

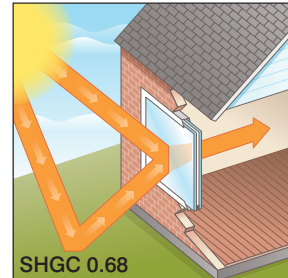
## Triple-IGU Features/Benefits Comparison

### Cooler in Summer

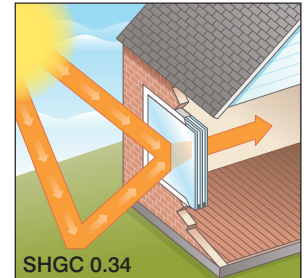
The total solar energy transmitted through **Solarban 60 (2)(5)** glass is **50%** less than that transmitted by standard clear insulating glass.

- Lower SHGC numbers mean less summer heat
- Keeps interiors cooler
- Helps reduce cooling energy costs

Standard Clear Insulating Glass



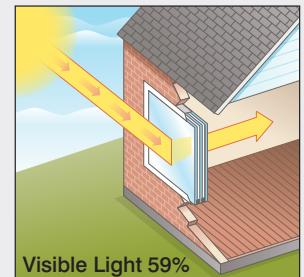
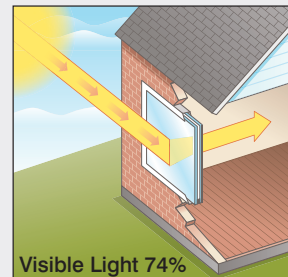
Solarban 60 (2)(5) Insulating Glass



### Transmits Visible Light/Appearance

A window with **Solarban 60 (2)(5)** glass transmits almost **80%** as much desirable visible light as standard clear insulating glass.

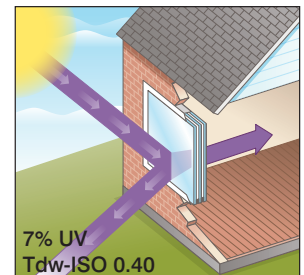
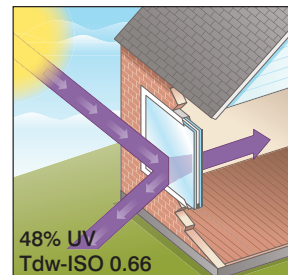
- Provides exterior appearance similar to clear glass
- Provides glare control in bright, sunny climates



### Fading Factors

While **Solarban 60 (2)(5)** glass blocks **93%** of damaging UV energy, it also blocks other contributors to fading — in all, **39%** better than standard clear insulating glass.

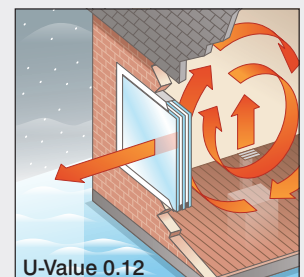
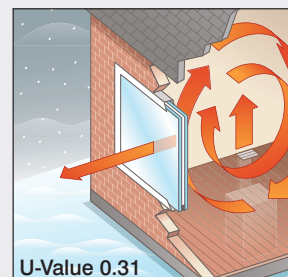
- Helps protect interior furnishings, fabrics and carpets from fading



### Warmer in Winter

The winter nighttime U-value (insulating value) of **Solarban 60 (2)(5)** glass is more than **61%** better than standard clear insulating glass.

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



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 a 1 3/8" (overall dimension) insulating unit containing three 1/8" (3mm) glass lites and two 1/2" (12mm) air-filled spaces for the Solarban® 60 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 re-radiated 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 7.3 software.



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