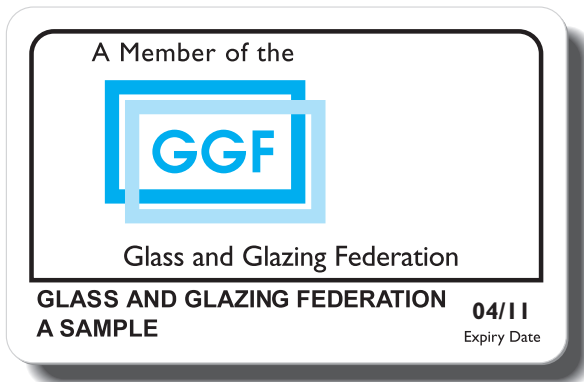


Buying the best

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. Members information is available on the GGF website under 'find installer/glazier'.

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



Glass and Glazing Federation

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Glass and Glazing Federation

Quality of Vision



Double Glazing

Insulating Glass Units (IGUs) commonly known as “Double glazing” provide a high standard of vision. The following is a guide to the quality that can be expected.

Glass used in the manufacture of IGUs is similar to that used traditionally for single glass and will, therefore, have a similar level of visual quality.

Viewing IGUs for scratches on the outer faces of the panes must be carried out before any rendering, plastering or other works adjacent to the glazing takes place, and as early as reasonably practicable following installation.

How to do a professional check

Stand in the room no less than 2 metres away from the IGU and look directly through them.

- For toughened, laminated or coated glasses, stand no less than 3 meters away.
- Do so in natural daylight, but not directly towards the sun and with no visible moisture on the surface of the glass.
- Where it is not possible to stand at the right distance then stand as far away as you can from the IGU.
- Exclude 50mm wide band around edge of the glass from the check.
- Glass must be viewed at 90° to the window.

What to expect when viewed as described

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

- bubbles or blisters
- 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 a processed glass, and so as a consequence, blemishes are to be expected.

Insulating glass units with optical defects such as smears, finger prints or other dirt on the cavity faces of the glass, or extraneous material in the cavity are unacceptable, except in some cases where small particles of desiccant can be seen.

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.

Low emissivity coating may produce transient visual effects. In some lighting conditions 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 may 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.

Low Emissivity Glass for the Conservation of Northern Ireland'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 refraction of 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.

