2026 PRODUCT CATALOG



vilucca®

01

Material Traceability

vílucca®

Traceable origins · Verified performance · Structural consistency

VILUCCA manages the traceability of engineered wood panels throughout material sourcing, batch identification and performance testing. Independent laboratory reports provide verification of key properties. Standardized pro-curement and quality-control procedures support consistent material per-formance across production batches, establishing a dependable foundation for door construction.

Inspection records for engineered panels and LVL materials are included in the supporting documentation.





















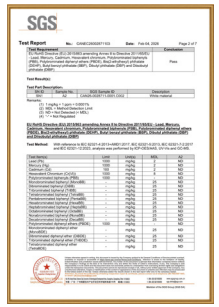
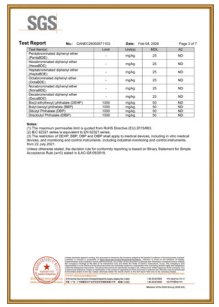
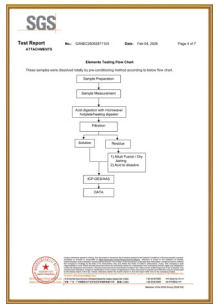
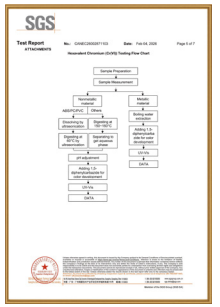
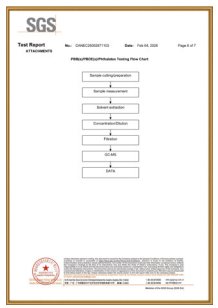
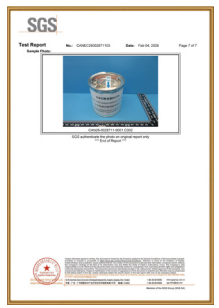


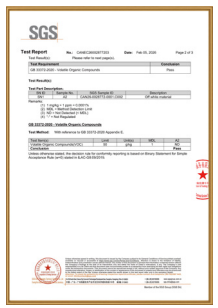
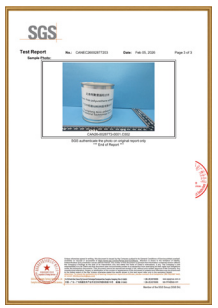


Verified adhesives · Controlled application · Reliable bonding

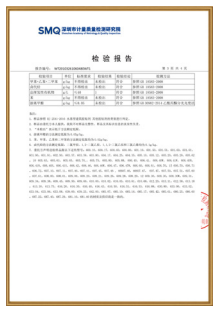
Adhesives form part of VILUCCA's material traceability and third–party verification framework. Supplier information, production application records and relevant test reports support material identification and quality assurance.

Consistent process management contributes to dependable bonding, long–term structural integrity and repeatable product quality. Supporting documentation includes reports issued by independent laboratories, including SGS.

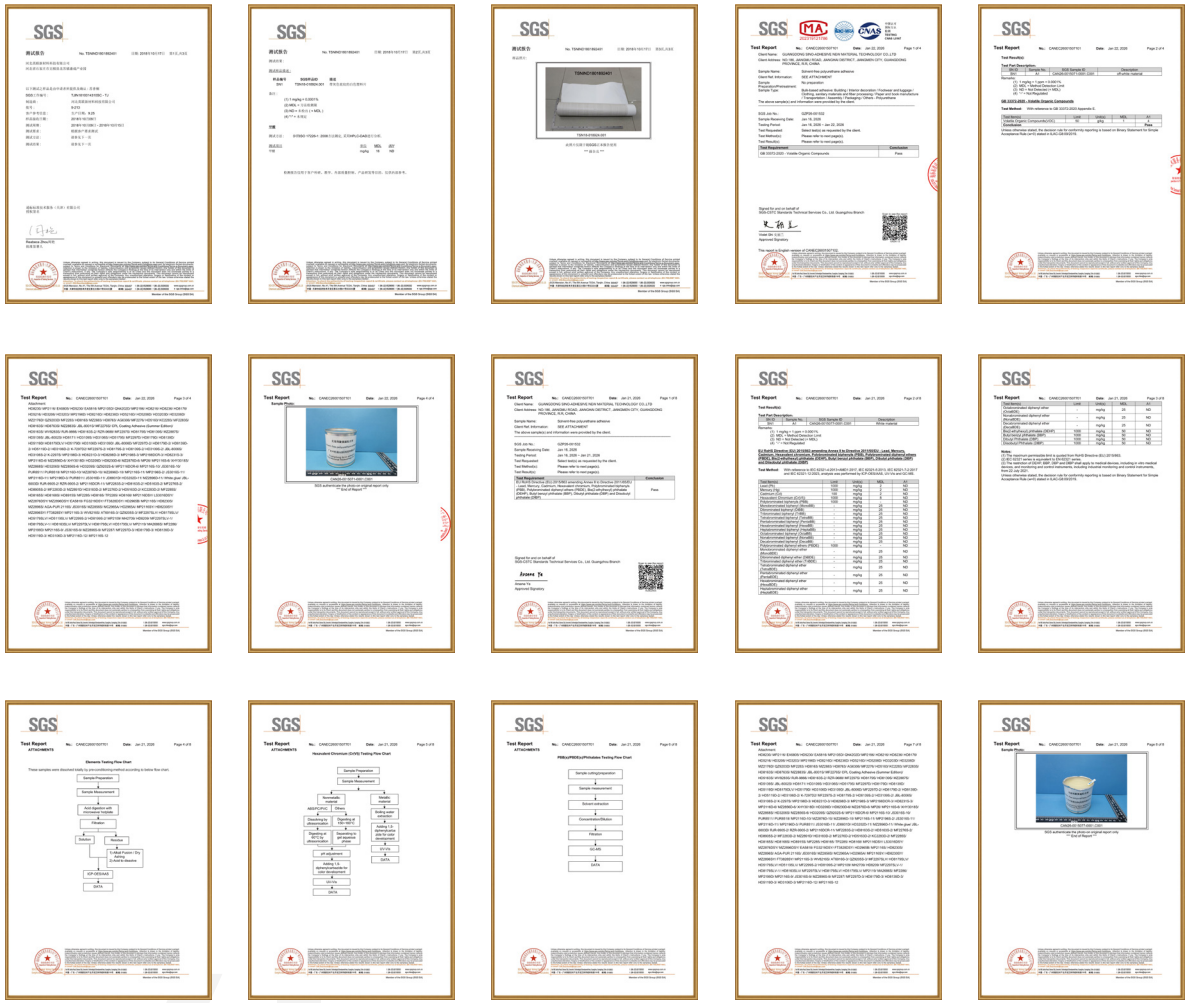





VILUCCA® | NATURAL WOOD VENEER

Selected veneers · Traceable sourcing · Consistent visual quality

VILUCCA incorporates natural wood veneers into its material traceability procedures. Supplier records, batch identification and quality inspections help manage consistency throughout production. Clearly documented origins and standardized assessment practices enable the natural grain, color and character of wood to be coordinated across product ranges and project batches.



02

Authorization system



Authorized cooperation · Responsible sourcing ·Dependable quality

VILUCCA maintains a structured framework for brand authorizations, material approvals and supply-chain partnerships. Supporting documentation identifies the authorized parties, scope and validity of each agreement, providing a verifiable basis for material sourcing and project applications. Collaboration with qualified suppliers and technology partners strengthens supply-chain transparency, material authenticity and quality consistency for international projects. Official authorization. Reliable partnerships. Global confidence.















03

Material properties

CORE PRODUCT SYSTEM — ALUMINUM-WOOD DOOR SYSTEM

Structural Components	Materials & Manufacturing Details	Key Advantages	Considerations & Solutions
Aluminum Frame & Structural Support	Constructed from aerospace-grade 6063-T5 high-strength aluminum alloy, with anodized, powder-coated, or fluorocarbon-coated surface finishes.	1. Ultra-slim profile design with a minimal visible frame of 10 – 15 mm. 2. High structural rigidity; 100% moisture-proof, resistant to deformation, and capable of withstanding bending. 3. Resistant to oxidation and corrosion, with a service life of more than ten years.	1. Aluminum extrusion tooling and processing costs are relatively high. 2. Solution: Position the system for premium luxury residential applications and ultra-slim architectural projects.
Door Panels & Core	Exterior surfaces may incorporate 7 mm MDF/fire-resistant boards, high-pressure decorative panels, or fire- and impact-resistant glass or metal panels. Core options include engineered bridge-hole boards, aluminum honeycomb, and high-strength solid wood grids.	1. Combining metal and wood provides superior dimensional stability compared with traditional timber doors. 2. An aluminum honeycomb core offers moisture resistance, fire resistance, low weight, and excellent sound insulation. 3. Suitable for ultra-tall doors with floor-to-ceiling heights of 2.8 – 3.2 m.	1. Door-panel machining and assembly require high precision, including CNC processing. 2. Solution: Highlight the manufacturer’s precision machining and production capabilities.
Key Selling Points of the Aluminum-Wood System	· Minimalist Aesthetics: A seamless, ultra-slim profile ideal for contemporary minimalist interiors and Italian-inspired luxury spaces. · Outstanding Climate Adaptability: Addresses common issues associated with traditional wooden doors in humid climates (such as Southeast Asia and the Middle East), including expansion, warping, and delamination. · Integrated Hardware: Compatible with concealed three-dimensional adjustable hinges and magnetic silent locks for a seamless, flush appearance.		

The aluminum-wood door system combines the structural strength and moisture resistance of aluminum alloy with the warmth and tactile quality of wood, making it an emerging choice for contemporary minimalist interiors and premium export projects.

Door Core Materials & Internal Construction

Core Material	Composition & Construction	Key Physical Specifications	Performance & Applications
Tubular Particleboard	Wood-based particles are compression-molded using a tubular extrusion process, creating a lightweight hollow-core panel.	Common thicknesses: 28 / 33 / 38 mm; approximately 60% lower weight; sound reduction: up to 28 dB; compressive strength: 20 kg/cm^2.	Preferred core for medium- to high-density engineered doors; excellent sound insulation and resistance to warping.
Finger-Jointed Solid-Wood Core	Naturally seasoned pine or fir lumber is finger-jointed and edge-glued into a solid core.	Moisture content: 8 – 12% (after secondary drying); density: 450 – 550 kg/m^3; environmental classification: E0/ENF.	Substantial feel and strong screw-holding capacity; suitable for premium solid-core interior doors.
Solid-Wood Frame & Skeleton	A perimeter frame of finger-jointed solid timber, reinforced internally with a longitudinal and transverse grid.	Frame width: 40 – 60 mm; grid spacing: 100 × 100 mm or 150 × 150 mm.	Good rigidity at moderate weight; conventional load-bearing construction for engineered doors.
Graphite-Enhanced EPS Board (SEPS)	Graphite is incorporated into expanded polystyrene particles before foaming and molding.	Density: 150 – 250 kg/m^3; fire classification: B1/A2 (as stated in source); thermal conductivity: ≤ 0.032 W/(m · K).	Insulating core for specialized fire-resistant and thermal-insulation doors; helps reduce heat transfer.

The selected core determines door-leaf weight, acoustic performance, resistance to deformation, and the underlying cost structure.

Unpainted Decorative Surface Materials & Finishing

Facing Material	Texture & Appearance	Key Advantages	Limitations
PVC Film / Foil	Vacuum-formed polymer film replicating woodgrain, stone, leather, and matte solid-color finishes.	Cost-effective; consistent colors; moisture-resistant, easy to clean and maintain; suitable for embossing.	Prolonged direct sunlight may cause discoloration or delamination; limited resistance to high temperatures.
Melamine-Impregnated Decorative Paper	Heat-pressed and bonded to the panel surface; smooth, contemporary minimalist texture.	Hard, wear- and scratch-resistant surface with good flame resistance.	Limited flexibility for deep embossing or complex routed profiles; surface damage is difficult to repair.
PET-G Film	High-gloss mirrored or soft-touch, anti-fingerprint matte finish.	Food-contact-oriented, environmentally considerate formulation (subject to product certification); fingerprint and oil resistance; premium appearance.	Higher cost than PVC; requires excellent substrate flatness.

The surface material defines visual appearance, tactile quality, wear resistance, and moisture-related performance.

Painted Surface Materials & Coating Systems

Coating System	Visual Characteristics	Key Advantages	Limitations
Water-Based Coating	Clear, natural film with a soft, low-sheen surface.	Water used as the main diluent; low-VOC formulations; low odor and suitable for environmental-compliance applications.	Generally lower film hardness and fullness than solvent-borne coatings; potentially higher application cost.
PU / PE Coating	Full-bodied, attractive coating that can achieve high gloss.	High hardness and wear resistance; strong sealing properties; rich colors and finish options.	Uses organic solvents in some formulations; odor during initial curing; complex repairs after scratches or cracks.
Natural Wood Veneer + Clear Coating	Natural veneer, such as oak or American black walnut, bonded to the surface and protected with a clear topcoat.	Authentic natural grain and feel; better dimensional consistency than a solid-wood slab.	Natural color variation; higher cost; relatively long production lead time.

Finishing choices influence the door’s appearance, tactile experience, wear resistance, and moisture protection.

Base Materials, Edge Banding & Adhesive Processing

1. Key Physical Specifications of Engineered Substrates

Material	Composition & Manufacturing Process	Key Physical Specifications	Typical Applications & Properties
Medium-Density Fiberboard (MDF)	Plant fibers bonded with adhesive and hot-pressed to form a homogeneous board.	Density: 680 – 800 kg/m^3; common thicknesses: 5 / 6 / 8 / 12 / 15 / 18 mm; moisture content: 4 – 9%; thickness swelling after water absorption: ≤ 10%.	Excellent machinability for routed profiles and smooth surfaces; limited moisture resistance; may swell when exposed to water.
PVC / ABS Edge Banding	Extruded polymer edging designed to seal and finish door-leaf edges.	Thicknesses: 0.8 / 1.0 / 1.2 / 1.5 / 2.0 mm; softening temperature: ≥ 80 ° C.	Edge sealing and decorative finishing; resists moisture ingress and formaldehyde release; can be prone to adhesive-line aging.

Door Frames and WPC / SPC Architrave Systems

Material / Component	Composition & Processing	Key Physical Specifications	Limitations & Recommended Use
WPC Architrave / Casing (Wood – Plastic Composite)	Wood flour and PVC resin powder are extruded at high temperature to create a foamed wood – plastic profile, finished with PVC film or paint.	Density: 0.65 – 0.85 g/cm^3; resistant to moisture, mold, insects and termites; common profiles include L-shaped snap-on and grooved architraves.	Not prone to swelling from water exposure. Higher thermal expansion than MDF; installation gaps should be allowed. Suitable for kitchens, bathrooms and humid coastal environments.
SPC Architrave / Casing (Stone – Plastic Composite)	Natural mineral filler (calcium carbonate) and PVC resin are extruded into a high-density rigid composite.	Density: 1.9 – 2.1 g/cm^3; fire classification: B1/A2 (per source); high rigidity, Mohs hardness and impact resistance.	Excellent moisture resistance and dimensional stability; heavy and difficult to form into intricate profiles. Suitable for commercial projects and premium wet areas.
MDF Architrave / Casing	Medium-density fiberboard shaped and finished with PVC foil or spray coating.	Thickness: 10 – 15 mm; excellent flatness.	Economical and easy to machine into profiles; susceptible to swelling and mold from water exposure.

Architraves / casings form the decorative transition between the wall and door frame. Material selection affects moisture resistance and service life.

Door Categories & Operating Mechanisms

1. Classification by Material and Door Construction

Door Category	Construction & Surface	Key Advantages	Limitations
Aluminum–Wood Door	Aluminum-alloy perimeter skeleton + engineered composite core + minimalist facing panel.	Excellent moisture resistance and dimensional stability; contemporary minimalist appearance; long service life.	More expensive than standard painted composite doors.
Solid-Wood Door	Same natural hardwood species on both sides, e.g., oak, American black walnut or pine.	Premium feel, authentic grain, renewable natural material.	May warp or crack with changes in temperature and humidity; very high cost.
Solid-Wood Composite Door	Fir/pine core + MDF panels + PVC, veneer or painted finish.	Stable construction, good resistance to cracking and excellent value; mainstream residential choice.	Contains MDF and adhesives; tactile quality differs slightly from solid wood.
Wood–Plastic Composite (WPC) Door	Seamless extrusion of wood powder and thermoplastic polymers.	Highly resistant to water, moisture and termites; can tolerate prolonged water exposure.	More plastic-like texture; intricate routed designs are harder to produce.
Steel–Wood Door	Embossed steel panels externally, filled with timber or other core material internally.	Strong anti-intrusion structure and competitive pricing.	Cold-to-the-touch surface; common in rental housing and entrance doors.

Door Categories & Operating Mechanisms

2. Classification by Opening Mechanism

Mechanism	Structural Features	Applications & Advantages	Installation Considerations
Concealed / Flush Door	Door leaf aligns flush with the wall; trim and frame details are hidden.	Minimalist, visually continuous architectural design.	Extremely high installation precision required.
Ghost Sliding Door	Sliding track concealed inside the door leaf; no visible floor rail.	Minimalist sliding operation with unobstructed flooring.	Requires high wall flatness and alignment accuracy.
Barn Door	Externally mounted, overhead-track sliding system.	Industrial and rustic aesthetics; simple installation.	Relatively limited sound insulation and airtightness.
Pocket Door	Sliding leaf retracts into a cavity inside the wall.	Keeps the opening clear when fully retracted.	Requires pre-planned wall cavity; complex hardware servicing.
Pivot Door	Door rotates around floor and ceiling pivots.	Suitable for oversized, architecturally expressive doors.	Gaps may remain at edges; airtightness and security are generally lower.
Bi-Fold Door	Multiple leaves fold and move on connected hinges/tracks.	Maximizes usable opening width.	Numerous hardware components and joints.

Hardware & Sealing Systems

1. Hinge System

Hinge Type	Construction & Installation	Capacity & Adjustability	Applications & Assessment
Butterfly Hinge	Two interlocking leaves; surface-mounted with screws without routing a mortise.	Typical size: 4 × 3.0 mm (as shown); load capacity: ⩽35 kg / 3 hinges; non-adjustable.	Very fast installation and low cost; may sag under heavy loads; standard lightweight doors.
2D Adjustable Hinge	Mortised installation with adjustment screws in the hinge barrel.	Capacity: ⩽50 kg / 2 hinges; 2-way adjustment: X ±2 mm, Y ±2 mm.	Allows fine adjustment of gaps; no in–out depth adjustment (Z axis).
3D Concealed Hinge	Fully concealed within the leaf and frame; invisible when closed; standard option for aluminum–wood doors.	Typical length: 160 / 180 mm; capacity: 40–80 kg / 2 hinges; 3-axis adjustment: X ±2 mm, Y ±3 mm, Z ±1 mm.	Minimalist concealed aesthetic, accurate adjustment and high load capacity; more difficult mortising and higher cost.
Hydraulic Soft-Closing Hinge	Integrated hydraulic damper and spring with closing and positioning functions.	Integrated hydraulic damper and spring with closing and positioning functions.	Soft, quiet closing without a separate closer; hydraulic-oil leakage may shorten service life.

Hardware & Sealing Systems

2. Sealing Strips & Anti-Collision Components

Nonwoven-Fabric-Wrapped Foam Seal (PE & Nonwoven Foam Strip)

The seal features a high-elasticity PU foam core wrapped in nonwoven fabric and a wear-resistant PE film. Installed in the door-frame groove, it is a standard specification for quiet-closing doors and aluminum–wood door systems.

100000次	**3-5 db**	**-30℃-70℃**
100,000 compression cycles Rapid resilience at 50% compression.	Sound insulation improvement Incremental reduction in sound transmission.	Operating temperature Designed to remain resistant to yellowing within this temperature range.

04

Operating environment
Solution plan

vílucca®

VILUCCA® | SUBTITLE Advanced Thermal Insulation · Structural Stability · Global Standards · Bespoke Dimensions

Main Title Engineered For Extreme Cold Climates



Environmental Characteristics

Prolonged exposure to low temperatures, repeated freeze–thaw cycles, significant temperature fluctuations, and sustained temperature differences between indoor and outdoor environments place considerable demands on door systems.

Primary Target Markets

Russia, Canada, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Northeast China, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, the northern United States, and Alaska.

High–performance Composite Structure

MDF / WPC Surface Panel + LVL Structural Frame + Graphite–Enhanced EPS Insulation Core

The graphite–enhanced EPS insulation core incorporates infrared–reflective graphite particles, delivering up to 30% improved thermal insulation performance compared with conventional EPS. It helps minimize heat loss and maintain indoor thermal comfort. The LVL structural frame provides enhanced dimensional stability and resistance to thermal stresses.

λ ≤ 0.032 W/(m·K)
Thermal Conductivity

Rw34–38db
Airborne Sound Insulation

Low–Temperature Performance
–30℃
Thermal Insulation Retention Greater than 95%

International Standard Dimensions

Specification	Russia / Eastern Europe	Finland / Sweden (Nordic Region)
Typical Interior Door Dimensions (H x W)	2000 / 2100 × 800/900 mm	2090 × 890 mm (M9 Module)
Typical Door Leaf Thickness	40 – 45 mm	Increased thickness recommended for enhanced thermal insulation
Reference Standards	GOST 6629 (Russia)	SS 817305 (Sweden)

Bespoke Dimensions

Door Height	1900–2400 mm
Single Door Leaf Width	600–1050 mm
Double–Door / French–Door Overall Width	1200–1800 mm
Compatible Wall Thickness	100–300 mm

Main Title Engineered For Extreme Heat



Environmental Characteristics

Prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures, intense solar radiation, and heat accumulation on building surfaces places significant demands on door systems. Doors designed for hot and high-temperature climates must offer effective thermal insulation, fire resistance where required, enhanced dimensional stability, and reliable sound insulation to maintain long-term performance and indoor comfort.

Primary Target Markets

United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and other Gulf Cooperation Council countries, North Africa, Northern Australia, India, and Pakistan.

High-Performance Composite Structure

Fire-Resistant Surface Panel + Aluminum-Reinforced Structural Frame + Aluminum Honeycomb / Tubular Particleboard Core

The fire-resistant composite surface panel is engineered to maintain dimensional stability under high-temperature exposure while supporting low-formaldehyde-emission performance. The tubular particleboard core provides effective thermal insulation and acoustic performance, while the aluminum-reinforced structural frame enhances overall rigidity and long-term structural stability.

K≤ 1.2 W/(m²·K)
Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient (K-Value)

Rw32-35db
Weighted Sound Reduction Index

A1/B1级
Fire Performance Classification

International Standard Dimensions

Specification	UAE / Saudi Arabia (Middle East)	Australia
Typical Interior Door Dimensions (H x W)	2100 × 900 / 1000 mm	2040 × 820 mm
Typical Door Leaf Thickness	45 – 50 mm	Fire-rated and explosion-resistant specifications may apply
Reference Standards	BS EN 1634 (Fire Resistance Testing)	AS 2688 (Australia)

Bespoke Dimensions

Door Height	1900—2700 mm
Single Door Leaf Width	600—1050 mm
Double-Door / French-Door Overall Width	1200—1800 mm
Compatible Wall Thickness	100—300 mm

VILUCCA® | SUBTITLE Advanced Thermal Insulation · Structural Stability · Global Standards · Bespoke Dimensions

Main Title Engineered For Dry & Extreme Temperature–variation Climates



Environmental Characteristics

Low relative humidity, substantial day–to–night temperature fluctuations, and significant seasonal temperature variations can cause wood–based materials to shrink, crack, or experience concentrated structural stress.
Door systems designed for these environments require carefully controlled material moisture content, enhanced resistance to shrinkage and deformation, and long–term structural stability.

Primary Target Markets

Central United States, Northwest China, Egypt, the inland regions of North Africa, Chile, and the Atacama Desert region.

High–Performance Composite Structure

MDF / Fire–Resistant Surface Panel + LVL Structural Frame + Tubular Particleboard / Solid Wood Core

The fire–resistant composite surface panel is designed to maintain dimensional stability under high–temperature exposure while supporting low–formaldehyde–emission performance. The tubular particleboard core provides effective thermal and acoustic insulation.

6%–8%
Factory Moisture Content

Rw36–40db
Airborne Sound Insulation

≥1400N
Pull Resistance / Impact Resistance

International Standard Dimensions

Specification	Central United States / Canada	Northwest China
Typical Interior Door Dimensions (H × W)	80″ × 30″/32″ (2032×762/813mm)	2100 × 900 mm
Typical Door Leaf Thickness	1–3/8″ (approx. 35 mm)	1–3/4″ (约45mm)
Reference Standards	ANSI/WDMA I.S.1A	GB/T 29498 (China)

Bespoke Dimensions

Door Height	1900—2700 mm
Single Door Leaf Width	600—1050 mm
Double–Door / French–Door Overall Width	1200—1800 mm
Compatible Wall Thickness	100—300 mm

Main Title Engineered For Humid & Tropical Climates



Environmental Characteristics

Prolonged exposure to high humidity, seasonal monsoon rainfall, coastal salt–laden air, and consistently damp conditions places demanding performance requirements on interior door systems.
Doors engineered for these environments must deliver low water absorption, enhanced resistance to mold growth and material deterioration, and excellent dimensional stability to maintain long–term structural integrity and reliable performance.

Primary Target Markets

Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, South China and coastal regions, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and tropical rainforest regions of Brazil.

High–Performance Composite Structure

MDF / Fire–Resistant Surface Panel + LVL Structural Frame + Tubular Particleboard / Solid Wood Core

The fire–resistant composite surface panel is designed to maintain dimensional stability under high–temperature exposure while supporting low–formaldehyde–emission performance. The tubular particleboard core provides effective thermal and acoustic insulation, helping enhance overall door performance and indoor comfort.

≤0.2%	Rw28–32db	Grade 0
Water Absorption and Thickness Swelling	Water Absorption and Thickness Swelling	Mold Resistance Classification

International Standard Dimensions

Specification	Southeast Asia (Singapore / Malaysia / Indonesia)	United Kingdom / Ireland
Typical Interior Door Dimensions (H x W)	2100 × 850 / 900 mm	1981 × 762 / 838 mm (78″ × 30″ / 33″)
Typical Door Leaf Thickness	35 – 40 mm	35 mm (44 mm for FD30 fire–rated doors)
Reference Standards	SS 551(Singapore)	BS 4787 (United Kingdom)

Bespoke Dimensions

Door Height	1900–2700 mm
Single Door Leaf Width	600–1050 mm
Double–Door / French–Door Overall Width	1200–1800 mm
Compatible Wall Thickness	100–300 mm

Main Title Engineered For Controlled Indoor Environments



Environmental Characteristics

Temperature–controlled indoor environments, including centrally air–conditioned residences, five–star hotels, office buildings, laboratories, and premium residential developments, require consistent environmental conditions and refined architectural finishes.
Door systems designed for these applications prioritize excellent surface flatness, quiet operation, structural stability, and superior decorative quality.

Primary Target Markets

Luxury residential developments, hospitality projects, commercial office spaces, laboratories, premium interior fit–out projects, and other temperature–controlled architectural environments.

High–Performance Composite Structure

MDF Surface Panel + LVL Structural Frame + Tubular Particleboard / Solid Wood Core

The MDF surface panel provides a smooth, uniform substrate for high–quality painted finishes. The tubular particleboard core offers an effective balance of reduced weight and acoustic insulation, making this composite structure a reliable solution for interior doors in temperature–controlled environments.

≤ 0.2mm
Surface Flatness Tolerance

Rw32–36db
Airborne Sound Insulation

Structural Weight
Reduced through weight–optimized construction

International Standard Dimensions

Specification	China / Japan	Germany / France (European Markets)
Typical Interior Door Dimensions (H × W)	2100 × 800/900 mm	1985/2035 × 780/880 mm
Typical Door Leaf Thickness	40 mm	39.5 – 40 mm
Reference Standards	GB/T 29498(China)	DIN 18101 (Germany)

Bespoke Dimensions

Door Height	1900—2700 mm
Single Door Leaf Width	600—1200 mm
Double–Door / French–Door Overall Width	1200—1800 mm
Compatible Wall Thickness	100—300 mm

05

Specialized Door Systems

vilucca®

VÍLUCCA® | BARN DOOR SYSTEM



Expressive sliding architecture for flex–ible interior spaces. An exposedtrack adds a deliberate design accent while separating connected roomswithout a conventional swing clearance.

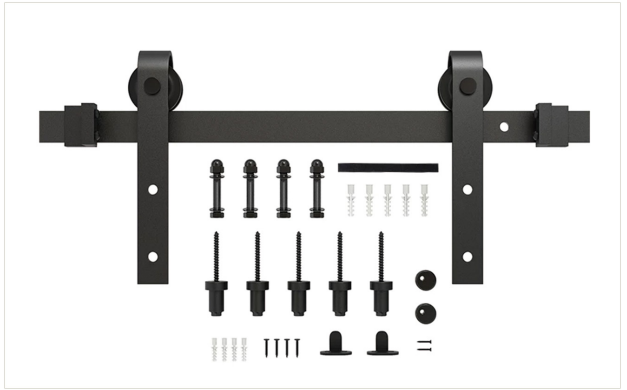
HARDWARE | Side–mount or top–mount kit.
Compatible door thickness: 40—45 mm.
Rated load stated as <150 kg.
Main materials: carbon steel or aluminum alloy.
Track thickness: 6 mm.
Longer door openings may require multiple track sections.

Side–mount



Top–mount





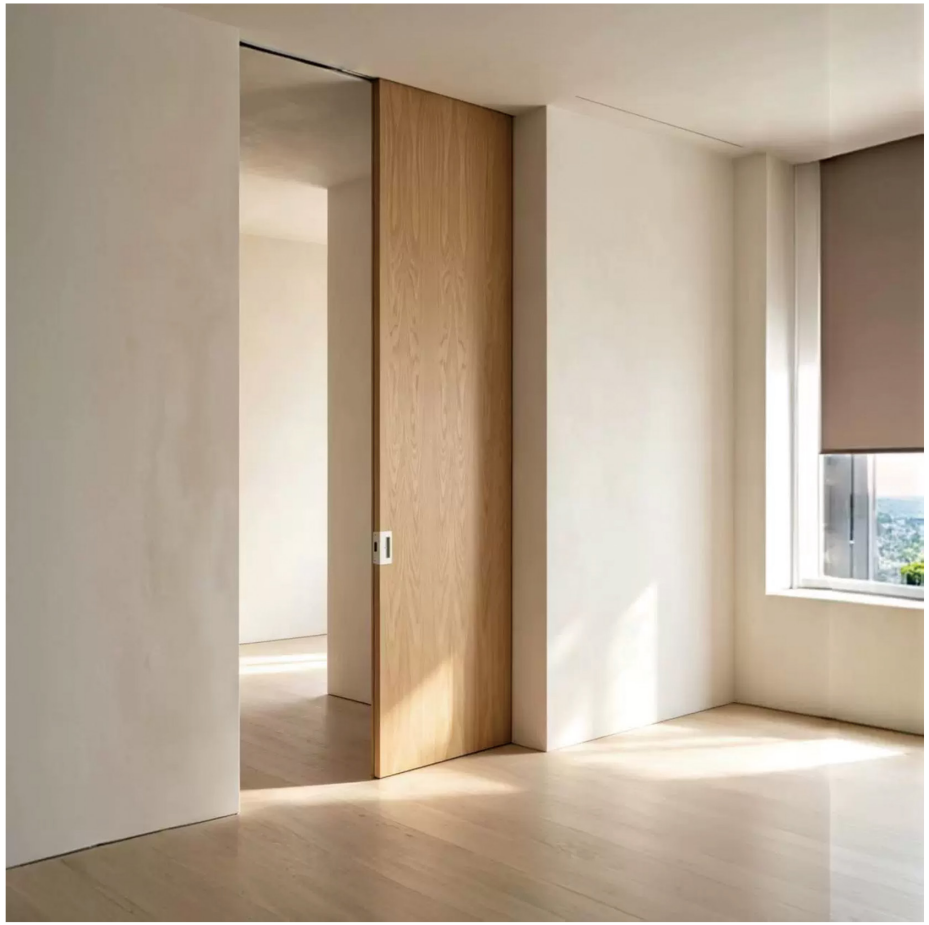


INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Door thickness: 35—50 mm;
maximum height: 3000 mm;
width: 700—1800mm.
Suggested leaf width = clear opening + 160 mm.
Maximum leafmass: 80 kg.
Upper routing: 55 mm high × 22 mm deep;
lower routing: 29 mm high ×16 mm deep.
Maintain at least 30 mm clearance to ceiling.
Standardhardware set includes a 1.8 m track and roller accessories.
Final slotlengths must be verified against hardware drawings.









Kit includes a 2.5 m upper track and accessories.

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Door thickness: source indicates 30—45 mm;
minimum width: 560 mm;
rated capacity: 60 or 90 kg, subject to hardware model.
Track cavitywidth = leaf thickness + 20 mm;
depth 42.5 mm.
Leaf height = mountingheight to track top — 58 mm.
Hanger recess: 163 × 21.5 × 17 mm.
Bottom guide recess: leaf width — 5 mm (length),16 mm deep and 12mm wide.



NSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Configurations: offset, central or edge pivot.
Compatible leaves: timber oraluminum–framed.
Minimum thickness: 45 mm; thicker leaves mayrequire an extended upper pivot.
Recommended height ⩽3000 mm.
Leafheight = structural opening height — 18 mm.
Stated hardware load range: 60—300 kg.
Maximum offset–pivot width: 1200 mm;
central–pivotwidth: 2000 mm.







INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Configurations: offset, central or edge pivot.
Compatible leaves: timber oraluminum–framed.
Minimum thickness: 45 mm; thicker leaves mayrequire an extended upper pivot.
Recommended height ⩽3000 mm.
Leafheight = structural opening height — 18 mm.
Stated hardware load range: 60—300 kg.
Maximum offset–pivot width: 1200 mm;
central–pivotwidth: 2000 mm.





1 Upper and Lower Tracks 2 No Bottom Track 3 Trackless

Folding Door Opening Direction: Follow the arrow.



Flexible partitions for generous openings. Connected leavesfold and stack to one side, opening up the passage andextending sightlines between adjacent spaces. Preciselyengineered tracks and hinges support smooth operation;optional dampers can reduce impact and noise. When closed,the system provides a defined enclosure, while the openconfiguration creates a broad spatial connection.





Balanced proportions and a refined entrance experience.Equal double-leaf doors use two coordinated panels, whileunequal-leaf configurations provide a primary passage leafand a secondary leaf for occasional wider access. Matching materials and finishes help preserve a cohesivearchitectural elevation. Suitable for premium residences,private clubs and hotel suites.

06

Hardware system

vilucca®



Misha — Platinum gray;
Yuri — Shimmering gold.



Baboli — Antique brass / brushed copper / gold



Mocha — Matte black / glazed gold



Fengniao — Brushed copper;
Xique — Antique bronze;



Madi — Platinum gray.



Gediao — Shimmering gold



Fendi — Space black.
Roumei — Space black



Lange — Starry gray



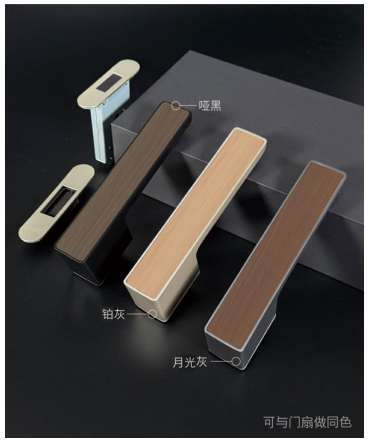
Armani — Antique brass / brushed copper / gold



Breguet — Starry gray



Luoyiwei — Matte black / gray.



Sheman square lock
— Matte black / moonlight gray / platinum gray



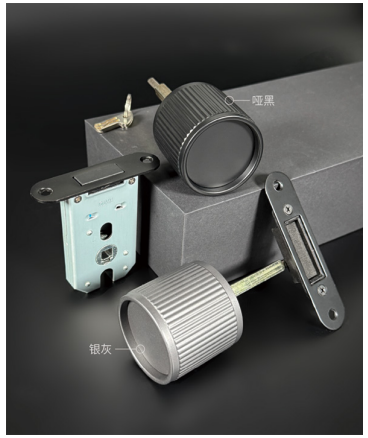
Sheman round lock — Matte black.



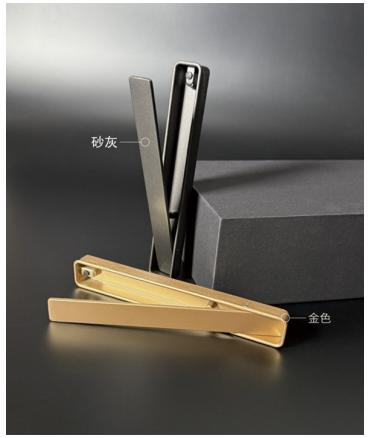
Shengluolan — Matte black / gray



Malite square lock — Brushed nickel;
Suolang round lock — Brushed nickel.



Laolishi — Matte black / silver gray



Pocket-door lock — Matte black / gold



Top-selling model — Matte black;
Classic model — Matte black.

Exceptional hardware is an understated element of a refinedspace.
Every detail contributes to a better everydayexperience.

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