

Thermal Barrier Technology from Azon

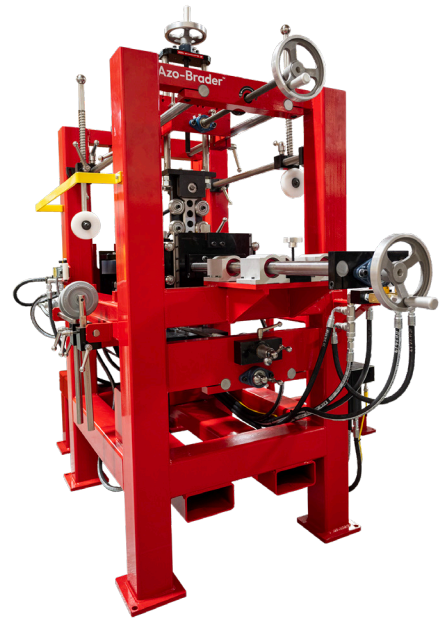
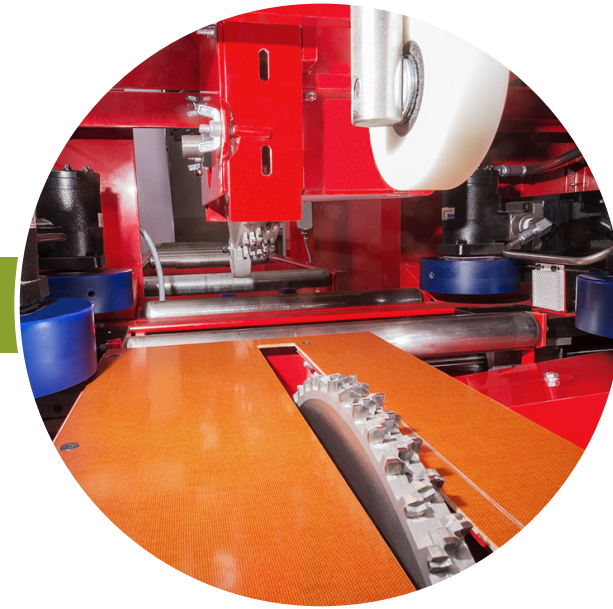
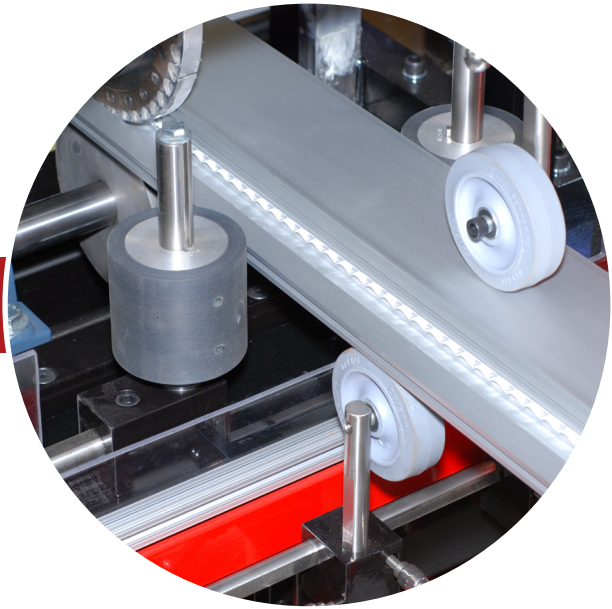
Azon produces both the chemicals and machinery necessary for creating structural thermal barriers in aluminum windows, doors, curtain walls, and storefronts. Our polyurethane chemical systems, known for their low thermal conductivity, are the material component in the top performing thermal barriers. We also manufacture the machinery required for the three-step “Pour and Debridge” process for thermally broken fenestration.

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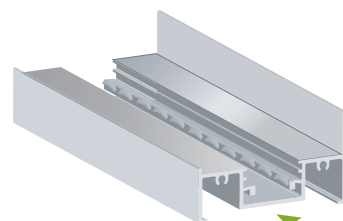
Step 1

Create a Mechanical Lock. The Azon Lancer™ and the Azo-Brader™ are machines that retexturize the thermal barrier cavity to hold the polymer in place and reduce shrinkage and cracking.

The Azo-Brader™ creates a mechanical surface conditioning by abrading portions of the thermal barrier pocket.

The Lancer™ creates inward curving lanced indentations which improve the adhesive properties between the polymer and the surface finish of the aluminum.

Both machines reduce shrinkage and cracking of the polymer over time and during thermal cycling. An Azon technician can help determine which machine is right for you based on the size and design of your thermal barrier cavity.



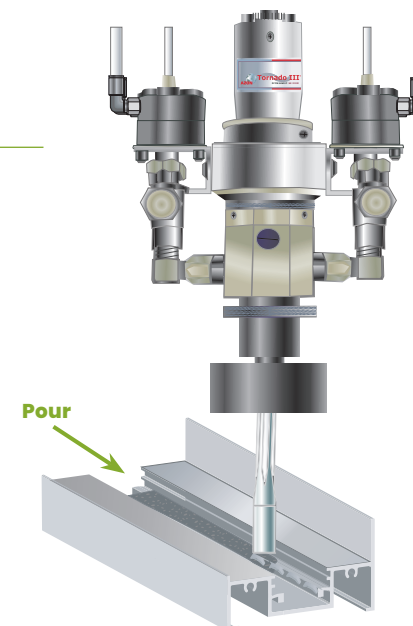
MLP™ (mechanical lock profile)



Step 2

Pour. The Azon Fillameter™ meters, mixes, and dispenses a two-part polyurethane polymer into the aluminum extrusion.

The Fillameter is fully automated with up to three mix heads, recipe recall, and electric actuation for maximum production efficiency. It is compatible with solid polyurethane and AzoCore™ polyurethane foam.



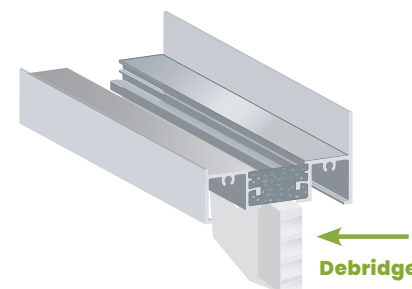
Pour



Step 3

Debridge. The Azon BridgeMill™ removes a metal strip from the bottom of the filled thermal barrier cavity, which produces a non-metal-to-metal, thermally broken structural composite.

This is the final step in the Pour and Debridge process.



Debridge