GENERAL INSPECTION GUIDELINES

VISION IN GENERAL

At a distance of 3 meters, against a uniform light source AGC's solar control coated glass may show slight variations of color, both in transmission and reflection. These are considered normal and acceptable.

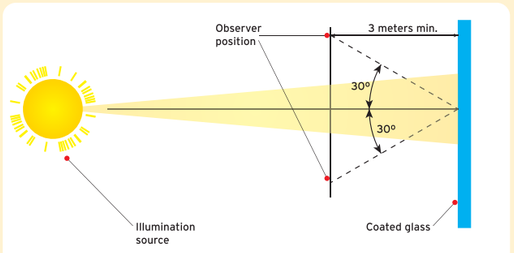


fig. 1 (Inspection by Reflection)

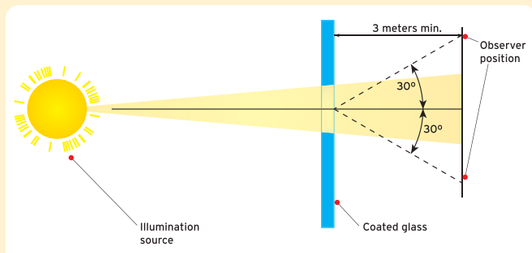


fig. 2 (Inspection by Transmission)

SPANDRELS IN GENERAL

Spandrel areas are to be viewed in reflection at a distance of 4.5 meters with a uniform background and with natural lighting conditions. Color and reflectance may vary slightly within this distance. Pinholes and scratches that are not readily apparent when observed in reflection are acceptable.

PINHOLES IN VISION GLAZING

Pinholes visible from 3 meters and measuring up to 3mm in diameter shall be acceptable. Pinholes with the diameter above 3mm are not acceptable.

SCRATCHES IN VISION GLAZING

Scratches visible from 3 meters and measuring up to 75mm in length shall be acceptable. Scratches over 75mm are generally not acceptable.

GENERAL WARRANTY

Generally, all pyrolitic-coated glass is guaranteed for 10 years from shipment date against peeling, discoloration, color fading and damage from normal weather conditions.

We make no other guarantee or warranty expressed or implied. This guarantee is effective only if the installation of the glass is made in accordance with the standards or code of good practice in force in the market.

This guarantee shall not apply to scratches or abrasions, which may be caused by abrasive cleansers. Any pyrolitic glass unit failing to comply with the terms of this guarantee will be replaced. This guarantee is limited to replacement of the glass and does not include the cost of removal or installation.
(Conditions apply)

source by : AGC Flat Glass

GENERAL PROTECTION, CLEANING & INSPECTION GUIDE

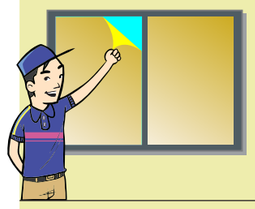
FOR PYROLITIC COATED GLASS

Pyrolitic coated glass is an online-coated glass with very thin metal oxide embedded on the glass surface. Its hard coating provides excellent resistance. For a building's glazing to remain attractive and aesthetically pleasing, they have to be well taken care of and regular cleaning is essential.

Ideally, buildings should be designed in such a way that prevents drip stains from concrete, aluminum and other products, which could blemish the glass facades.

DURING CONSTRUCTION

During construction work, glazing can suffer from splashes of cement, rusty deposits or soldering stains.
Protecting glazing on-site is the best way of avoiding this kind of damages.



1 **Remove any label immediately after fitting the glazing.**

4 **Soldering stains destroy glazing: they must be replaced**

2 **Remove any trace of rust or cement before they harden on the glazing.**

3 **Avoid writing on the glass with chalks or any other instruments.**

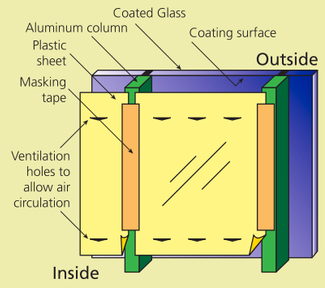
5 **Glazing should be cleaned once building work is completed.**

PROTECTION OF GLAZING ON SITE

Generally, glass that has been installed should be well protected.

It is not advisable to apply any protection material (eg. self-adhesive film) directly onto the coating as it may leave residues, which would be difficult or impossible to remove later (especially those under long-term application or areas that are exposed to direct solar heat).

We recommend taping a plastic film to the aluminum column using masking-tape (see diagram). This will help to protect the glass (i.e. coated surface) and at the same time leave a gap between the glass coating and the plastic film, allowing the glass to "breathe".



CLEANING

Cleaning products should be chosen accordingly to degree of cleaning difficulty.

FOR NORMAL CLEANING

Use clean water eventually with ordinary mild detergents available in retail shops.
Rinse the glass thoroughly and dry it.

Fingerprints, fat stains or putty can be removed with solvents such as:

- **Acetone**
- **Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)**
- **Diluted Ammonia**

These solvents are safe to use provided they do not attack the gaskets, sealants or finishes of the window (to be tested before cleaning).

To maintain the good condition of the coating no products like alkaline or acidic solutions may be used, especially those containing **chlorine**, **sulfur, fluorine** or **alkalis**.

FOR DIFFICULT CLEANING

In areas with high level of pollution or for glasses which have not been cleaned regularly or which are still soiled after cleaning, the following can be used:

A suspension of cerium oxide in clean water in a concentration varying between 50 and 160g/litre.

Wash glass with a soft cloth soaked in the solution using slight pressure. Never insist on local stains but clean the whole glass several times if necessary. Remember to rinse the glass thoroughly after treatment.

Never use hard means of cleaning such as steel wool, razor blade, hard abrasive powder, etc.

When in doubt, please contact AGC's representative.

Glass For Quality
PT. Multi Arthamas Glass Industry