



Photo courtesy of Steelcase Inc.

GUARDIAN ULTRACLEAR® - LOW-IRON GLASS

Guardian UltraClear® float glass offers exceptional clarity with a low iron oxide content (<100 ppm). The low iron content reduces the greenish tint associated to standard float glass and provides a crystal like appearance, offering the ideal design solutions wherever a superior finish is required both in interior or exterior applications. There are countless applications.

A touch of class, Guardian UltraClear® reacts with bright daylight providing an enhanced feeling of space and light to the finished application.

HIGH LIGHT TRANSMISSION AND TRUE COLOURS THROUGH GUARDIAN ULTRACLEAR®. OUR GLASS IS CLEARLY DIFFERENT.

The bright, crystalline transparency of Guardian UltraClear®, makes it the perfect choice when we want maximum clarity and colour neutrality. Ideal for applications such as doors, partitions, shop display cases, furniture and table tops, showcases, decorative surfaces, handrails. Guardian UltraClear® bathes spaces in light without the characteristic greenish tone of conventional glass that is especially visible at the edge.

As a substrate used in the manufacture of all kinds of products, Guardian UltraClear® lives up to its name.

Guardian UltraClear® adds visibility without distortion and provides outstanding clarity.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Thickness	[mm]	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15
Light Transmission	[%]	91	91	91	91	91	90	90	90	89
Colour Rendering Index	[Ra]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99
Energy Transmission	[%]	91	90	90	89	89	88	87	86	85
Energy Reflection	[%]	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Energy Absorption	[%]	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7
Solar Factor g	[%]	91	91	90	90	90	89	88	88	87
Shading Coefficient	[SC]	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.00
UV Transmission	[%]	88	86	85	83	82	79	77	75	72
Iron Content	[%]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Calculations and terms are based on EN 410:2011 and EN 673:2011. The performance values shown represent nominal values for the center of glass with no spacer system or framing. Slight variations may occur due to manufacturing tolerances, point of manufacture, and type of instrumentation used to measure the optical properties.