Center of Glass Performance for Products With Dual-Pane Glass

For current performance information, please visit **andersenwindows.com**.

Dual-Pane Glass

Andersen® 200 Series Product	VT[1]	SC[2]	SHGC[3]	RHG[4]	Fading Tuv[5]	Fading Tdw[6]	%RH @ center[7]	IGST[8]
Low-E								
Tilt-Wash Double-Hung and Gliding Windows	73%	0.48	0.42	99	17%	34%	61%	56°F
Picture, Transom and Half Circle Windows	72%	0.47	0.41	98	16%	33%	59%	55°F
Perma-Shield® Gliding Patio Doors	72%	0.47	0.41	98	16%	33%	59%	55°F
Narroline® Gliding and Hinged Inswing Patio Doors	72%	0.48	0.41	98	16%	33%	61%	56°F
Low-E With HeatLock® Technology								
Tilt-Wash Double-Hung and Gliding Windows	71%	0.47	0.41	97	17%	33%	44%	47°F
Picture, Transom and Half Circle Windows	70%	0.47	0.40	95	16%	32%	44%	47°F
Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	70%	0.47	0.40	95	16%	32%	44%	47°F
Narroline Gliding and Hinged Inswing Patio Doors	70%	0.47	0.41	96	16%	32%	44%	47°F
Low-E SmartSun™								
Tilt-Wash Double-Hung and Gliding Windows	66%	0.31	0.27	66	5%	22%	61%	56°F
Picture, Transom and Half Circle Windows	65%	0.31	0.27	65	5%	21%	61%	56°F
Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	65%	0.31	0.27	65	5%	21%	61%	56°F
Narroline Gliding and Hinged Inswing Patio Doors	65%	0.31	0.27	65	5%	21%	61%	56°F
Low-E SmartSun With HeatLock Technology								
Tilt-Wash Double-Hung and Gliding Windows	64%	0.31	0.27	64	5%	21%	46%	48°F
Picture, Transom and Half Circle Windows	63%	0.31	0.27	63	5%	20%	44%	47°F
Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	63%	0.31	0.27	63	5%	20%	44%	47°F
Narroline Gliding and Hinged Inswing Patio Doors	63%	0.31	0.27	64	5%	20%	46%	48°F
Low-E Sun								
Tilt-Wash Double-Hung and Gliding Windows	39%	0.21	0.18	44	2%	13%	61%	56°F
Picture, Transom and Half Circle Windows	39%	0.20	0.18	43	2%	13%	61%	56°F
Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	39%	0.20	0.18	43	2%	13%	61%	56°F
Narroline Gliding and Hinged Inswing Patio Doors	39%	0.20	0.18	44	2%	13%	61%	56°F
Low-E PassiveSun								
Tilt-Wash Double-Hung and Gliding Windows	80%	0.80	0.70	164	31%	43%	59%	55°F
Picture, Transom and Half Circle Windows	79%	0.79	0.69	161	29%	42%	59%	55°F
Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	79%	0.79	0.69	161	29%	42%	59%	55°F
Narroline Gliding and Hinged Inswing Patio Doors	79%	0.79	0.69	161	29%	42%	59%	55°F
Low-E PassiveSun With HeatLock Technology								
Tilt-Wash Double-Hung and Gliding Windows	78%	0.73	0.63	148	29%	42%	42%	46°F
Picture, Transom and Half Circle Windows	77%	0.72	0.62	146	27%	40%	42%	46°F
Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	77%	0.72	0.62	146	27%	40%	42%	46°F
Narroline Gliding and Hinged Inswing Patio Doors	77%	0.72	0.62	146	27%	40%	42%	46°F
Clear Dual-Pane								
Tilt-Wash Double-Hung and Gliding Windows	83%	0.91	0.79	190	63%	64%	38%	43°F
Picture, Transom and Half Circle Windows	82%	0.89	0.78	186	58%	61%	39%	44°F
Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	82%	0.89	0.78	186	58%	61%	39%	44°F
Narroline Gliding and Hinged Inswing Patio Doors	82%	0.89	0.78	186	58%	61%	39%	44°F

• Based on NFRC testing/simulation conditions using Windows v7.8.57.0 and NFRC validated spectral data. 0°F outside temperature, 70°F inside temperature and a 12 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 380-760 nanometer portion of the solar spectrum. 2) Shading Coefficient (SC) defines the amount of heat gain through the glass compared to a single lite of clear 1/8" (3) glass. 3) Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) defines the fraction of solar radiation admitted through the glass directly transmitted, as well as absorbed and subsequently released inward. The lower the value, the less heat is transmitted through the product. 4) Relative Heat Gain (RHG) 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 July 2024. 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 for center of glass performance data on windows with patterned glass, tempered glass and products ordered with capillary breather tubes.

Center of Glass Performance Data for Products With Triple-Pane Glass

For current performance information, please visit **andersenwindows.com**.

Triple-Pane Glass

Andersen® 200 Series Product	VT[1]	SC[2]	SHGC[3]	RHG[4]	Fading Tuv[5]	Fading Tdw[6]	%RH @ center[7]	IGST[8]
Low-E								
Narroline® and Perma-Shield® Gliding Patio Doors	66%	0.44	0.38	92	14%	30%	63%	57°F
Low-E Enhanced								
Narroline and Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	63%	0.43	0.37	88	8%	24%	71%	60°F
Low-E Enhanced With HeatLock® Technology								
Narroline and Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	62%	0.41	0.36	84	8%	23%	55%	53°F
Low-E SmartSun™								
Narroline and Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	59%	0.29	0.25	62	4%	19%	66%	58°F
Low-E SmartSun Enhanced								
Narroline and Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	57%	0.28	0.25	59	2%	16%	71%	60°F
Low-E SmartSun Enhanced With HeatLock Technology								
Narroline and Perma-Shield Gliding Patio Doors	56%	0.27	0.24	57	2%	16%	55%	53°F

• Based on NFRC testing/simulation conditions using Windows v7.8.57.0 and NFRC validated spectral data. 0°F outside temperature, 70°F inside temperature and a 12 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 380-760 nanometer portion of the solar spectrum. 2) Shading Coefficient (SC) defines the amount of heat gain through the glass compared to a single lite of clear $^{1}/_{8}$" (3) glass. 3) Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) defines the fraction of solar radiation admitted through the glass directly transmitted, as well as absorbed and subsequently released inward. The lower the value, the less heat is transmitted through the product. 4) Relative Heat Gain (RHG) 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 July 2024. 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.