Features/Benefits Comparison
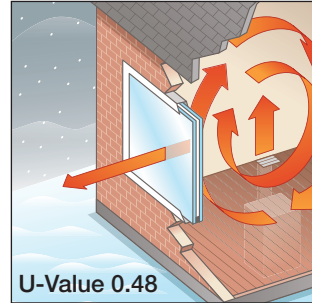
Standard Clear Insulating Glass

Sungate 400 (3) Insulating Glass
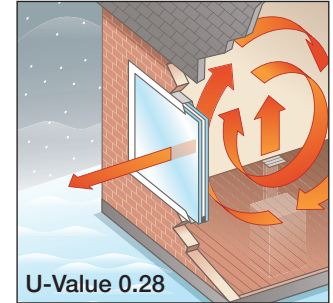
Warmer in Winter

The winter nighttime U-Value (insulating value) of a **Sungate 400 (3)** glass is **42%** better than standard clear insulating glass.

- Lower U-values mean higher performance
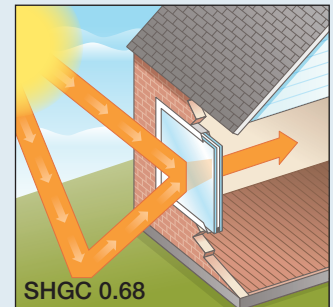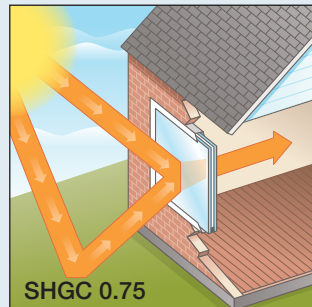- Reduces furnace heat loss
- Helps reduce heating energy costs

U-Value 0.48

U-Value 0.28

The total solar energy transmitted through **Sungate 400 (3)** glass is only **12%** less than that transmitted by standard clear insulating glass.

- Higher SHGC numbers mean more solar heat gain
- Helps keep interiors warmer
- Helps reduce heating energy costs

SHGC 0.75

SHGC 0.68

Transmits Visible Light/Appearance

Insulating units with **Sungate 400 (3)** transmit about **96%** of the visible light as standard clear insulating glass.
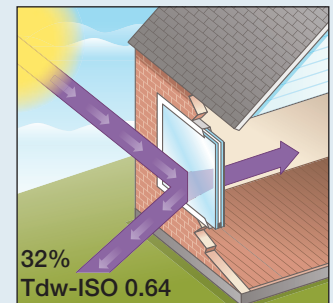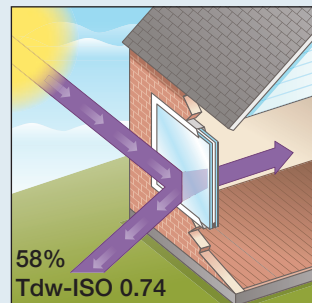
- Provides exterior appearance similar to clear glass

Visible Light 81%

Visible Light 78%
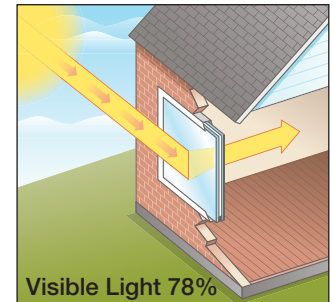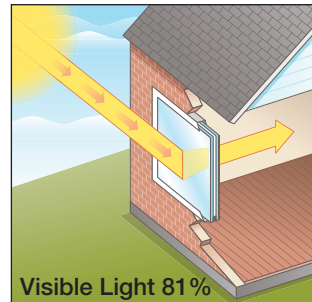
Fading Factors

While **Sungate 400 (3)** glass blocks **68%** of damaging UV energy, it also blocks other contributors to fading – in all, **14%** better than standard clear insulating glass.

- Helps protect interior furnishings, fabrics and carpets from fading

58% Tdw-ISO 0.74

32% Tdw-ISO 0.64

Note: Tdw-ISO represents potential fading damage caused by both UV and visible light. It is considered by the U.S. Department of Energy and the International Standards Organization (ISO) to be a more accurate barometer of fade resistance than UV transmittance alone. All comparisons are center of glass based on an insulating unit containing 3/4" insulating units; two 1/8" (3mm) glass lights and a 1/2" (12mm) air-filled space for the standard clear insulating glass and 90% argon gas-filled space for the Sungate® 400 insulating glass. Actual glass performance may differ due to glass thickness, gas fill and glass to frame ratio.

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) represents the solar heat gain through the glass relative to the incident solar radiation. It is equal to 86% of the shading coefficient.

Figures may vary due to manufacturing tolerances. All tabulated data are based on the National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) methodology, using the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's Window 5.2 software.