Degradation Temperature-°C>280 OPTICAL PROPERTIES Light Transmission (3mm)DIN 5036-3%90Refraction IndexISO 489nD1,49 ELECTRICAL FEATURES IEC 600093 Ω -Surface resistivityIEC 600093 Ω xm-Volume resistivityIEC 60043-1kV/mm-Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 HzDIN 53483-2-Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 KHzDIN 53483-2-Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHzDIN 53483-2-Relative Permittivity at 1 KHzDIN 53483-2-Relative Permittivity at 1 KHzDIN 53483-2- | Impact Resistance without Charpy text indent | ISO 179-1 | KJ/m2 | 5 |
| Specific Heat Capacity | THERMAL PROPERTIES | | | |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Vicat Temperature | ISO 306 | °C | 98 |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Specific Heat Capacity | IEC 1006 | J/gK | 1,5 |
| Max. Temperature at Continuous Using-°C65Max. Temperature at Short Period-°C75Degradation Temperature-°C>280OPTICAL PROPERTIESLight Transmission (3mm)DIN 5036-3%90Refraction IndexISO 489nD1,49ELECTRICAL FEATURESSurface resistivityIEC 600093 Ω xm-Volume resistivityIEC 600093 Ω xm-Electric PowerIEC 60243-1kV/mm-Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 HzDIN 53483-2-Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 KHzDIN 53483-2-Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHzDIN 53483-2-Relative Permittivity at 50 HzDIN 53483-2-Relative Permittivity at 1 KHzDIN 53483-2- | Linear Thermal Expansion | DIN 53752 | K ⁻¹ *10 ⁻⁵ | 11 |
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| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Max. Temperature at Continuous Using | - | °C | 65 |
| $ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | Max. Temperature at Short Period | - | °C | 75 |
| $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | Degradation Temperature | - | °C | >280 |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | OPTICAL PROPERTIES | | | |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Light Transmission (3mm) | DIN 5036-3 | % | 90 |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Refraction Index | ISO 489 | nD | 1,49 |
| Volume resistivity IEC 600093 Ωxm - Electric Power IEC 60243-1 kV/mm - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 Hz DIN 53483-2 - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 KHz DIN 53483-2 - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHz DIN 53483-2 0,03 Relative Permittivity at 50 Hz DIN 53483-2 - Relative Permittivity at 1 KHz DIN 53483-2 - | ELECTRICAL FEATURES | | | |
| Electric Power IEC 60243-1 kV/mm - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 Hz DIN 53483-2 - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 KHz DIN 53483-2 - Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHz DIN 53483-2 0,03 Relative Permittivity at 50 Hz DIN 53483-2 - Relative Permittivity at 1 KHz DIN 53483-2 - | Surface resistivity | IEC 600093 | Ω | - |
| Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 Hz DiN 53483-2 Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 KHz DiN 53483-2 Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHz DiN 53483-2 Din 53483-2 Relative Permittivity at 50 Hz Relative Permittivity at 1 KHz Din 53483-2 - Din 53483-2 - Din 53483-2 - | Volume resistivity | IEC 600093 | Ω xm | - |
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| Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHzDIN 53483-20,03Relative Permittivity at 50 HzDIN 53483-2-Relative Permittivity at 1 KHzDIN 53483-2- | Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 50 Hz | DIN 53483-2 | | - |
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| Relative Permittivity at 1 KHz DIN 53483-2 - | Dielectric Dissipation Factor at 1 MHz | DIN 53483-2 | | 0,03 |
| | Relative Permittivity at 50 Hz | DIN 53483-2 | | - |
| | Relative Permittivity at 1 KHz | DIN 53483-2 | | - |
| | Relative Permittivity at 1 MHz | DIN 53483-2 | | 2,9 |



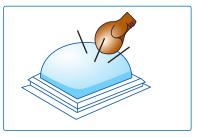
High impact skylight. Transparent fitted onto a private home



Bivalve skylight with protection net



High impact skylight on an attic roof



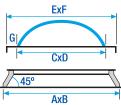
*Pre-treatment, 16h at 80°C

Technical data shown on this brochure correspond to the moment when it was printed. Our technical information may suffer modifications and refer to computed figures, supplier data or they were made by external and independent testing institutions.



GENERAL MEASURES

Methacrylate Dome



Polyester base

Parabolic domes height is, approximately, 25% of CxD size. This height may be modified on demand.

"G" size may vary between 6 and 7cm, depending on models.

*Measures may vary between 10 and 20mm. during manufacturing process.



PYRAMIDAL







| | | CEILING GAP LIGHT DOME WITH BASE (AxB) | CEILING GAP LIGHT SINGLE DOME (CXD) | SINGLE DOME EXTERNAL SIZE (ExF) | LIGHT ENTRY SURFACE M ² |
|--------|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | 50x50 | 30x30 | 45x45 | 0,090 |
| | | 60x60 | 40x40 | 54x54 | 0,160 |
| | | 70x70 | 50x50 | 64x64 | 0,250 |
| | | 80x80 | 60x60 | 74x74 | 0,360 |
| | | 90x90 | 70x70 | 84x84 | 0,490 |
| | | 100x100 | 80x80 | 94x94 | 0,640 |
| ۰ | 111 | 120x120 | 100x100 | 114x114 | 1,000 |
| ı | SQUARE | 140x140 | 120x120 | 134x134 | 1,440 |
| | M | 150x150 | 130x130 | 144x144 154x154 | 1,690 1,960 |
| | 30 | 160x160 170x170 | 140x140 150x150 | 164x164 | 2,250 |
| | | 180x180 | 160x160 | 177x177 | 2,590 |
| | | 200x200 | 180x180 | 194x194 | 3,240 |
| | | | 30x80 | 44x94 | 0,240 |
| | | 50x100 60x80 | 40x60 | 54x74 | 0,240 |
| | | 60x90 | 40x70 | 54x84 | 0,280 |
| | | 60x100 | 40x80 | 54x94 | 0,320 |
| 1 | | 60x120 | 40x100 | 54x114 | 0,400 |
| i | | 60x200 | 40x180 | 54x194 | 0,720 |
| | | 70x100 | 50x80 | 64x94 | 0,400 |
| | α_ | 76x156 | 56x136 | 71x151 | 0,761 |
| | RECTANGULAR | 80x100 | 60x80 | 74x94 | 0,480 |
| | Ü | 80x110 | 60x90 | 74x104 | 0,540 |
| | NG | 80x120 | 60x100 | 74x114 | 0,600 |
| | Ι | 80x140 | 60x120 | 74x134 | 0,720 |
| | CT | 90x120 | 70x100 | 84x114 | 0,700 |
| 7 | Œ | 94x140 | 74x120 | 88x134 | 0,888 |
| | ш | 100x150 | 80x130 | 94x144 | 1,040 |
| | | 100x200 114x174 | 80x180 94x150 | 94x194 108x168 | 1,440 1,447 |
| | | 150x200 | 130x180 | 147x193 | 2,400 |
| | | 160x240 | 140x220 | 154x234 | 3,080 |
| | | 200x300 | 180x280 | 194x294 | 5,040 |
| T | | 60 ø | 40 ø | 52 ø | 0,131 |
| | \cap | 70 ø | 50 ø | 62 ø | 0,203 |
| | | 80 ø | 60 ø | 72 ø | 0,291 |
| | | 90 ø | 70 ø | 82 ø | 0,499 |
| | æ | 100 ø | 80 ø | 92 ø | 0,515 |
| | A | 110 ø | 90 ø | 102 ø | 0,657 |
| | CIRCULAR | 120 ø | 100 ø | 112 ø | 0,800 |
| | 30 | 130 ø | 110 ø | 122 ø | 1,020 |
| | 믕 | 140 ø 150 ø | 120 ø 130 ø | 132 ø 142 ø | 1,242 |
| | | 180 ø | 130 Ø 160 Ø | 181 ø | 1,346 2,035 |
| | | 200 ø | 180 ø | 192 ø | 2,571 |
| | | CEILING GAP LIGHT | CEILING GAP LIGHT | SINGLE DOME EXTERNAL | LIGHT ENTRY SURFACE |
| | | DOME WITH BASE (AxB) | SINGLE DOME (CxD) | SIZE (ExF) | M ² |
| | | 60x60 | 40x40 | 54x54 | 0,160 |
| | | 70x70 | 50x50 | 64x64 | 0,250 |
| l W | | 80x80 | 60x60 | 74x74 | 0,360 |
| | 90x90 | 70x70 | 84x84 | 0,490 | |
| | SQUARE | 100x100 | 80x80 | 94x94 | 0,640 |
| | | 120x120 | 100x100 | 114x114 | 1,000 |
| | S | 140x140 | 120x120 | 134x134 | 1,440 |
| | | 150x150 | 130x130 | 144x144 | 1,690 |
| | | 50x100 | 30x80 40x60 | 44x94 54x74 | 0,240 |
| | | 60x80 60x90 | 40x60 40x70 | 54x74 54x84 | 0,240 0,280 |
| | | 60x100 | 40x80 | 54x94 | 0,280 |
| | | 60x120 | 40x100 | 54x114 | 0,400 |
| | | 60x200 | 40x180 | 54x194 | 0,720 |
| | ~ | 70x100 | 50x80 | 64x94 | 0,400 |
| | AF. | 80x100 | 60x80 | 74x94 | 0,480 |
| | | 80x110 | 60x90 | 74x104 | 0,540 |
| | <u>G</u> | 80x120 | 60x100 | 74x114 | 0,600 |
| | Z | 80x140 | 60x120 | 74x134 | 0,720 |
| | 1 | 90x120 | 70x100 | 84x114 | 0,700 |
| | RECTANGULAR | 100x150 | 80x130 | 94x144 | 1,040 |
| | 8 | 100x200 | 80x180 | 94x194 | 1,440 |
| | | 114x174 | 94x154 | 108x168 | 1,447 |



Skylights Matilla® housing



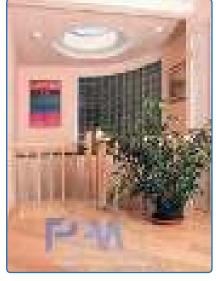
• Skylights in duplex houses with sloped roof tiles



• Skylight in bathroom



• Rounded skylight in showroom



• Rounded clear skylight over ladders



Factories and shopping centers



• Skylights at supermarket



• Skylights used in facade



• Skylights in factory (interior view)



• Shopping center with skylights



• Skylights on sport leisure center



Skylights Matilla®

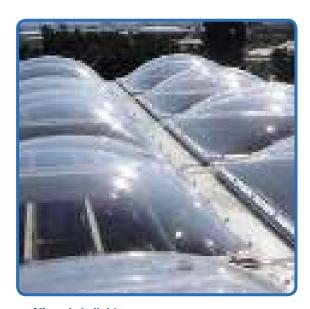
Applications and types of Aligned skylights



Aligned skylights



Ligned skylights



Aligned skylights



• Interior view of Aligned skylights.



Applications and types of Aligned skylights



• Interior structure detail



• Interior structure detail



• Circular skylights



• Interior view of circular skylights





Warranty

The warranty period of the products provided by Plasticos y Claraboyas Matilla LTD starts from the date of delivery of the goods to the customer and covers a period of 5 years for all materials and 2 years for electronic pieces. Such warranty will cover manufacturing defects, faults or defects caused by workmanship and will not cover damages caused by misuse, or neglect in terms of transportation, storage, as well as those caused by weather, electricity or instalation deficiencies or any other type of reasons beyond our control. In all cases, the eligibility to benefit from the warranty remains subject to examination by our Technical Support Dpartment.

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