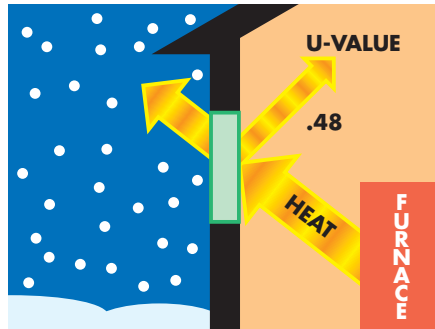


New!

SUNGATE® 600 Low-E Glass

Features / Benefits Comparison

Standard Clear Insulating Glass

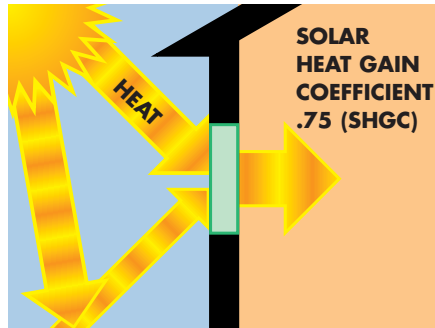
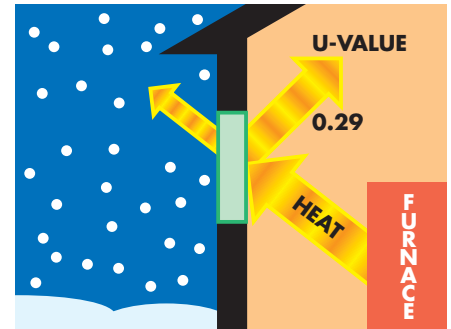


Warmer In Winter

The winter nighttime U-Value (insulating value) of a *Sungate*® 600 (3) glass is 40% better than standard clear insulating glass.

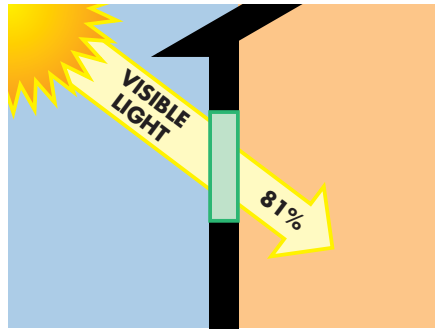
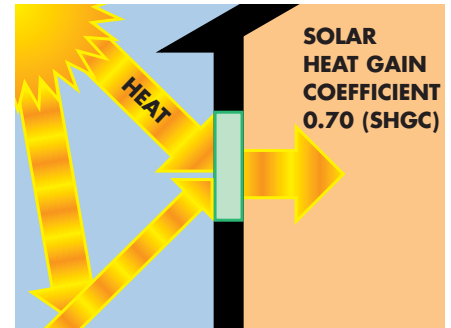
- Lower U-values mean higher performance
- Reduces furnace heat loss
- Helps reduce heating energy costs

Sungate® 600 (3) Insulating Glass



The total solar energy transmitted through *Sungate*® 600 (3) glass is only 15% less than that transmitted by standard clear insulating glass.

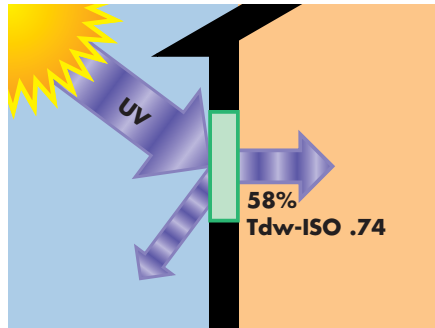
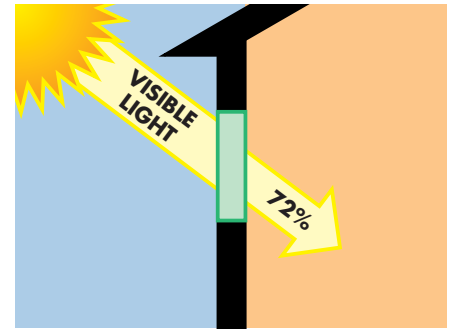
- Higher SHGC numbers mean more solar heat gain
- Helps keep interiors warmer
- Helps reduce heating energy costs



Transmits Visible Light/Appearance

Insulating units with *Sungate*® 600 (3) transmit about 89% of the visible light as standard clear insulating glass.

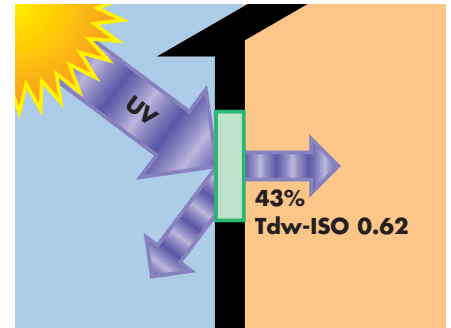
- Provides exterior appearance similar to clear glass



Fading Factors

While *Sungate*® 600 (3) glass blocks 57% of damaging UV energy, it also blocks other contributors to fading — in all, 16% 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 lights and a 1/2" (12mm) air-filled space for the standard clear insulating glass and argon gas-filled space for the *Sungate*® 600 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.



Glass Technology
Since 1883

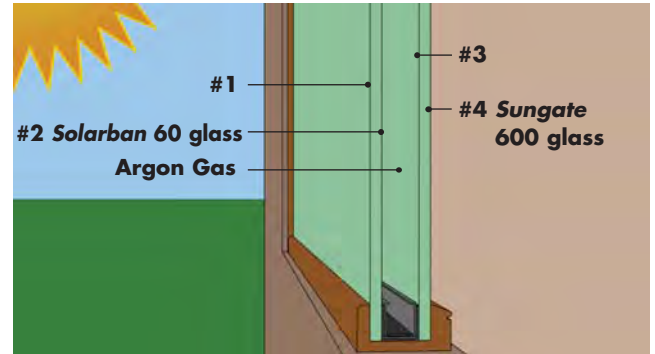


PPG customers use our products to manufacture Energy Star compliant windows, doors and skylights.

New!

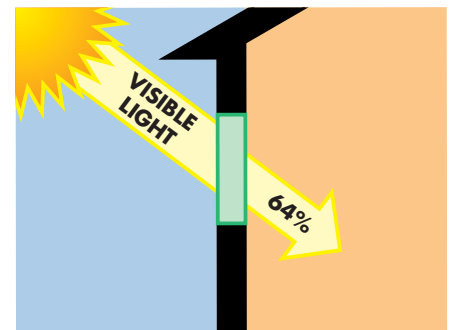
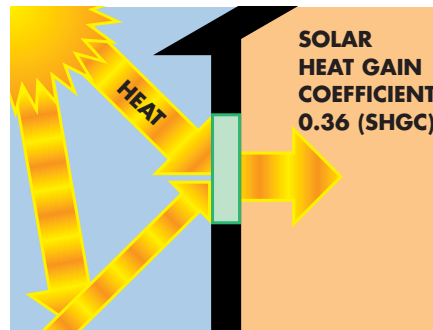
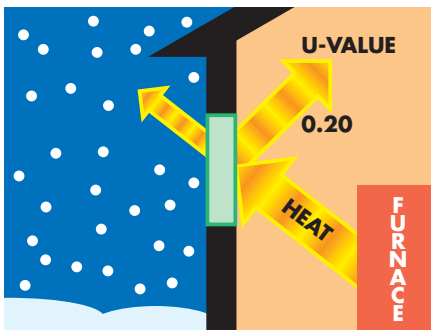
Solarban® 60 (2)/Sungate® 600 (4) R-5 Insulating Glass Unit

PPG has introduced a dual-coat technology that can help dual-pane insulating glass units (IGUs) attain R-5 insulating performance, which by definition means a winter nighttime U-value of 0.22 or less, without triple-glazing. As depicted in the illustration to the right, the technology incorporates one pane of 3-millimeter *Solarban*® 60 glass on the second (#2) surface of the IGU and one 3-millimeter pane of *Sungate*® 600 glass on the fourth (#4) surface. The two panes of glass are separated by a ½-inch of argon-filled space.



Sungate 600 coated glass was developed specifically for use in a fourth-surface application. The pyrolytic method of applying the *Sungate* 600 glass coating makes it durable, while the star crystalline structure gives it a smoother surface.

The *Solarban* 60 (2)/*Sungate* 600 (4) IGU enables residential windows to achieve R-5 center-of-glass insulating performance. The technology also yields Visible Light Transmittance (VLT) of 64 percent and a Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) of 0.36. Consequently, the IGU effectively combines the clear glass appearance many homeowners desire with energy-saving insulating performance being emphasized by the federal government and many local residential building codes.



Intercept® Warm-Edge Insulating Spacers

PPG manufacturers *Intercept* “Warm-Edge” Insulating Spacers, which have been improving the performance of residential windows since 1992. In addition to reducing heat loss, *Intercept* spacers extend the service life of residential windows by flexing to accommodate temperature-related expansion and contraction. As a result, *Intercept*-equipped windows have fewer sealant-related failures, enabling them to retain insulating argon gas longer and more effectively than less robust spacer assemblies.

Values given are for center of glass based on a 3/4" insulating unit; two 1/8" (3mm) glass lights and a 1/2" (12mm) argon-filled space. 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 performance data is based on the National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) methodology, using the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's Window 5.2 software.

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