

sringing Quality



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# Soft-Lite Training Session Glass and Glazing Basics

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# Glass Issues and Opportunities



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Bringing Quality





# Types of Residential Window IG

#### Market Leaders:

- SuperSpacer<sup>®</sup> S-Class<sup>™</sup>
- SuperSpacer<sup>®</sup> E-Class<sup>™</sup>
- Stainless Intercept®
- Intercept®
- "High-Performance"
- "Fully Automated"
- "True Warm"<sup>™</sup>
- "Warm Edge"™

#### Market Losers:

- Old-Fashioned
- Conventional
- Out-Dated
- Low-Performance
- Box Spacers
- Hollow Metal Spacers
- Jointed Metal Spacers
- Snap-Together Spacers



# **Is Your IG Certified? ASK!**



High heat and humidity chamber above tortures the sealed IGU 24 hours every day for six months to simulate over 20 years in the "real world"

Direct, point-blank ultra-violet (UV) light with a spectrum closely matched to the sun's rays is designed to break down the adhesive bond of the hermetic seal of any one of the 10 IGU's shown, which would lead to seal failure and moisture between the panes - and failure to certify! This UV test is a component of the 6month torturing of the IGU specimens.



#### Tested Durability – Worldwide Standards:

- North America HIGS ASTM E2188, E2189, E2190
- **USA-ASTM E773/E774**
- Dade County Hurricane Test at
   ATL
- Canada CGSB 12.8, M-90
- CEN 1279 parts 2 & 3
- Germany DIN 1286 Teil 1 & 2
- Great Britain BSI 5713
- Norway NBI Testing
- China GB11944-1989
- Spain SELLO-INCE



- France CSTB for CEKAL
- Industry type P-1 testing



## **Market Loser:**



#### Market Loser:

- Old-Fashioned
- Conventional
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- Low-Performance
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- Snap-Together Spacers

#### **Typical Problems:**

•Thermal short circuit •Stress cracks •Seal failure •Excessive condensation around the edges •Desiccant beads fall into view

### "Hollow Aluminum Box Spacer"

- 1. Outdated single-seal sealant technology
  - •Hand-applied bond line inconsistency
  - •Complex component pump system
  - Difficult to mix epoxy; catalyst/base\*
  - Polysulphide\* (shuttle "O ring" disaster)
  - Polyurethane\* (floors, ATB)
  - •Older-Generation Hot Melt Butyls (corner gaps)

#### 2. Desiccant flaws

- •Manual pour from drum to spacer box misses often
- •Long and short fill; inconsistent
- Desiccant pre-loaded drying factory air in drum
- Over-desiccant causes vacuum stress, cracks/failure

#### 3. Mechanical cut corners

- •Lengths are often mis-cut (short, long or jagged)
- Assembly requires complete fitting in corners
- •Joints are prone to gaps, stresses (failure)



**GLASS ON METAL** 

FULL CONTACT

sk me about the desiccant!



### **Market Loser:**

#### "Swiggle Strip<sup>®</sup> or Swiggle Seal<sup>®</sup>"

#### 1. First-generation revolutionary product

- •Introduced by BFGoodrich in Boston, 1977
- •Removed metal mass of box spacers
- Increased sealant mass, seal integrity
- •Produced 1<sup>st</sup> "Warm Edge" effect
- •Greatly simplified assembly
- •Eliminated gaps in 3 of 4 corners
- •Very popular with shapes (easy to curve along glass edge)

#### 2. Ugly appearance, limited aesthetic appeal

- •Corrugated shim causes "dragon-back" ridges visible on surface
- •Prone to rounded corners intruding into vision area
- •Tends to appear "rolled over" inside the IG unit
- •Prone to "migration" (sucked into sightline by vacuum pressure during normal cycling)

#### 3. Hand-applied inconsistency

- •Among worst performers in seal failure
- •Human error #1 issue with correct assembly
- Highly dependent upon craftsmanship
- •Prone to crooked internal grid alignment issues

#### **Typical Problems:**

Ugly, Wavy Appearance

Low-Performance

Metal-Shim Spacer

**Old-Fashioned** 

Conventional

**Out-Dated** 

Old sealant technology

Aluminum Spacer Swiddle Sea



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**GLASS ON METAL** 

DESI PAK

Ask me about the



### **Mid-Market IG Design:**



#### Mid-Market Design:

- **Out-dated technology**
- Shiny metal glare
- Rounded corners
- Mid-level thermal performance
- Metal-Shim spacer system
- Desiccant balls can fall into airspace

#### **Typical Problems:**

 Thermally improved but outdated •Too shiny, very high glare reflection Lowest thermals of Hi-Performance IG systems

# Cardinal'IG A New Direction, http://www.birection.

**GLASS ON METAL** NO CONTACT

#### "XL Edge<sup>®</sup> from Cardinal<sup>®</sup> Glass"

#### 1. Limited appeal, looks like old box spacer

- Targeted major manufacturers (branding)
- True dual-seal (poly-isobutylene and silicone)
- Very difficult to distinguish between conventional spacers
- Looks like metal-on-glass contact in sash
- Completely automated; not produced by window mfr.

#### 2. First spacer made of Stainless Steel

 Stainless steel performs better thermally than aluminum and most metals •Hyper-thin walls limit metal mass in system

#### 3. Mid-Range thermal performance

- Better than prior systems, not as good as newer systems
- Very good seal durability (GTP, MVTP)
- Failures are rare

Ask me about the desiccant!





# **Journey to High Performance IG**

"The Continuing Evolution of Warm Edge Technology"





#### Standard Intercept<sup>™</sup> from PPG

#### 1. Completely automated assembly

- •Continuous perimeter shim (barrier to entry/exit)
- Perfect sealant application (no gaps, voids)
- •New-generation hot melt sealant technology
- •Computer-controlled roll forming (consistent quality)
- •Perfect grid alignment, fastened mechanically

#### 2. Excellent thermal performance

- •Best in mid-range warm edge class
- •Reduces condensation problems around glass perimeter

#### 3. Attractive sight lines in reveal

- Perfect consistency around glass edge
- Unobtrusive appearance in sash
- •Little or no reflective "shine"
- Continuous, tight 90° corners
- Excellent seal durability (GTP, MVTP)
- •Failures are very rare



Ask me about the desiccant "matrix"!

Intercept Insulating Glass Warm Edge Construction

Metal Spacer

Desiccant in Polymeric Matrix-Edge Sealant

Intercept Insulating Glass Structural Advantage COLDER NEUTRAL WARMER



intercept IG Spacer flexes instead of sealant during temperature changes. So it resists spacer movement and sealant failure. Superior flexibility fights cycling stresses that can lead to seal failure or stress cracks

GLASS ON METAL NO CONTACT



#### Stainless Steel Intercept<sup>™</sup> from PPG

#### 1. All the same features of Standard Intercept<sup>™</sup>

- Made with stainless steel, thermally better than tin
- Perfect sealant application (no gaps, voids)
- New-generation hot melt sealant technology
- Computer-controlled roll forming (consistent quality)
- •Perfect grid alignment, fastened mechanically Attractive sight lines in reveal

#### 2. Superior thermal performance

•Top performer in hi-performance warm edge class Fights condensation problems

#### 3. Beautiful aesthetics

- Perfect consistency around glass edge
- Unobtrusive appearance in sash
- Attractive reflective "shine" of 2 rails
- Continuous, tight 90° corners
- Excellent seal durability (GTP, MVTP)
- Failures are very rare

#### **Overall Window** Steel 3.0 U.33 Tin Aluminum 281136

**R-Factor** 

Stainless

Conductivity Measured in BTU's The Lower the Better

NO CONTACT

Aluminum 136 **16 TIMES** Better than Aluminum **5 TIMES** Tin Better than Tin 38.48 Stainless

Steel

8.09

Superior thermal performance of stainless steel makes this product a top performer among all warm edge systems

Source: http://www.engineersedge.com/properties\_of\_metals.htn **GLASS ON METAL** 



.0077" Gauge

Ultra Thin Walls Structurally Strong **Custom Alloy Designed for IG** Compatible **Existing Equipment** Same Sealants

**Thermal Photography** 

(Red hot; Blue cold) Left: Stainless Steel Intercept **Right: Box Aluminum Spacer** 



Multiple mylar layers with PSA (pressure-sensitive adhesive) plus newgeneration hot melt butyl fights entry/exit

#### Super Spacer<sup>™</sup> from Edgetech

#### 1. First Metal-Free IG System

Continuous perimeter shim (barrier to entry/exit)
New-generation hot melt sealant technology
Massive sealant mass behind spacer

#### 2. Best available thermal performance

Best available warm edge class: ZERO METAL MASS
Best at preventing condensation problems

#### 3. Attractive sight lines in reveal

Perfect consistency around glass edge
Unobtrusive appearance in sash

- •Zero reflective "shine"
- •Excellent seal durability (GTP, MVTP) •Failures are very rare



Ask me about the desiccant!



**NO METAL** 







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#### Super Spacer<sup>™</sup> from Edgetech



Computer simulations conducted by Enermodal Engineering, a certified independent third party testing facility.

An effective thermal demonstration with samples of box, Intercept<sup>™</sup> and Super Spacer <sup>™</sup> systems involves placing the specimens in icy water to witness by sight and touch the thermal differences in the materials.

31.6°F/-.22°C

-----

25.4°F/-3.67°C

Up to +16.6°F/ 9.23°C

42°F/5.56°C

35.1°F/1.72°C

33.2°F/.67°C

average sightline temperature difference



### Low-e Glass "Emissivity" "Emit"

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70

MSVD Equipment Sputter-Coat "Soft Coat" Magnetic Sputter Vacuum Deposition

Coating Control Room





Quality

### Low-e Glass "Emissivity" "Emit"

MSVD Equipment Sputter-Coat "Soft Coat" Magnetic Sputter Vacuum Deposition onto clear glass

"Soft Coat" v. "Hard Coat" Pyrolitic Glass: Silver sprayed into molten glass

### Low-e Glass: Coating Chambers

8 Vacuum Chambers "sputter" (apply) Silver plus Protective Layers

#### Two Silver Sputter Deposits Active Ingredient

**Glass Washer** 

Titanium Dioxide Protective Layers

#### Zinc, Tin "Heavy Metals" Supplemental to enable washing, sealant adhesion, tempering heat

Lo-Ē<sup>2</sup>

Titanium Dioxide Zinc, Tin Oxide (other heavy metals)

Silver – 2<sup>nd</sup> Sputter Coat on same surface

Silver – Very High Reflectivity (mirrors)

Annealed Float Glass Substrate



Zuality

# Low-e Glass Competitive Comparisons: MSVD Hi-Performance

#### SELL THE TRUTH<sup>™</sup> Numbers are GLASS only

	LoE <sup>2-170</sup>	LOF EA HARD COAT	PPG 1000	Gu PPII	AFG Ti-R	AFG Ti-AC	AFG Ti-PS
Vis Trans	70%	75%	71%	69%	71%	62%	77%
Ref Ext	1 <mark>2%</mark>	18%	12%	19%	21%	29%	13%
Ref Int	13%	17%	13%	17%	19%	24%	15%
SHGC	0.36	0.72	0.39	0.40	0.47	0.39	0.58
U-Value Argon	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
<i>U-Value Air</i>	0.29	0.34	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30
UV Damage Function	31%	50%	32%	31%	39%	36%	43%
UV Transmission	14%	45%	16%	20%	29%	29%	33%

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Courtesy of Cardinal Glass Corp 2006©

### Low-e Glass "Emissivity" "Emit"

Zualitr

• "Soft Coat" is "MSVD" deposited or sputtered on a surface; typically 2 and 5

•"Hard Coat" is "Pyrolytic"; baked <u>into</u> the molten glass

> Surface 1 Closest to the Sun







# Use Glass Sell Card

#### **Insulating Glass Units**













AFGI-61IGCC ASTM E2190CBA 06 (IGCC 1309, 1845, 1969) http://www.iecc.org/CPD%20Certified%20Products.pdf ALL INSULATING GLASS CERTIFIED BY INDEPENDENT LABS TO MEET OR EXCEED ASTM E-2190 CBA TEST Many variations and thicknesses of certified insulating glass are available. Ask your Authorized Soft-Lite Dealer for details.



#### Ultimate Glass<sup>™</sup> with UV-Guard SPF<sup>™</sup>

#### Triple pane with low-e<sup>2</sup> (2,5), krypton (2), SPF<sup>™</sup> (3), and Super Spacer<sup>®</sup>

- 1. Overall IGU Thickness (OT): 1"
- 2. Center Of Glass U-value (COG): R10/U0.10
- 3. Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF): 72
- 4. Visible Transmittance (VT): .40 5. UV-A/UV-B Protection (SPF): 99.9%

#### Ultimate Glass

#### **B.** Ultimate Glass<sup>™</sup>

#### Ultimate<sup>™</sup> Glass with no SPF<sup>™</sup>

- 1. Overall IGU Thickness (OT): 1" 2. Center Of Glass U-value (COG): R10/U0.10
- 3. Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF): 72
- 4. Visible Transmittance (Clarity): .40

#### ultra Glàss¤

CLIMAGUARD SPF

#### Ultra Glass<sup>™</sup> with UV-Guard SPF<sup>™</sup>

- Triple pane with low-e2 (2,5), argon (2), and Intercept Spacer
- 1. Overall IGU Thickness (OT): 1"
- 2. Center Of Glass U-value (COG): R6.7/U0.15 3. Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF): 62
- 4. Visible Transmittance (VT): .40
- 5. UV-A/UV-B Protection (SPF): 99.9%

#### ULTRA GLÅSS™

#### **D.** Ultra Glass<sup>™</sup>

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- Ultra<sup>™</sup> Glass with no SPF<sup>™</sup> 1. Overall IGU Thickness (OT): 1" 2. Center Of Glass U-value (COG): R6.7/U0.15 3. Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF): 62
- 4. Visible Transmittance (VT): .40





**INSULATING GLASS UNITS** 

High-tech robotic equipment hermetically seals glass and automatically applies magnetic sputter vacuum deposits on annealed glass to produce low-e<sup>2</sup>, SPF<sup>™</sup>.

Super Spacer\* is a registered trademark of Edgetech, Intercept\* is a registered trademark of PPG Industries, All Rights Reserved. © Soft-Lite LLC F 070107a





Rapid Gas Filling with Liquid Argon A patent pending technology injects liquid argon reducing unit dosing time from 2 minutes to 3.5

seconds compared to conventional gas filling

methods

# **Argon Gas Filling**



Oxygen

21%

#### Argon Facts:

47.8% lower thermal conductance than air 38.0% more dense than air 22.2% more viscous than air

### Intercept<sup>™</sup> Argon Retention Rate: 0.4% to 0.7%

Argon loss per year is less than 1% with hot melt butyl IGU's

- **1. Butyl** sealant's Low Permeability blocks argon's escape
- 2. Automated sealant application no gaps in the bond line, no easy way out
- 3. Continuous shim wall eliminates corner gaps

"If an initial argon fill were at **90%**, the COG **U-factor** would be **0.25**. If there is an argon/air exchange of as much as **1%** per year, **in 20 years** the argon level would be **70%** with a resulting argon COG **U-factor** of **0.26**. The effect on the overall window thermal performance will be - <u>insignificant</u>." Soft-Lite<sup>®</sup> uses sophisticated laser instruments to validate the gas-fill level of insulating glass (IG). Any unit less than 90% argon-filled is rejected.



ARGON makes our dead air space – deader! It fights thermal transfer and baffles sound waves

 argon
 U-factor improvement (center of glass) when

 1%
 Image: Second s



# **Glazing IG into Sashes**



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1. Apply Sealant Tape and Setting Blocks



2. Set IG Unit into Sash onto Tape



<u>"Dry Glazing"</u> •Closed cell neoprene tape •Butyl tape •Dual-durometer

<u>"Wet Glazing"</u> •Applied sealant •Silicone •Urethane •Other compounds 3. Apply Glazing Stops "Beads"; note setting blocks





# Pop Quiz! Win a Prize!



# Soft-Lite Training Session Glass and Glazing Basics





Presents



# Educational Achievement GLASS BASICS

#### Sell The Truth<sup>™</sup>

# Your Name Here

December 17, 2009

Tom Italiano, Soft-Lite<sup>®</sup> Certified Technical Training Manager











### **Ten Basic Glass and Glazing Questions**

- 1. Name three glass issues that can motivate a replacement window purchase. *Condensation, seal failure, heat loss, heat gain, noise, comfort*
- 2. Name the three basic glass pane thicknesses.
- SSB/3/32"/2.3mm; DSB/1/8"/3.0mm; 3/16"
- 3. Name the three laminated glass interlayer thicknesses and which is strongest. .030; .060; 0.090
- 4. What are three good, descriptive words for the Market Loser IG system(s)? *Old-fashioned; Conventional; Low-performance; hollow box;*
- 5. Name three of the Market Leader IG systems by brand name. Intercept, Stainless Intercept, Super Spacer E-Class, Super Spacer S-Class
- 6. How is IG Certified?
- By independent agencies; specimens tortured over 6 months; high heat/humidity/UV
- 7. What are three typical problems of the #1 Market Loser IG system?

Thermal short circuit; Stress cracks; Seal failure; Excessive condensation around the edges

- 8. Name the IG systems shown on this page; are they Market Winners?
- 9. Thermally, stainless steel is 16 times better than aluminum and 5 times better than tin. True or False *True*

10. What does the "e" stand for on "Low-e" glass; and what is the primary ingredient? *Emissivity; silver* 

BONUS Q: Explain everything you know about argon gas OR low-e glass.





