

## Center of Glass Performance Data

For current performance information, please visit [andersenwindows.com](http://andersenwindows.com).

Glass Type	VT <sup>1</sup>	SC <sup>2</sup>	SHGC <sup>3</sup>	RHG <sup>4</sup>	Fading		%RH @ center <sup>7</sup>	IGST <sup>8</sup>
MultiGlide™ Doors								
Low-E4® Dual-Pane Tempered	72%	0.48	0.41	98.2	16%	33%	60.9%	55.7°F
Low-E4 Sun Dual-Pane Tempered	40%	0.29	0.25	61.1	16%	24%	60.3%	55.4°F
Low-E4 SmartSun™ Dual-Pane Tempered	65%	0.31	0.27	65.6	5%	21%	61.8%	56.1°F
Low-E4 Triple-Pane Tempered	66%	0.44	0.38	91.6	14%	30%	64.3%	57.2°F
Low-E4 SmartSun Triple-Pane Tempered	59%	0.29	0.26	62.0	4%	19%	64.8%	57.4°F
Folding Outswing Doors								
Low-E4® Dual-Pane Tempered	72%	0.48	0.41	310	16%	33%	61%	56°F
Low-E4 Sun Dual-Pane Tempered	40%	0.29	0.25	193	16%	24%	59%	55°F
Low-E4 SmartSun™ Dual-Pane Tempered	65%	0.31	0.27	207	5%	21%	61%	56°F
Low-E4 Triple-Pane Tempered	66%	0.44	0.38	91.6	14%	30%	64.3%	57.2°F
Low-E4 SmartSun Triple-Pane Tempered	59%	0.29	0.26	62.0	4%	19%	64.8%	57.4°F

- "Low-E4™", "Low-E4\* SmartSun™" and "Low-E4\* Sun" are Andersen trademarks for "Low-E" glass.
- Based on NFRC testing/simulation conditions using Windows v7.3.4.0 and NFRC validated spectral data. 0°F outside temperature, 70°F inside temperature and a 15 mph wind.
- 1) Visible Transmittance (VT) measures how much light comes through the glass. The higher the value, from 0 to 1, the more daylight the glass lets in. Visible Transmittance is measured over the 380 to 760 nanometer portion of the solar spectrum. 2) Shading Coefficient defines the amount of heat gain through the glass compared to a single light of clear 1/8" (3 mm) glass. 3) Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) defines the fraction of solar radiation admitted through the glass both directly transmitted and absorbed and subsequently released inward. The lower the value, the less heat is transmitted through the glass. 4) Relative Heat Gain is the amount of heat gain through a glazing incorporating U-Factor and Solar Heat Gain Coefficient. 5) Transmission Ultra-Violet Energy (TUV). The transmission of short-wave energy in the 300-380 nanometer portion of the solar spectrum. The energy can cause fabric fading. 6) Transmission Damage Function (TDW). The transmission of UV and visible light energy in the 300-600 nanometer portion of the solar spectrum. The value includes both the UV and visible light energy that can cause fabric fading. This rating has also been referred to as the Krochmann Damage Function. This rating better predicts fading potential than UV transmission alone. The lower the Damage Function rating, the less transmission of short-wave energy through the glass that can potentially cause fabric fading. Fabric type is also a key component of fading potential. 7) Percent relative humidity before condensation occurs at the center of glass, taken using center of glass temperature. 8) Inside glass surface temperatures are taken at the center of glass.
- This data is accurate as of June 2019. Due to ongoing product changes, updated test results or new industry standards, this data may change over time. Contact your Andersen supplier for current performance information or upgrade options.
- Contact your Andersen supplier or visit [andersenwindows.com/nfrc](http://andersenwindows.com/nfrc) for center of glass performance data on windows with laminated glass, patterned glass, tempered glass and products ordered with capillary breather tubes.