



INSULATING GLASS PERFORMANCE DATA⁽¹⁾

Product ⁽²⁾	Visible Light			Solar Energy (direct)		Winter	Summer				LSG
	% Transmittance	% Reflectance		% Transmittance	Reflectance	U-Value Night	U-Value Day	SC	SHGC	RHG	
		Indoors	Outdoors		% Out						
Clear Glass	78	15	15	61	12	0,45	0,47	0,81	0,71	169	1,11
LoE Energy Advantage	73	17	16	52	13	0,29	0,28	0,71	0,62	146	1,18
LoE ² 240	37	10	13	19	27	0,25	0,23	0,28	0,24	58	1,54
LoE ² 270	67	12	12	31	32	0,24	0,21	0,41	0,35	85	1,9
LoE ² 272	69	11	11	34	29	0,24	0,21	0,46	0,4	95	1,74
LoE ³ 366	62	11	11	23	36	0,23	0,2	0,31	0,27	65	2,3

¹: Data calculated using LBNL Window 5,2 software;

²: Insulating glass unit constructed of 6 mm LoE glass on #2 / 12,7 mm air space with Argon gaz / 6 mm clear glass;



DEFINITIONS :

Visible Light : Transmittance % : Percentage of visible light passing directly through the glass under normal circumstances. Reflectance % : Indoors : Percentage of visible light reflected indoors under normal circumstances. Outdoors : Percentage of visible light reflected outdoors under normal circumstances.

Solar Energy (direct): Transmittance % : Percentage of solar energy passing directly through the glass under normal circumstances. Reflectance Out %: Percentage of solar energy reflected outdoors under normal circumstances.

U Value Btu/hr•ft²•°F : A measure of heat gain or loss through the glass due to differences in indoor and outdoor temperatures. The U value is generally taken at the center of the glass. Winter U value is based on an outdoor temperature of 0°F (-18°C), an indoor temperature of 70°F (21°C), wind velocity of 15 m/h (24 km/h) and no sun. Summer U value is based on an outdoor temperature of 89°F (32°C), an indoor temperature of 75°F (24°C), solar intensity of 248.3 Btu/h•ft² (783 W/m²) and a wind velocity of 7.5 m/h (12 km/h).

Shading Coefficient (SC) : The ratio of solar heat gain passing through the glazing compared to that of a 1/8" (3 mm) lite of clear glass under normal circumstances.

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) : The ratio of total solar heat gain through the glass compared to incidental solar radiation. Solar heat gain includes the solar energy transmitted directly through the glass and the solar energy absorbed by the glass, which is then transmitted toward the interior through convection and thermal radiation.

Relative Heat Gain (RHG) Btu/hr•ft²•°F : Total net gain of heat on the inside, which is caused by thermal air conduction and solar heat gain.

Light to Solar Gain (LSG) : Ratio of the Visible Light Transmittance to the Solar Heat Gain Coefficient. A higher ratio means that sunlight entering in the room is more efficient for daylight.

For additional information, please contact our Sales Office at 1-800-463-1325 CAN / 1-888-277-3526 US or sales@prelco.ca