

As time goes by, the importance of glass and its role in our lives is growing. New insights into the future use of glass in construction, in furniture and white goods, industry and decoration are seen every day.

The increasing glass usage is due to the specific properties of this versatile product. Here are the main ones:

• Its transparency, which allows light to pass through and makes glass a particularly useful material for many applications.

• Its relatively high chemical resistance against water and other atmospheric elements, which allows its use as an everyday product.

• Its non-absorbance of pollutants, which makes it an easily washable material.

• Its stiffness and scratch-resistance, which make it suitable as a structural material.

Glass can be turned into many processed glass products such as toughened glass, laminated glass and decorative glass. Brief descriptions of each of these processed glass types are available in this catalogue.



Ghazvin Glass Company

Ghazvin Glass Company (plc)

In response to the increasing rate of sheet glass consumption in Iran and after thorough studies conducted by the Bank of Industry and Mines, Ghazvin Glass Factory was established in 1965, with a capital cost of more than one billion Rials. The first plant was constructed on the 3rd KM of Qazvin-Rasht road, on a 260,000 m2 plot of land, with a building area of 100,000 m2 allocated to a production hall, warehouse, administrative office, engineering services and repair workshops.

> At that time, the factory was the biggest sheet glass production facility in the country and enjoyed state-of-the-art glass production technology. GGC glass became the highest quality product of its kind in the Middle East. Later on, as the market demand for different types of sheet glass soared, the company decided to expand its product range by establishment of a patterned glass production line, followed by a new float glass production plant and a complex of downstream processing facilities. Through these investments GGC sought to increase its competitive strength in the international market alongside its continued dedication to local consumers. What made all this possible was the directors' commitment to the use of the newest manufacturing technologies, improving the company knowledge and relying on the perseverance of the company's skilled, young workforce. This company has continued to pursue its endeavours in a structured way, so that GGC's total production facilities now exceed 3,000,000 m² in area.

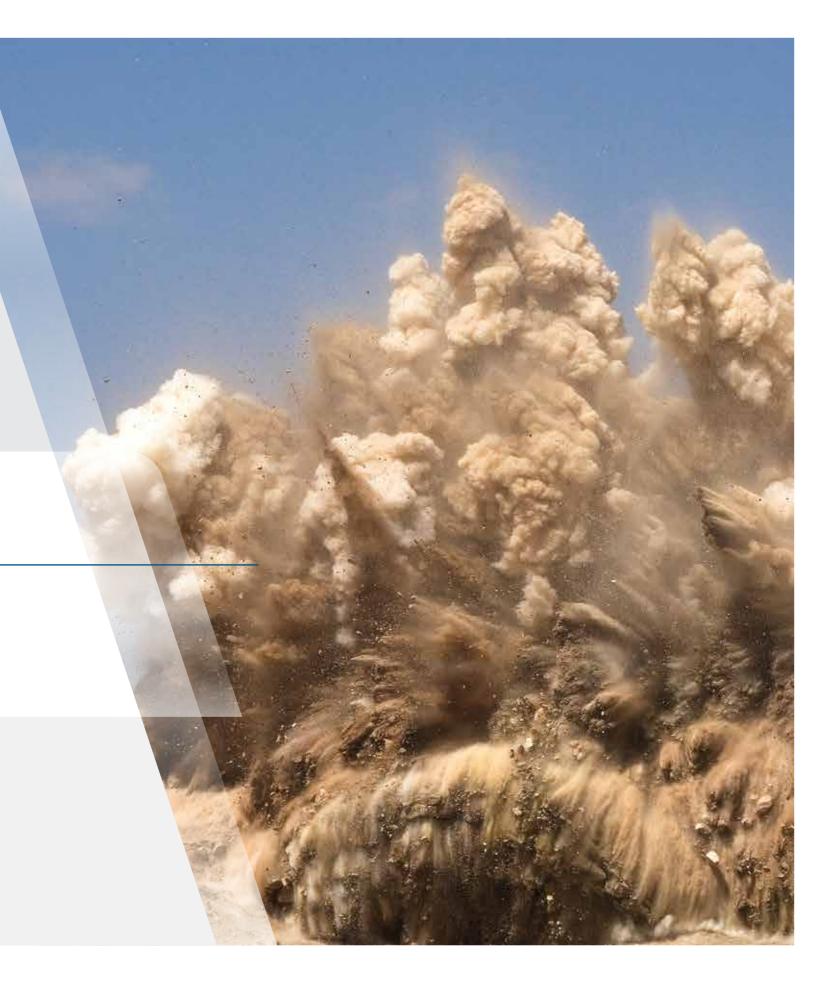




Estekhraj Co. (Glass Raw Material Exploitation Company)

The demand for quality silica sand (the main glassmaking raw material) by local glass production plants led to the establishment in 1993 of Estekhraj Company based on the newest raw material processing technologies of the time.

This company is capable of producing silica with a nominal capacity of 360,000 ton/year to be supplied to a number of sheet glass and crystalware manufacturers.





Ghazvin Glass Crushing Plant

In order to support the company's requirement for high quality raw materials, GGC's mineral resources are thoroughly investigated and the supplied raw materials such as silica sand, dolomite and limestone are delivered from various mineral mines to the company's own

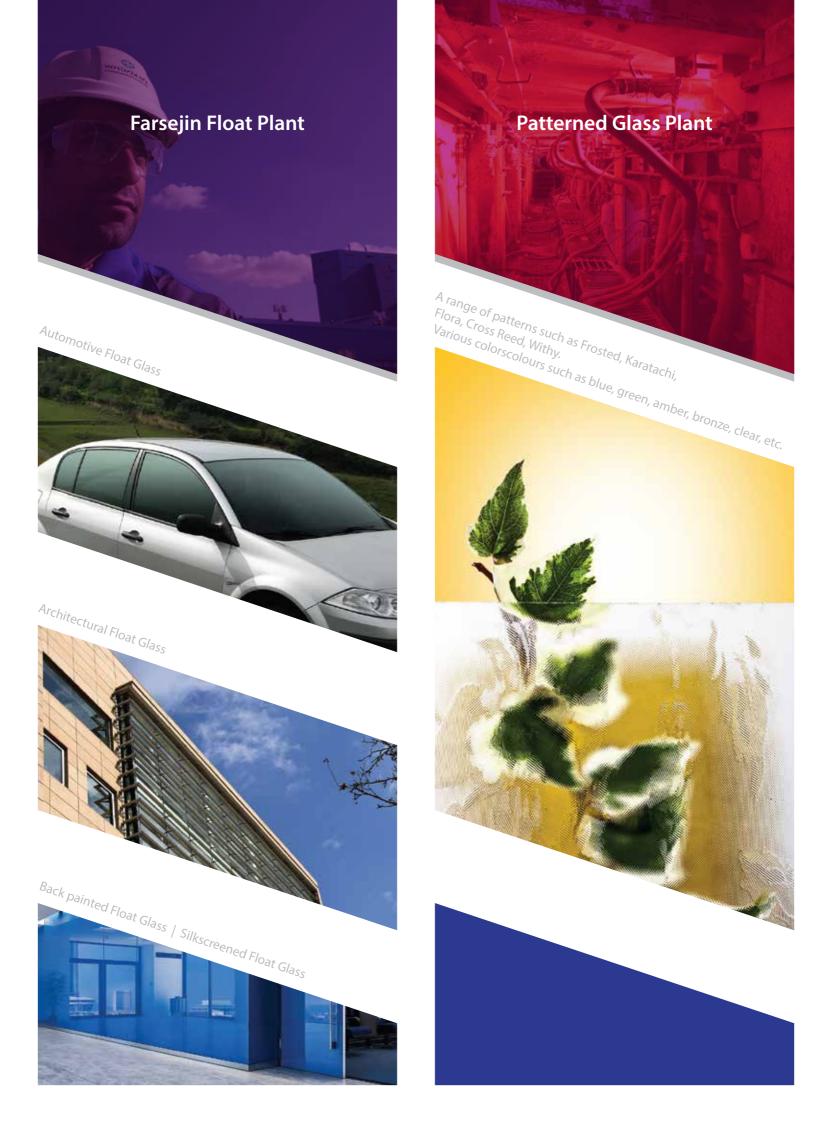
crushing plant which was established in 1996.

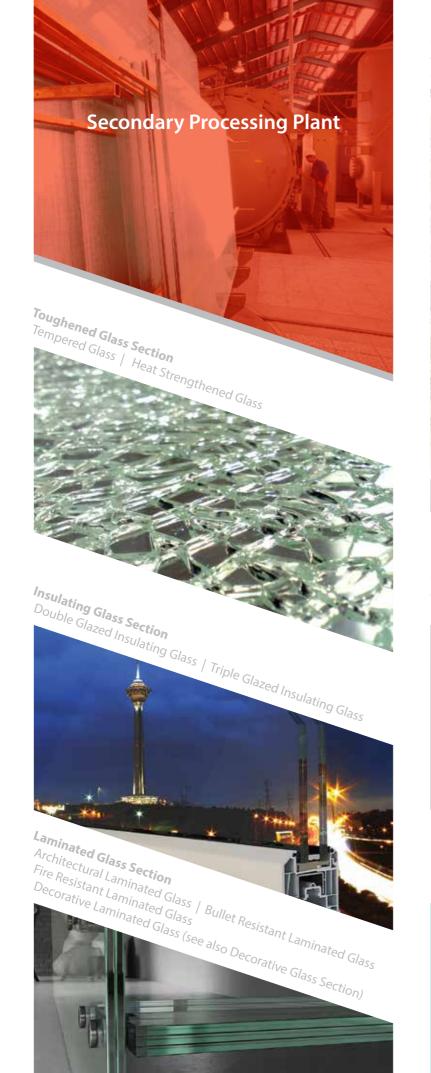
Today Ghazvin Glass Crushing Plant produces some 100,000 ton/year of grain-sized silica to be used in the company's furnaces.



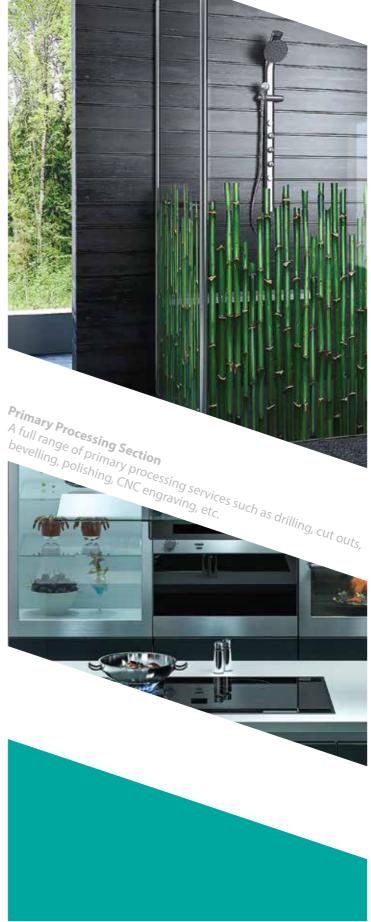








Decorative Glass Section Decorative Laminated Glass / Back Painted Glass Silkscreened Glass / Printed Glass



Farsejin Float Plant

In late 2001, GGC released the news of commencing its new project for construction of a float glass plant with the cooperation of Pilkington Company, UK. Comprehensive specification and design works were carried out, followed by the construction works on a 2,000,000 m2 plot of land, 70 km from Ghazvin near Farsejin village, with a building area of 70,000 m2. In 2009 Farsejin Float Plant was officially opened.

> With the use of Pilkington technology, GGC Farsejin Float Plant is capable of manufacturing high quality float glass in a thickness range 1.8-12 mm in sizes up to max 6500×3600 mm

with a total production capacity of 180,000 ton/year.

GGC and Pilkington companies have signed a contract for construction and commissioning of two float production lines, the second of which was put into construction right after the first one's inauguration.

The accurate thickness and flatness of float glass makes it the perfect material for a number of end-products such as automotive glass and mirrors and also an ideal commodity for other industrial uses.

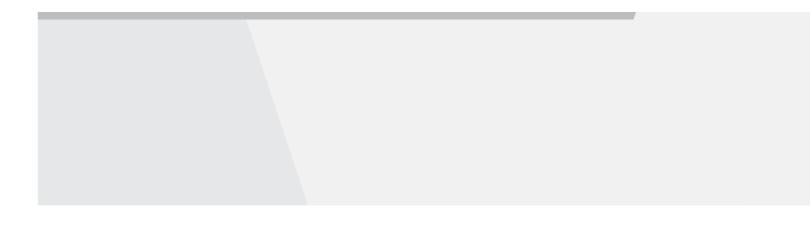




Automotive Float Glass

GGC Float Glass's fine colour and the lack of defects such as distorting waves or thickness variability make it suitable for automotive glass production in thicknesses 2.2, 3.5 mm, etc. This is the first time an Iranian glass producer has managed to offer a specific-formula green glass appropriate for the automotive glass industry and equal to

current imported products inn terms of qualitystandards. We are honoured to offer a product which meets the high quality requirements of all automotive glass end users, and we hope that, GGC will be the best Iranian automotive green glass producer for the foreseeable o future.







Architectural Float Glass

Providing the visual contact between inhabitants of buildings and their environment, windows occupy a considerable portion of the external surfaces. GGC Architectural Float Glass has the necessary clearness, flatness and high quality to give the inhabitants a better view to the outside world and a visual sense of tranquility.

able 1





Back Painted Float Glass

Form and function are complementary qualities. in co Through its industrial background and long-standing glass experience in the production of different types of glass, ord Ghazvin Glass Company has become the first Iranian en glassmaker to produce back painted glass in standard as sheet sizes. In this production process, one side of the glass is coated with a ceramic frit which is then fired to produce a glass that can be cut or processed through secondary processing procedures. This attribute will lead to a noticeable increase in this product's consumption,

in comparison to the previous generation of painted glass which was produced in specific sizes to customer orders in the form of coated safety glass. The coating enamel on this type of glass gives it proper resistance against acids, alkalis and scratches. The frit used is one the best quality coating materials available in the local to market and is available in a wide range of attractive colours. The printing is accomplished with silk-screening lead procedures on standard sheet sizes of 3210×2250 mm, ption, 2500×1605 mm, etc.





Silkscreened Float Glass

An advantage of coloured glass sheets is that they give or people visual calmness and thus reduce environmental stress. Nowadays, in addition to traditional patterns, modern silkscreened glass is being produced in new designs (mono-color or multi-color) for various purposes. One novel approach is to print the customer's own design (created by architects, designers andartists)

on a glass sheet of a particular thickness and size, based on the customer's taste and the application. The product can be used for internal space partitioning, artificial walls and the like. The most outstanding features of GGC Silkscreened Float Glass are its capability to be cut and beveled and its tolerance of any kind of secondary ts) processing procedure.





Patterned Glass

Due to its engraved patterns and the uneven surface of one or both sides, patterned glass disperses any passing light beams to prevent a clear view of the objects behind it. In order to produce this type of glass, the molten glass ribbon is compressed between two rollers, the lower of which is usually patterned on the surface.

Patterned glass can be used for decorative purposes and also for partitions, greenhouse construction and interior/exterior design.

Ghazvin Glass Company currently operates two patterned glass lines with a total capacity of 50,000 ton/year to produce patterned glass in various colours (blue, green, amber, bronze and clear glass) with a range of patterns (frosted, karatachi, cross reed, flora, withy, etc.) and a 4-10 mm thickness range up to 1600 mm in width. The outstanding quality of GGC Patterned Glass has made it one of the most popular brands for this particular product in the region with high demand in the local market and also supply to many neighbouring and Middle Eastern countries.



















27 Ghazvin Glass Co. vww.ghazvinglass.com

Secondary Processed Glass

GGC Secondary Processing Unit was established in response to the increasing demand for safe glass products and the trend towards the use of processed glass for saving energy, in line with the management team's strategic vision of improving the company's diversity.

There is a growing need among today's consumers for higher safety, integrity and heat resistance of glass, to which toughened glass provides a successful response. Toughened glass (tempered glass & heat strengthened glass) is widely used in construction of trade centers and other buildings where preventing glass breakage in large pieces is of vital importance. In other words, whenever parameters like mechanical resistance and safety are in question, the use of toughened glass is a wise choice.

In building construction, toughened glass is used in frameless structures such as entrance gates or any places where people might be in danger of injuries, but where the product is required to impose no reduction in light transmission.

In addition to toughened glass production, GGC has started to produce insulating glass (multi-glazed) to satisfy the needs for energy saving, reducing noise pollution and improving indoor serenity and calmness. Multi-glazed units are made by on putting a separating gas-filled space between the separate panes of glass. Double-glazed and triple-glazed glass panels are made of two or three panes of glass fitted to a particular clearance with a spacer which is filled up with desiccant.

GGC Architectural Laminated Glass Production Line was established in order to offer the laminated product's properties for security and safety. A pane of laminated glass can be used in normal or multi-glazed windows.

Laminated glass simultaneously offers all three advantages of "reducing noise pollution", "improving security" and "providing thermal insulation". This product will not collapse due to a severe impact, as any broken pieces will be held together. At the same time, soundproof layers can be used between the glass panes to reduce the intensity of passing sound waves. Also, according to the UV radiation absorption table provided, a laminated interlayer will absorb sunlight's harmful ultra-violet radiation by 81-98 percent depending on the layer thickness - something which saves fabrics, carpets and furniture from gradual paling.

As part of a decorative glass development plan and in fulfillment of consumers' aesthetic tastes, GGC has started to produce other processed glass products such as decorative laminated glass, back painted glass, printed glass and decorative coated glass.

		Decorative	Accoustic Control	Thermal Control	Health & Saftey
Temperd	Heat Strengthened				•
	Fully Tempered				•
Laminated	Architectural				•
	Temperd Architectural				•
	Fire Resistant			٠	•
	Bullet Resistant		•		٠
	Blast Resistant		•		•
Double Glaze	Normal		٠	•	٠
	Laminated		•	•	•
Triple Glaze	Normal		٠	٠	٠
	Laminated		•	•	•
Back Painted	Normal	۲			•
	Laminated	•	•	•	
	Tempered	٠			٠
Printed	Normal	٠			
	Laminated	•	•	•	•
	Tempered	٠			٠
	Decorative Laminated	•			٠



Toughened Glass Production Line

GGC Toughened Glass Production Line was established in 1999 with the newest European technology of the time. In this production line, 4-9 mm glass sheets in a size range of Min 250×200 mm to Max 4,800×2,400 mm could be toughened.



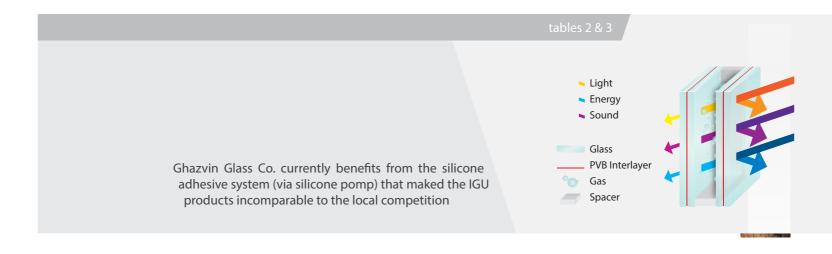




Insulating Glass Unit (Double Glazed, Triple Glazed)

GGC Insulating Glass Production Line uses fully automat- Nowadays, most double glazed and triple glazed glass ic machinery to produce double glazed or triple glazed panels are manufactured with a combination of flat insulating glass within a size range of min 250×300 mm glass, toughened glass, laminated glass and low-e glass standards.

to max 2000×2500 mm in compliance with European sheets. Insulating glass helps us to save energy and gives us a more secure and safe indoor environment.







Laminated Glass Production Line

GGC Laminated Glass Production Line is capable of producing multi-layered laminated glass sheets as large as max 3210×2250 mm bonding together at least two 3mm glass sheets up to a maximum total thickness of 50 mm. For instance, a sheet of 50 mm bullet resistant glass is made by bonding 5 sheets of 10 mm glass.

- Architectural Laminated Glass
- Bullet Resistant Glass
- Fire Resistant Glass
- **Decorative Laminated Glass**





Architectural Laminated Glass

This product looks just like a normal sheet of glass but functional objects (wire, fabric, posters, etc.) making it a has a very different function. Energy savings, reduced very versatile type of glass indeed. noise pollution and protection against UV-radiation

damages are drawing consumers' attention more than Nowadays, architectural laminated glass is being widely ever before. These goals can be met by the use of used in exterior design due to some of its particular architectural laminated glass sheets (toughened or advantages:

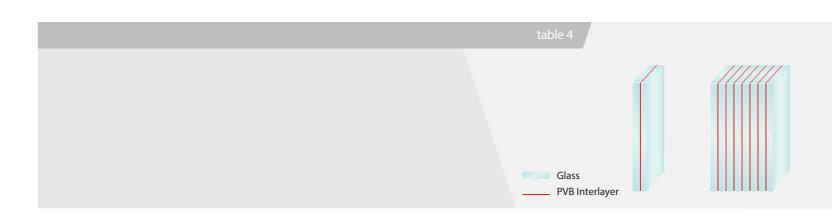
normal). The laminated glass has practical resistance

- against severe impact, earthquake, storms and strong Vibration tolerance
 - the laminate interlayer.

- winds, since the broken glass particles remain bonded to Quick and easy installation (truss, holder clamp, cable, etc.) - Combinability with other design elements

colours and can also be layered with other ornamental or facades

Architectural laminated glass is produced in various - Decorative coverage of interior surfaces and / exterior



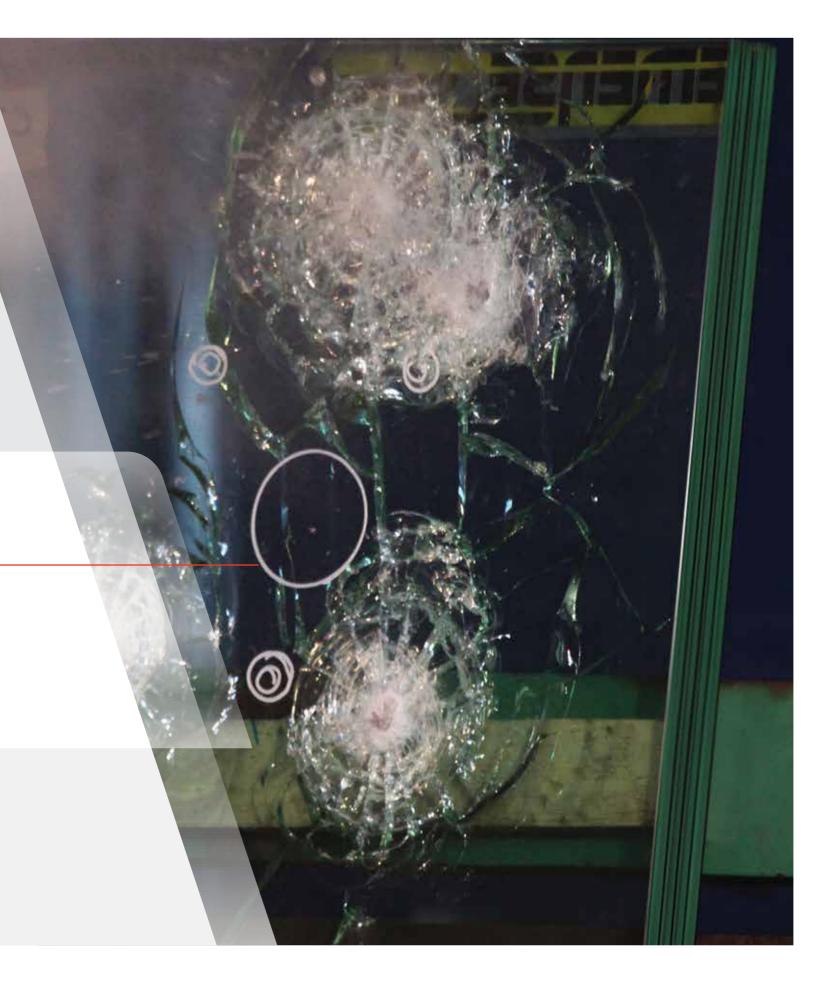




Bullet Resistant Glass

By the use of the architectural laminated glass production machinery combined with its inhouse engineering of a Colt pistol and G3 rifle and also against the impact of capacities, GGC has managed to produce a highly a mallet and blast shockwaves, without breaking apart resistant glass strong enough to withstand instant and direct impacts. The product is composed of 6, 8 or 10 mm sheets of clear glass laminated with 0.76 to 1.52 mm preventing criminal damages.

table 6	
Glass	
PVB Interlayer	

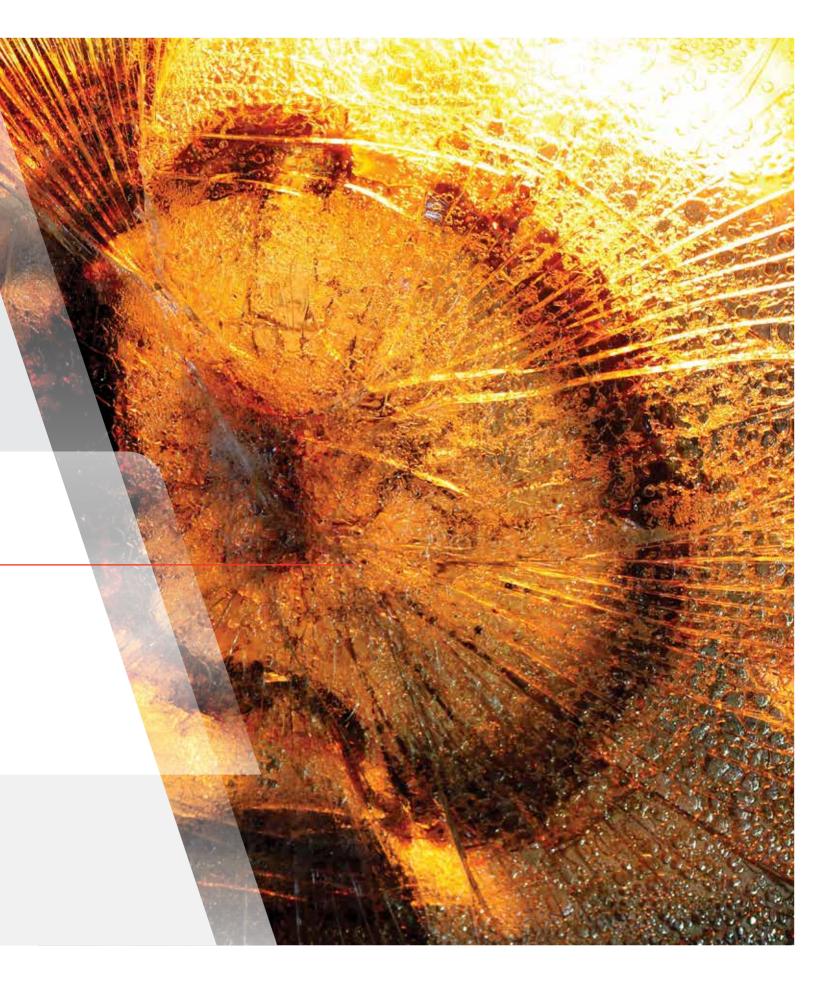




Fire Resistant Glass

This product is a type of insulating glass with a laminated building. In case of long lasting fire or a significant glass sheet of various combined thicknesses on one increase in temperature, the outer-side toughened glass pane and a 6 or 8 mm toughened glass on the other. The pane will also prevent heat transmission for some time layered glass will endure high temperature for 30 after all the PVB layers of the other pane are entirely minutes before the PVB layer starts to burn. During this burned. This product is specified according to its time, the space between the two sides will function as "thermal resistance" and "stability time". GGC #GF-3 is a insulation, impeding extensive heat transmission to the fire resistant glass with total thickness of 59 mm and other side and giving the inhabitants time to leave the maximum stability time of 90 min against 850° C.





Decorative Laminated Glass

GGC has an extensive range of decorative glass products. non-organic materials such as enamel or ceramic frit) or Coated glass is a popular decorative glass product, offered a thin layer of the glass surface is removed by engraving, with various types of coatings. Some of these coatings sand blasting or acid etching to leave behind the desired have merely practical properties while others suit both design. Other processes such as CNC cutting, drilling, (laminating, toughening, etc.) in a production cycle.

practical and decorative purposes. Decorative glass might bevelling or polishing are available as required. Brief be the end-result of one or more processing works descriptions of various types of decorative glass, includ-

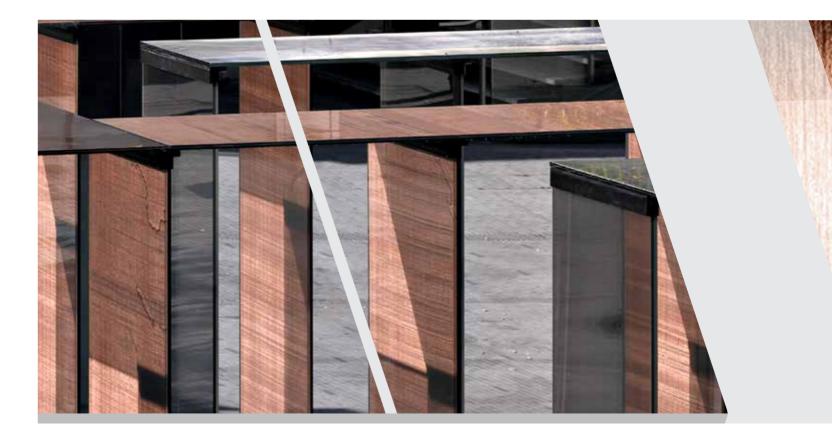
ing decorative laminated glass and decorative coated During the production procedures, the design is glass (i.e. back painted glass, silkscreened glass and reproduced on the glass sheet (by the use of organic or printed glass) can be found elsewhere in this catalogue.

Back Painted Glass

Silkscreened Glass

Printed Glass





Decorative Laminated Glass

This product is made by bonding together two or more sheets of glass with one or more polymer films. In addition to tinted polymer films which may offer a variety of colour combinations on their own, the customer may also order other objects such as fabric, paper, leaves, wire, etc. to be inserted between the layers or to have the final product cut in particular shapes.







Back Painted Glass

Traditionally, tinted glass has been used as an architectural symbolic element for lifestyle in various nations, including Iran. However, back painted glass can differentiate in other ways more suited to modern life; new colours representing new trends.

As a glassmaker in possession of modern technologies, tages: Ghazvin Glass Company has progressed towards the production of back painted glass which offers many - Beautiful and distinctive for interior design decoration capabilities, qualities and uses. Natural colour back - Shielding UV radiation painted glass with its full spectrum of colours provides - Anti-scratch and anti-bacterial opportunities for creativity in construction, furnishing - Alternatives of matte finishing (by sandblasting, and interior design of offices and houses. Artists, etching, etc.) architects, designers, photographers and engineers are - Capable of being cut and machined satisfaction.

Inspired by designers and architects, GGC has applied its determination to promote innovation by the use of fully automatic machinery of the newest technologies to produce vivid and beautiful back painted glass for various purposes in a wide range of colours.

Back painted glass enjoys a number of particular advan-

- starting to use back painted glass with more and more Capable of being toughened, laminated or incorporated in an insulating panel





Silkscreened Glass

GGC Downstream Processing Unit has the facilities The resulting patterns can be installed on glass roofs, required for secondary processing of silkscreened glass artificial walls, corridor walls and so on.

(toughening, laminating or insulating units). This product is also offered with an additional option As a suitable decorative element for any sort of space, silkscreened glass can be used in regular, irregular or complex geometric shapes.





Printed Glass

Printed glass is an ideal media for artists, photographers interior spaces and will resist against any colour change and designers who wish to make their artworks durable for 50 years in open air spaces. on a sheet of glass or between two sheets.

with related laws and regulations, printed glass can be results. Some customers have opted to have their own interaction with digital technology.

tion image (1440×1440 dpi) on a sheet of glass or compatible with the printer. between two sheets of glass to be laminated. This hi-tech professional printing procedure is implemented by 6 colours plus white (CMYK-Lc-Lm-White).

Printed glass is a memorable decorative element for

Ghazvin Glass co currently prints via UV-Ink printer Provided that the printable material is in compliance which is one of many methods for achieving printed used for marketing and other purposes in an artistic patterns and images printed on the sheets of glass to

modify their interior design projects to their own taste. One particular process involves printing a high resolu- Any ordered image needs to be of high resolution and

> It is worth emphasising that all types of coated glass are capable of being toughened (or any sort of secondary processing). These products are the embodiments of beauty, strength and safety.





Primary Processing Unit (Preparation for secondary processing)

It is necessary to accomplish all primary processing Moving on from the primary product, float glass, to our practices like bevelling, drilling, cutting out and so on, secondary processed products we have a wide range of before the toughening process.

cuts the ordered regular or irregular geometric patterns for the required processing.

applications. Home appliances use processed glass

In the primary processing unit, a CNC cutting table first because it is a durable, tough, and safe material which after printing or engraving can be trendy as well as practiout of a large sheet of glass and the pieces are then sent cal. The table below shows the various processes available for kitchen appliances.





Packing and Dispatching of Sheet Glass

Maintaining high quality, avoiding damage, providing orderly packing and achieving customer satisfaction are the top priorities of Ghazvin Glass Company. As "packing" and "dispatching" are two essential tasks in the industry, GGC has built on the long experience of a competent staff to develop an efficient platform these tasks to be done in accordance with the product type and its destination.

> In accordance with customers' requirements, the glass can be bulk-packed, shrink-packed or packed in wooden boxes and then dispatched on various types of stillages (A-frame, L-frame, etc.).

1- Packing on portable metal stillages:

This approach is suitable for short distance delivery of the product with easy loading and unloading requirements.

2- Packing in wooden boxes (direct pallet loading):

This approach is suitable for long distance delivery of the product with highly efficient delivery requirements.







Quality Control and Laboratory

Quality determines a particular product's ranking final proamong similar commodities. With all the equipment and analyse machinery of Ghazvin Glass Company supplied by the materia most respected European providers of technologies fed in (Pilkington in UK, LiSEC in Austria, Tamglass in Finland, resp etc.), the quality of GGC products combined with the fragperformance of its skilled operators has led to the tic achievement of ISIRI and Quality Management licenses. In The company has been granted the official certificate and license of the Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran (ISIRI) to produce different types of glass and is accordingly committed to observation of the regulations and accomplishment of raw material and

final product examinations. GGC Quality Control Unit analyses the specifications and combinations of any raw material cargos and their related batches before being fed into furnace and controls the produced glass in , respect of physical features, optical functions, resistance, fragility, thermal stability, light fraction, impact penetration and a few other aspects.

Inappropriate packing and delivery may harm the quality of the produced glass. GGC Quality Control Unit is committed to control and investigate all subsequent stages of production, packing, etc. and take necessary steps to solve any possible quality issues to achieve d customers' satisfaction.







R&D

Ghazvin Glass Company has always placed a great 1. emphasis upon research and development. The history of GGC R&D dates back to 1980s and the students of that time are now managers in many Iranian glass production facilities. At present, a new R&D and library building is being constructed in a considerable building area in Farsejin Float Plant and it is expected that this infrastruc-

- ture will encourage the company's young engineers to keep the same pace of perseverance in dedicating themselves to research works for a better future of our beloved country and Iranian society.
 - GGC R&D has had many progressive functions such as ti developing market entry, designing new products, offering new services and entering new industries. Additionally, the unit has always had the responsibility to study any strategic plans towards the company's industrial goals and communicating them to operating sections.
 - Some of these plans can be listed as follows:

1. Market analysis and detecting the standing of the company; Defining environmental marketing requirements; Participating in local and international exhibitions and seminars.

- 2. Investigating the human resources infrastructure; Holding training courses.
 - 3. Studying the status of close and remote competitors; Holding mutual meetings in order to achieve better cooperation.
 - 4. Data analysis and studying the status of the company
 - 5. Classifying internal and external competitive capabilities; Designing logos, forms, etc.
 - 6. Detecting and recognizing the newest products offered
 - by international pioneers in the global market. Implementing the related feasibility studies and taking measures towards production and offering the commodity.
 - 7. Detecting and recognizing scientific and technical resources for the company's library; introducing new resources to other technical engineers.





Consulting and Design Services

Glass is a product with two distinct properties: "transparency" and "fragility". Its transparency has made glass a highly useable element in architecture and other industries while its fragility has been a limiting factor. tech Production of patterned glass, float glass and various processed glass products in Ghazvin Glass Company has paved the way for a wider and more practical use of glass, exploiting its transparency and managing its fragility. With 45 years of experience as a glass producer and enjoying the advantage of cooperation with the most competent local engineers perfectly familiar with Iranian and international standards and also benefiting from

ongoing interactions with the most outstanding global engineering teams, GGC Consulting and Design Unit is honoured to offer a variety of consulting, design and technical support services as listed below:

Definition of the required type of glass product to meet particular customer needs.

Definition of the size, thickness and type of the required glass product in accordance to the application in question.

"Value engineering" services.

Consultancy services on particular glass installations and structures.





Table

Product	Thickness		smittance ication			Heat Trans	mittance Sp	ecification			Noise Reduction
Name	THICKNESS	LT%	LR%	SF%	SC	DET%	Uvtr%	ER%	EA%	UG <u>W</u> m ² K	Rw (db)
Glass float clear	3	90	8	88	1	86	67	8	6	5.8	29
Glass float clear	4	90	8	87	1	86	64	8	8	5.7	30
Glass float clear	6	89	8	84	0.97	81	56	7	12	5.7	31
Glass float clear	8	88	8	82	0.94	78	51	7	15	5.6	32
Glass float clear	10	87	8	80	0.92	75	47	7	18	5.6	34
Glass float clear	12	86	8	78	0.9	72	44	7	21	5.6	35

Technical Multi Glaze Glass

Table 2

Product	Thickness		ismittance ication			Heat Trans	mittance Sp	ecification			Noise Reduction
Name	THICKIESS	LT%	LR%	SF%	SC	DET%	Uvtr%	ER%	EA%	UG W/m²K	Rw (db)
Double glaze	4-6-4	81	15	77	0.89	72	47	13	15	3.3	29
Double glaze	4-12-4	81	15	70	0.8	68	47	13	20	2.9	34
Double glaze	4-16-4	81	15	67	0.78	65	47	13	20	2.7	36
Double glaze Fxx	6-16-*4	35	36	58	0.67	60	17	34	20	2.7	37
Double glaze Fxx	4-16-*6	37	35	55	0.66	58	17	34	20	2.6	38
Double glaze - Low-e	4-6-еб	59	11	44	0.51	37	14	31	48	2.7	29
Double glaze - Low-e	4-12-e6	57	11	44	0.48	33	14	31	50	2.3	34
Double glaze - Low-e	4-16-e6	57	11	44	0.45	30	14	31	55	2.1	36
Triple Glaze	4-10-4-10-4	70	18	48	0.55	41	21	10	25	0.8	39
Triple Glaze	6-10-6-10-6	68	17	47	0.54	38	21	10	30	0.7	43

Technical Specification for Laminated Glass



Products	Thickness	Li <u>c</u> Transm Specifi	ittance		Heat Transmittance Specification							Saftey / Tolerance
name	THICKITESS	LT%	LR%	SF%	SC	DET%	Uvtr%	ER%	EA%	Ug (W/m^2.k)	Rw (db)	Class EN 1260
Laminated	3/0.76/3	89	8	80	0.92	78	1	6	17	5.7	32	2B2
Laminated	4/0.76/4	88	8	78	0.9	78	1	6	20	5.6	34	2B2
Laminated	6/0.76/6	86	8	74	0.85	75	1	6	25	5.5	35	1B1
Laminated	3/1.52/3	89	8	79	0.91	76	1	6	19	5.6	37	1B1
Laminated	4/1.52/4	88	8	77	0.89	76	0.67	5	21	5.5	33	1B1
Laminated	6/1.52/6	86	7	73	0.84	72	0.67	5	27	5.4	35	1B1
Laminated	10/1.52/10	82	7	67	0.77	70	0.5	5	36	5.2	36	1B1
Laminated	12/1.52/12	80	7	65	0.75	66	0.5	5	40	5.1	39	1B1
2Glaze laminated	4/1.52/4-12-6	78	8	52	0.56	43	0.67	10	43	2.4	37	1B1
2Glaze laminated	6/1.52/6-16-6	76	8	48	0.55	41	0.67	12	45	2.1	39	1B1
2Glaze laminated	6/1.52/6-12-8	77	8	48	0.48	38	0.67	12	40	2.3	39	1B1
2Glaze laminated	6/1.52/6-16-8	76	8	45	0.46	36	0.67	12	40	2.1	41	1B1
2Glaze laminated	6/1.52/6-20-6	75	8	44	0.46	37	0.67	12	42	2	42	1B1

Heat Transmittance Table

Double Glazing Spacer	U-Value $\frac{W}{m^2 K}$						
	6 mm	12 mm	+ 16 mm				
Double Glazing 4mm - Air	3.1	2.8	2.7				
Double Glazing 4mm - Argon Gas	2.9	2.7	2.6				
Double Glazing 4mm - Low-e Air	2.7	2.3	2.1				
Double Glazing 4mm - Low-e Argon Gas	2.5	2.1	2				
Wooden Door		3					

Wasted Energy= Windows area x Difference between in and out side tempreture x U value Less U value = less wasted energy. for Low-e glasses mentioned in above table. En=0.2

PVB Interayer UV	Transmittance	percentage table

Table 5

UV Transmittance %	Laminate Specication
x 18	0.38 mm
x 4 .5	0.76 mm
x 1.25	1.14 mm
z 1	1.52 mm

proved UV raydiance is 380nm

Bulletproof Glass Specification

Table

No.	Gun Type	Procducts Code	Total Thickness (mm)	Bullet Speed (m/s)	Interpenetrate level	Shooting Destance (m)	Breaking Last Layer
1	375 Magnum	1 GB	38	425	NO	3	NO
2	.44 Magnum	2 GB	42	426	NO	3	NO
3	7,62 x 39 Kalashnikov	3 GB	57	711	NO	10	NO
4	7,62 x 51 G3	4GB	79	828	NO	10	NO

Fireproof Glass Specification

Table

Rate of temp Increasment C° / Min **Products** Code **Total Thickness** Max Temperature (C°) steady Period Length 1-GF 36 30 540 30 700 2-GF 44 35 60 850 90 3-GF 59 35

Float F	Packaging	Specificat	tion Table

	Table 8				
	Glass Type	Size	No. in box	Area M2	Weight Each Box (KG)
	2	21/3×2	65	3/417	50/2086
	2	50/2×605/1	88	1/353	50/1765
	6/2	21/3×55/1	65	41/323	15/2102
	6/2	70/1×53/1	65	06/169	92/1098
	6/2	21/3×37/1	65	85/285	03/1858
	6/2	04/3×66/1	65	02/328	10/2132
	6/2	21/3×2	42	64/269	66/1752
	3	50/2×605/1	58	72/232	44/1745
	5/3	21/3×25/2	36	01/260	09/2275
	5/3	50/2×605/1	50	63/200	47/1755
	4	21/3×50/2	31	77/248	75/2487
	4	21/3×25/2	31	9/223	98/2238
	4	21/3×134/2	31	35/212	54/2123
	4	50/2×605/1	43	54/172	38/1725
	5	21/3×25/2	25	56/180	03/2257
	5	50/2×605/1	35	44/140	47/1755
	6	21/3×60/2	21	26/175	99/2628
	6	21/3×25/2	21	67/151	09/2275
	6	50/2×605/1	29	36/116	44/1745
	8	21/3×60/2	15	19/125	80/2503
	8	21/3×25/2	15	34/108	75/2166
	8	50/2×605/1	22	27/88	50/1765
	10	21/3×60/2	13	49/108	45/2712
	10	21/3×25/2	13	89/93	31/2347
ding to	10	21/3×134/2	13	05/89	30/2226
	10	50/2×605/1	18	22/72	63/1805
tion	12	21/3×134/2	11	35/75	55/2260

Examined Product Farsejin Floate Glass Sa	mpling Report
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Table 7

					Table	7					
Proc	duct Name			n Float glass on soda-lime			Certification	10673-	-2 Bulding Mat	terial Ceritification	
	Size			ners' requireme	ent		Thickness		As customers' r	requirement	
Toler	ance of size		:	± 2 mm	Tolerance of thickness			;	± 0.1 mm		
Lin	e of Draw		Perp	endicular to large side		A	pparent defect		without an	y defect	
ſ	Packing		the		den crate	es with metal k	oelt fastened(as ci	ustomers' require	ment)		
	Using			lt,s	widly use	ed for many fie	elds, such as Glass	walls,windows,c	loors,		
	<u> </u>			it can	be decora	ative glass, ten	nperd glass,insula	ited glass & Secu	nty glass		
	CRI	CRI.Test(Coparative Ream Indicator) S							e > 30°		
	Bow & Dish Test Results Standard Tolerance				lerance		Zebra Tes	t Result		Standard Degree	
LE	LC	RC	RE			LE	LC	RC	RE		
				<8 mi	n					> 45°	
				1			It must be Meas	ured in different	Wayelength		
V	/alue of light Trar	ncmittance & ligh	t Reflectio	n				o Iran national St			
Thickness	LT	LR		SL		SLR	Result	A	bbreviation si	gns	
THERTESS	L1	LIV		JL		JLN	nesuit	(Light trai	nsmittance)	L	
2.2	84.68	_0.08	3	0.89		_0.08	ok	المانية ()	(understing)	LR	
3.3	82.44	_0.08	3	0.87		_0.08	08 ok		(Light reflection)		
3.5	82.44	_0.08	_0.08 0.86			_0.08	ok	(Color light transmittance)		SL	
4	80.32	_0.08	3	0.85		_0.08 ok			(Solar light transmittance)		
5	78.34	_0.08	3	0.83		_0.08 ok		(Solar light reflection)		SLR	
6	0.89	_0.08	3	0.81		_~ 0.08	ok	(Joiai ligi	it renection/	JER	
					chemical	composition					
Sample	Sio2%	Fe2o3%	Al2o3	3% Ca	ao%	Mgo%	NA2o%	K2o%	So3%		
Glass sample	71/49	0/51	1/04	4 9	/29	3/68	13/67	0/24	0/25	It s reported by	
Tolerance	$71/5 \pm 0/5$	0/52 ± 0/01	1 ± 0/	/05 9/1	± 0/5	$3/8 \pm 0/2$	13/7±0/07	$0/24 \pm 0/05$	0/25 ± 0/0		
Result	ok	ok	ok		ok	ok	ok	ok	ok	lab	
			Colo	rimetry Result	(Tested	by RGB colorir	netry method)				
Thickness		A*				B*			L*		
2.2		3.093-				0.553			93.847		
2.5		4.091-				0.486			93.039		
3.3		4.243-				0.514			92.883		
3.5		4.726-				0.736			92.352		
4	_	5.327-				0.435			91.955		
5		6.277-	_	1 1 10 1		0.696			91.066		
			Tin				lays after receipt of and exporting ir				
							,heat strengthene	-			
				cun		uality control					
Advantage						First grade qu					
						Professinal lo	ading				
						Smooth float					
						Strong in har	dness				

Legend

Light Transmission	LT %
Light Reflection	LR %
Solar Factor	SF %
Direct Energy Reflection	ER %
Direct Energy Transmission	DET %
Shading Coefficient	SC
Heat Transmittance	U-Value
Sound Reduction	RW
When using 2 glass sheets and 1 PVB interlayer prevent user from accidental cut	2 B 2
When using 2 glass sheets and 2 PVB interlayers prevent user from accidental spattering	1 B 1

Name

Glass industry foundations

Articles collections within the glass industry

Articles collections within the environment and glass industry

Refractories

Relevanet notes

University name	Student name / Year	Thesis topic	Supervisor name	To a degree
Tarbiat Moaalem	Maryam Yazdani 1998	Measurement of Sulfur in clear and amber glass by Spectrophotometric methods	Mr. Komaili	Master of Chemistry
International Emma Khomeini University	Roghiayeh Nemati 1998	Formulation of Shamout refractory mortar	In association with Ghazvin Glass Co.	Ceramic Engineering
Tehran University Polotechnic	Abolfazl Moradi 2000	Investigation for finding pure Dolomite Ore for using in Glass Industry at Takestan	In association with Ghazvin Glass Co.	Master Degree
Amirkabir University	Mohamad Mehdi Mofateh 1988	Low efficiency cement production and solution for improving efficiency	In association with Ghazvin Glass Co.	Master Degree
Tehran University Polotechnic	Akbar Mansori 1998	Float Glass technology and drawing simulation for the process	Mr. Komaili	Master Degree
Azad University	Mahmod Torkaman 1999	Prepration of Aluminum Silicate ramming refractory for using in Glass industry	In association with Ghazvin Glass Co.	Master Degree
Azad University	Ghafori / Rozbehani / Nasiri / Khanaala 1998	Maths and energy balance for furnace No. 4	In association with Ghazvin Glass Co.	BS Chemical Engineering

Name	Authors	Publication date
The future of glass sheet industry in Iran	July 1998	Abdol Majide Zaheri
Intorudction on the coated galss in construction	May 1996	Mohamad Hassan Malek Afzali
Specification and application of Selenium in the galss making	June 1996	Mehdi Ashtiani
Introduction to the reflective glass	August 1996	Davood Kamily Birjandi Alireza Aghaee Mobidi
Electric furnace for glass melting	March 1997	Aboulghaseme Emami
Utlisation of the electro booster in glass furnace	2006	Davood Kalimy Birjandi Alireza Aghaee Mobidi
Glass indusrty and the environment	April 2002	Mohamad Reza Sadeghi
Indirect method of Sulfide Ion determination in glass via atomic absorption spectroscopy	March 2002	Parisa Shahnaee
serium oxide in enriching element	March 2002	Amir Hossein Kazemi
detection of seeds (stone) in glass	July 1997	Kambiz FarHomand
Analisys for the uncordinated chemical glass via the chemical ingraving	July 1997	Ahmad Reza Dosti
Bubbles in glass	October 1997	Abolghaseme Emami
Propoerties of cermaic glass's crystalisation for machine ready state	October 1997	Ahmad Dosti
Control of molten glass convection current in malting tank by efectrical boosting	April 1998	Davood Kalimy Birjandi
resistance of furnace cleining arches	April 1998	Abolghaseme Emami
detection of the chemical uncordination defects in glass and diognose its roots	April 1998	Ahmad Reza Dosti
factors that increases the life of silca break in sodalime glass furnace during the melting	June 1998	Davood Kalimy Birjandi
measuring the rodex in cullet	September 1998	Mehdi Ashtiani
flat glass inducstry in the world	October 1998	Alireza Abasi
photochromic glass making via the lon exchange	1998	Ahmad Reza Dosti
flat glass inducstry in the world	January 1999	Alireza Abasi
the stone in glass	January 1999	Ali Zhian
flat glass in health and safety	July 1999	Ahmad Reza Dosti
glass furnace bottom structure	July 1999	Mehdi Ashtiani





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