

Typical measured values of Oceania Glass products are provided.

All performance data is determined using LBL window 7.5 software for NFRC100-2010 conditions, which is the internationally recognised method for describing glass performance.

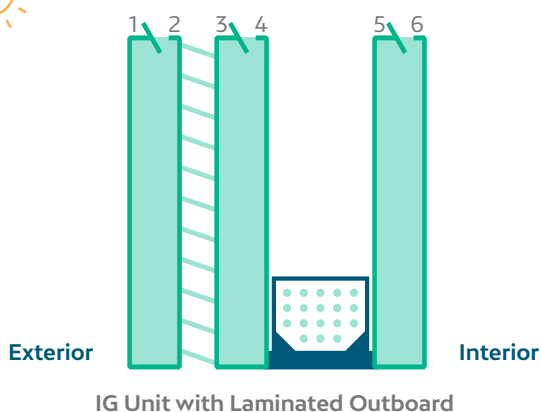
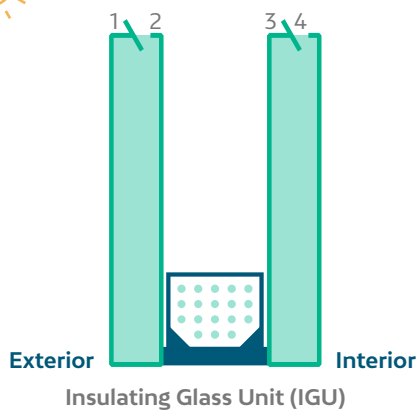
The data is glass only and care should be exercised when evaluating manufacturer's published data that the same environmental conditions have been used.

Product Name

In the "Product Name" Column, the first product is the glass to the external side of the unit. The second product is the glass to the internal side of the unit. Where # appears, i.e. (#2) this identifies the position of the coated surface of the glass. Glass surfaces are counted from the exterior to the interior of the building.

Examples

- (#2) Coating is on the internal face of the external monolithic glass – Inside the cavity
- (#4) Coating is on the internal face of the external laminated glass – Inside the cavity
- (#3) Coating is on the internal face of the internal monolithic glass – Inside the cavity



Nominal Thickness

The glass thickness or makeup of the Insulating Glass Unit. The first number is the outer glass thickness, + 12mm cavity, then the thickness of the inner panel of the unit. Thickness tolerances are:

- 3-6mm (± 0.2 mm)
- 8-12mm (± 0.3 mm)
- 15mm (± 0.5 mm)
- 19mm (± 0.1 mm)

Visible Light Transmission

Percentage of visible light passing directly through the glass. The wave length range for visible light is 380 to 780nm. The higher the percentage the more daylight.

Visible Light Reflection

Percentage of visible light reflected toward the exterior.

Solar Transmission

Transmission of normally incident visible light and solar energy passing directly through the glazing. The wave lengths measured for solar energy is 300-2500nm.

Solar Reflection

Percentage of normally incident visible light and solar energy reflected toward the exterior.

UV Transmission

The percentage of UV light transmitted measured in the light range of 300-380nm. The lower the number the better.

U Value

Measurement unit is watts per m² per degree Celsius (W/m²°C) and is a measure of the rate of heat gain or loss through glazing due to environmental differences between outdoor and indoor air.

Shading Coefficient

The ratio of solar heat gain through the glass relative to that through 3mm clear glass. The lower the number the better the performance.

SHGC (Solar Heat Gain Coefficient)

SHGC (Solar Heat Gain Coefficient) – The proportion of solar radiation that is transferred through the glass at normal incidence. It comprises the direct solar transmission (5) and the part of the solar absorption dissipated inwards by radiation and convection.

The lower the number the better the solar performance.