

Comparison Data

Type	Size	VLT %	VLR %	UV	FRC	U	R	SHGC	SC	ST %	SR %	SA %
Clear Float + KB	6mm	75.3	7.4	99%		3.46	0.29	0.56	0.64	42.8	5.7	51.5
Clear Float	6mm	88	8.0	37%	0.90	5.82	0.17	0.82	0.95			
Grey Float	6mm	44	5.0	79%	0.40	5.82	0.17	0.58	0.67			
Bronze Float	6mm	54	5.0	76%	0.42	5.82	0.17	0.63	0.73			
Supergrey	6mm	9	4.0	99%	0.06	5.82	0.17	0.35	0.40			
Stopsol Grey	6mm	19	34	93%	0.14	5.80	0.17	0.42	0.49			
Solarcool Azurlite	6mm	26	36	88%	0.20	5.84	0.17	0.37	0.43			
Energy Advantage	6mm	82	10	51%	0.76	3.64	0.27	0.70	0.81			
Eclipse Advantage	6mm	67	25	70%	0.51	3.83	0.26	0.62	0.72			
Clear Lam	6.38mm	89	8	99%	0.45	5.72	0.17	0.79	0.92			
Grey Lam	6.38mm	42	5	99%	0.23	5.72	0.17	0.61	0.71			
Comfortplus	6.38mm	58	7	99%	0.26	3.60	0.28	0.52	0.60			
4/6/4 Clear IGU		80	15	48%	0.78	3.15	0.32	0.74	0.86			
4/8/4 Argon IGU		80	15	48%	0.78	2.71	0.37	0.74	0.86			
4/6/4 Low E IGU		74	16	58%	0.66	2.54	0.39	0.68	0.79			
5/12/4 Grey IGU		45	8	79%	0.39	2.73	0.37	0.50	0.58			
Film												
EMF5310 HPWF		38	16	99%	0.60	5.70		0.46	0.54	32	13	55
EMF4437 HPWF		19	46	99%	0.80	4.90		0.24	0.28	14	38	48
EMF1232 HPWF		35	26	99%	0.60	5.40		0.39	0.44	26	20	54

Data values are typical and are provided for comparison purposes only.

Terminology

VLT	The percentage of visible light that is transmitted through the glass. The VLT is measured in the 380-780nm wavelength range perpendicular to the surface. The higher the percentage the more daylight.
VLR	The percentage of light that is reflected by the glass surface, measured in the 380-780nm wavelength range perpendicular to the surface. The VLR can be given as the reflection from the external surface 1 or internal surface 2. the higher the percentage the more reflection.
UV	The percentage of ultraviolet radiation eliminated by the glass, measured over the 290-380nm wavelength range. The higher the percentage the less UV is transmitted.
FRC	<p>The ratio of fading reduction of a glass type when compared to the fading protection of 3mm clear float. The FRC of 3mm clear float is by definition 1.0 and represents the minimum fading protection offered by standard glazing. The lower the fading reduction coefficient, the better the fading protection offered.</p> <p>The FRC is derived from damage weighted Transmission (Tdw-k) data which is a measurement of the fading reduction over the whole spectrum, not just ultraviolet. It is 'weighted' to include the fact that fading damage occurs from a broadband of solar energy such as infra-red, visible light and ultra-violet.</p>
U-Value	The U Value is the measure of air to air heat transfer through glass due to the thermal conductance of the glazing and the difference between indoor and outdoor temperatures. It is expressed as W/m ² K (watts per m ² per 1° Kelvin) or W/m ² °C (1 Kelvin equals 1°C). The U-Value is a measure of the rate of heat gain or loss through the glazing due to environmental differences between indoor and outdoor air. It is measured at the centre of the glass. The lower the U-Value the lower the heat transfer, the better the insulation.
SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient is the measure of the total solar energy transmittance entering a building through the glazing as heat gain. It is the total heat transmission of direct solar transmission and that proportion of absorbed radiation that is re-radiated into the building from the action of the heat absorbing glass. The lower the SHGC the better the glass restricts heat energy transmission.
SC	<p>The Ratio of the total solar heat gain through a particular glass compared to the total solar heat gain through 3mm clear float glass.(86%)</p> <p>The Shading Coefficient of 3mm clear float glass is by definition 1.0 and represents a base glass performance. The lower the shading coefficient the less heat gain and thus more shading is provided by the glass.</p>