

Double-IGU Features/Benefits Comparison

The latest advance in energy-efficient window glass, *Sungate*[®] 460 passive low-e glass can help keep your home warm in the winter and reduce heating bills, too. Clear and neutrally reflective, *Sungate*[®] 460 glass transmits solar energy into your residence then traps it with furnace heat to create warm, comfortable and energy-efficient living spaces.

Designed for northern climates, *Sungate*[®] 460 glass has an exceptional center-of-glass winter nighttime U-value of 0.26 in a standard, 3/4-inch double-pane residential window, more than twice the insulating power of the same window unit made with clear glass.

When supplemented with quality framing, insulating spacers and insulating gases such as argon, the center-of-glass performance of *Sungate*[®] 460 glass can facilitate overall window U-values of 0.30 and minimum SHGCs of 0.42, which qualifies windows for certification under the ENERGY STAR 6.0® standard.

Warmer in Winter

The winter nighttime U-Value (insulating value) of a **Sungate® 460** (3) glass unit is **46%** better than standard clear insulating glass.

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

Warmer During Winter Daylight

The total solar energy transmitted through **Sungate® 460** (3) glass is only **25%** 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

Transmits Visible Light/Appearance

Insulating units with *Sungate®* **460** (3) glass transmit about **93%** of the visible light as standard clear insulating glass.

- Interior light from the sun not reduced dramatically versus clear glass
- Provides exterior appearance similar to clear glass

Fading Factors

While *Sungate*[®] **460** (3) glass blocks **83%** of damaging UV energy, it also blocks other contributors to fading – in all, **24%** better than standard clear insulating glass.

• Helps protect interior furnishings, fabrics and carpets from fading

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 lites and a 1/2" (12mm) air-filled space for the standard clear insulating glass and 90% argon gas-filled space for the Solarbam[®] 70 insulating glass. Actual glass performance may differ due to glass thickness, gas fill and glass to frame ratio.

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) measures how well a window blocks (or shades) the heat from sunlight. SHGC is the fraction of solar radiation transmitted through a window, as well as the amount that is absorbed by the glass and reradiated to the interior.

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 7.4 software.







Standard Clear Insulating Glass

Sungate 460 (3) Insulating Glass



















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