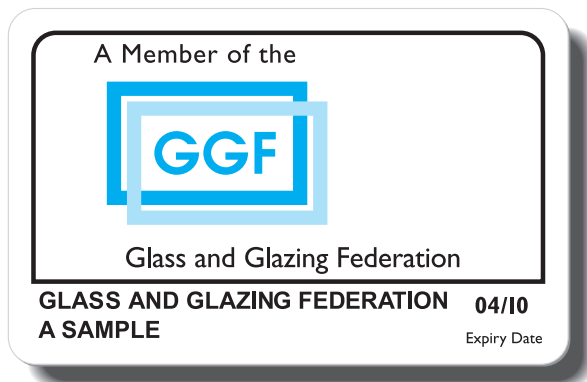


Buying the best

High standards of product and service are of paramount importance to Glass and Glazing Federation Members. They have a reputation for quality to maintain.

All GGF Members are obliged to follow the GGF Code of Good Practice. This lays down the standards required, right through from advertising and selling to the workmanship, materials and after sales.

By dealing with GGF Members, customers can have peace of mind. If there should be any misunderstanding that cannot readily be resolved, the GGF offers a conciliation service. All deposits paid by customers are protected by insurance.



Further information

For quality and reliability on any matter relating to glass and glazing, go to your local GGF Member. Look for the logo on premises or advertisements of Member companies and ask to see a Membership card.

The GGF will be pleased to send you a list of Members in your area.

Remember – look for the logo, ask for the GGF card.



Glass and Glazing Federation

Glass and Glazing Federation

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Glass and Glazing Federation

Visual Quality of

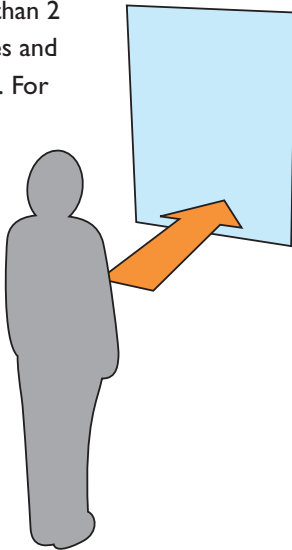


**Double
Glazing**
– after Installation

Double glazing provides a high standard of vision. The following is a guide to the quality that can be expected. Transparent glass used in the manufacture of insulating glass units is identical to that used traditionally for single glass and will, therefore, have a similar level of quality.

How to do a professional check

- Stand in the room no less than 2 metres away from the panes and look directly through them. For toughened, laminated or coated glasses, stand no less than 3 metres away. Do so in natural daylight, but not looking directly towards the sun and with no visible moisture on the surface of the glass. Where it is not possible to stand at the required distance, then stand as far away as you can from the panes.
- Exclude from the check the 50mm wide band around the edge of the glass.



What to expect

Flat transparent glass, including laminated or toughened (tempered) or coated glass is acceptable if the following are neither obtrusive nor bunched:

- bubbles or blisters,
- hairlines or blobs,
- fine scratches not more than 25mm long,
- minute particles.

The obtrusiveness of blemishes is judged by looking through the glass, not at it, under natural light. It must be understood that the glass used in double glazing is not ground optically flat, and so as a consequence, blemishes are a possibility.

Special glasses

Toughened glass may show visual distortions which are accentuated by reflections in double glazing. Such surface colourations and patterns do not indicate a change in physical performance.

Laminated glass may have a few more blemishes due to it being made of several layers.

As a legal requirement, glass intended for use as a safety glass must display a permanent safety mark which is applied before installation, but which remains visible after installation. The mark must comply with the requirements of the British Standard BS 6206 “Specification for impact performance requirements for flat safety glass and safety plastics for use in buildings”, or its successor.

Low emissivity coating may produce transient visual effects. In oblique lighting the coating may look like a transparent film or produce a haze, ie a cloudy look to the surface. When light coloured objects such as net curtains are placed close to the glazing they will look slightly darker.

See GGF Leaflets:

Low Emissivity Glass and the conservation of fuel and power.
Low Emissivity Glass conserve Scotland's fuel and power.

Double reflection

This occurs in certain light conditions. It is caused by multiple surface reflections in double glazing which may vary from pane to pane.

Brewster's Fringes – the rainbow effect

Small transitory rainbow effects are sometimes produced by the glass deflecting light. Their appearance is due to high quality flat glass sheets being placed parallel to each other.

Patterned glass

The above does not apply to patterned glass as its manufacturing process is different.

In this leaflet, the term “Double Glazing” is used to describe insulating glass units.

