

Sheet Glass-A transparent glass manufactured by drawing. Sheet glass has natural fire finished surfaces, but because the two surfaces are never perfectly flat and parallel there is always distortion of vision and reflection.

Shopfront-The glazed or partly glazed wall at public access level in non-residential buildings with or without a stall board and /or intended for the display of goods or services.

Side Panel-A panel (operable or inoperable) located adjacent to a doorway. It may or may not be in the same plane as the doorway.

Silicone Sealant-One part or two part elastomeric adhesive, rubber sealant which cures at room temperature, also referred to as room temperature vulcanising (RTV). Its inorganic composition means silicone sealant is unaffected by UV, ozone and extremes of hot and cold. It will not break down or lose adhesion and for this reason is widely used in most glazing applications.

Silica-Silicon dioxide, a mixture that is the main ingredient of glass. The most common form of silica used in glassmaking is sand.

Sloped Glazing- Any installation of glass that is sloped more than 15° from the vertical. Where over populated areas, refer Overhead Glazing.

Silvering or Silvered-A process used in the manufacture of mirrors, whereby a silver coating is applied to one surface of the glass.

Solar Factor G-The percentage of total solar radiant heat energy transmitted through glazing (the sum of energy transmitted directly and energy absorbed and re-emitted to the interior).

Slump Glass-Glass that has been heat treated to mould patterns or designs into the surface of the glass.(See also Formed glass)

Soft Coats-Coated glass where metal particles have been deposited on the glass by a chain reaction in a vacuum vessel. This is done off line and is sometimes called sputter coating. The coating is soft and less durable than hard coats.

Solar Control Glass-Tinted and/or coated glass that reduces the amount of solar heat gain transmitted through it.

Spacer Bar-Generally an aluminium bar along all edges of a double-glazed unit, filled with desiccant, which separates the two panes of glass and creates a cavity.

Spandrel or Spandrel Panel-Glass cladding panels used in non-vision areas of a facade, commonly in curtain walling. They generally comprise an enamelled or opacified glass to conceal building structure elements such as the edge of floor slabs.

Stained Glass-Refers to the craft of lead-lighting - glass which is coloured by fusing pigments to the surface, or windows made up of pieces of stained glass in lead canes.

Structural Glazing-Glass acting as a structural support to other parts of the building structure, for example glass fins. It can also refer to glass that is fixed by means of bolted connectors where the glass is not acting as a structural element.

Stress Pattern-A specific geometric pattern of iridescence or darkish shadows that may appear under certain lighting conditions, particularly in the presence of polarised light (also called quench pattern). The phenomenon is caused by the localised stresses imparted by the rapid air cooling of the toughening operation. Stress pattern is characteristic of all heat treated glass.

T

Tempered Glass-(See Toughened glass).

Template-A pattern used as a guide to produce the desired definition of the overall size and shape of a piece of glass.

Tinted Glass-Glass with colourants added to the basic glass batch that give the glass colour, as well as light and heat reducing capabilities. The colour extends throughout the thickness of the glass. Typical tints include bronze, grey, dark grey, aquamarine, green, deep green and blue.

Tinted Interlayer-A coloured pvb interlayer between two or more panes of glass.

Toughened Glass-Flat or curved glass that has been heat-treated to induce a high surface and /or edge compression. Fully toughened glass, if broken will fracture into many small pieces (dice) which are more or less cubical. Fully toughened glass is approximately 4 to 5 times stronger than annealed glass of the same thickness when exposed to uniform static pressure loads. It is sometimes called 'Tempered glass'.

Toughened Laminated Safety Glass-Laminated safety glass utilising two panels of toughened safety glass in the make-up.

Toughened Safety Glass-Glass converted to a safety glass by subjection to a process of pre-stressing so that, if fractured, the entire piece disintegrates into small, relatively harmless particles.

Translucent Glass-Glass that transmits light with varying degrees of diffusion so that vision is not clear.

V

Vacuum Coated-The process in which, by passing an electric current through an ionised gas and thus bombarding the surface of a metal cathode with ions, atoms of the desired metal are vapourised and then deposited in a thin film on the surface of glass. Also known as soft coats and sputter coated glass.

Vertical Glazing-Glazing which is either true vertical, or within 15° either side of true vertical.

W

Wired Glass-Having a layer of meshed or stranded wire embedded near to the centre of thickness of the panel. This glass is available as polished glass (one or both surfaces polished to make it clear) and patterned glass.