



Guardian SunGuard® HD Coated Glass

Cleaning Guide

Introduction

Architectural glass products must be properly cleaned during construction activities and as a part of routine maintenance in order to maintain visual and aesthetic clarity. Glass products can be permanently damaged if improperly cleaned. Improper cleaning could negatively affect the coating's optical and functional properties. Please follow the guidelines outlined in this document when cleaning SunGuard® HD coated glass products.

Condensate* recommended cleaning guidelines

Use mild, fast-drying household spray glass cleaning solutions with ammonia and water. Ammonia concentration not to exceed 1.5% of weight.

Use a lint-free paper cloth that is non abrasive or a soft cotton cloth without seams, buttons, plastic or metal parts.

Pre-moisten glass surface with water or cleaning solution to loosen dried dirt and debris before attempting to wipe it away – never scrape with a metal blade or tool.

NEVER use abrasive household detergents as cleaning agents.

NEVER attempt to remove debris/ dirt from the glass by using a scraper or razor blade.

NEVER allow water or cleaning solution residue to dry on the glass. Long-term exposure to acidic or basic cleaners may cause damage to the coated surface.

NEVER trap abrasive particles between the cloth and the glass surface while wiping away the cleaning solution.

* please refer to the Extended Cleaning Guidelines on the pages 4-5 which are part of this document

Quick reference guide to Cleaning Architectural Coated glass products

The following are things to DO:

- DO clean glass when dirt and residue appear
- DO determine if coated glass surfaces are exposed
- DO exercise special care when cleaning coated glass surfaces
- DO avoid cleaning tinted and coated glass surfaces in direct sunlight
- DO start cleaning at the top of the building and continue to lower levels
- DO soak the glass surface with a clean water and soap solution to loosen dirt and debris
- DO use a mild, non-abrasive commercial window cleaning solution
- DO use a squeegee to remove all of the cleaning solution
- DO dry all cleaning solution from window gaskets, sealants and frames
- DO clean one small window and check to see if procedures have caused any damage
- DO be aware of and follow the glass supplier's specific cleaning recommendations
- DO caution other trades against allowing other materials to contact the glass
- DO watch for and prevent conditions that can damage the glass

The following are things to NOT DO:

- DO NOT use scrapers of any size or type for cleaning glass
- DO NOT allow dirt and residue to remain on glass for an extended period of time
- DO NOT begin cleaning glass without knowing if a coated surface is exposed
- DO NOT clean tinted or coated glass in direct sunlight
- DO NOT allow water or cleaning residue to remain on the glass or adjacent materials
- DO NOT begin cleaning without rinsing excessive dirt and debris
- DO NOT use abrasive cleaning solutions or materials
- DO NOT allow metal parts of cleaning equipment to contact the glass
- DO NOT trap abrasive particles between the cleaning materials and the glass surface
- DO NOT allow other trades to lean tools or materials against the glass surface
- DO NOT allow splashed materials to dry on the glass surface

Extended Cleaning Guidelines

Architectural glass products must be properly cleaned during construction activities and as a part of routine maintenance in order to maintain visual and aesthetic clarity. Since glass products can be permanently damaged if improperly cleaned, glass producers and fabricators recommend strict compliance with the following procedures for properly cleaning glass surfaces.

As dirt and residue appear interior and exterior glass surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned. Concrete or mortar slurry that runs down (or is splashed on) glass can be especially damaging and should be washed off as soon as possible. Before proceeding with cleaning determine whether the glass is clear, tinted or reflective. Surface damage is more noticeable on reflective glass as compared with other glass products. If the reflective surface is exposed either on the exterior or interior special care must be taken when cleaning, as scratches to the reflective glass surface can result in coating removal and a visible change in light transmittance. Cleaning tinted and reflective glass surfaces in direct sunlight should be avoided since the surface temperature can be excessively hot for optimum cleaning. Cleaning should begin at the top of the building and continue to the lower levels to reduce the risk of leaving residue and cleaning solutions on glass at the lower levels. Cleaning procedures should also ensure that the wind is not blowing the cleaning solution and residue onto already cleaned glass.

Cleaning during construction activities should begin with soaking the glass surfaces with clean water and soap solution to loosen dirt or debris. Using a mild non-abrasive commercial window washing solution, uniformly apply the solution to the glass surfaces with a brush, strip washer or other non-abrasive applicator. Immediately following the application of the cleaning solution a squeegee should be used to remove all of the cleaning solution from the glass surface. Care should be taken to ensure that no metal parts of the cleaning equipment touch the glass surface and that no abrasive particles are trapped between the glass and the cleaning materials. All water and cleaning solution residue should be dried from window gaskets, sealants and frames to avoid the potential for deterioration of these materials as the result of the cleaning process.

It is strongly recommended that window washers clean a small area or one window then stop and examine the surface for any damage to the glass and/or reflective coating. The ability to detect certain surface damage, i.e. light scratches can vary greatly with the lighting conditions. Direct sunlight is needed to properly evaluate a glass surface for damage. Scratches that are not easily seen with a dark or gray sky may be very noticeable when the sun is at a certain angle in the sky or when the sun is low in the sky.

The glass industry takes extreme care to avoid glass scratches by protecting all glass surfaces during glass manufacturing and fabrication as well as during all shipping and handling required to deliver the glass to the end user. A large percentage of damaged glass results from non-glass trades working near glass. This includes painters, spacklers, ironworkers, landscapers, carpenters and others who are part of the construction process. They may inadvertently lean tools against the glass, splash materials onto the glass and/or clean the glass incorrectly, any of which can permanently damage glass.

One of the common mistakes made by non-glass trades people including glass cleaning contractors is their use of razor blades or other scrapers on a large portion of the glass surface. Using two, three, four, or five inch and larger blades to scrape a window clean carries a large probability of causing irreparable damage to glass.

The entire industry of glass manufacturers, fabricators, distributors, and installers neither condones nor recommends widespread scraping of glass surfaces with metal blades or knives. Such scraping will often permanently damage or scratch the glass surfaces. When paint or other construction materials cannot be removed with normal cleaning procedures a new one-inch razor blade may need to be used only on non-coated glass surfaces. The razor blade should be used on small spots only. Scraping should be done in one direction only. Never scrape in a back and forth motion as this could trap particles under the blade that could scratch the glass. This practice can cause hairline concentrated scratches that are not normally visible when looking through the glass but are be visible under certain lighting conditions.

Jobsite storage and construction conditions can lead to stains on the glass surface. Cleaning and removal of such stains may require the use of a more aggressive cleaning solution and procedure. If conditions are found that cannot be cleaned using the above procedures contact the glass supplier for guidelines on stain removal”.

Source: Glazing Association of North America

Important note

We strongly recommend that you include these cleaning guidelines into your product documentation.

Disclaimer:

The present version of this document replaces and cancels all previous versions, please be sure to use the latest one.

This document is only valid for the processing of the products mentioned in there. For more technical information, latest version of this document and other Guardian guidelines please refer to www.guardianglass.com or contact Guardian Technical Services.

The guidelines contained herein are for information purposes only and are not intended to be a comprehensive set of instructions but assume the processor has professional knowledge of glass processing. Guardian does not provide any warranty with respect to the content of this document, as well Guardian does not assume any liability for the accuracy or completeness hereof, unless otherwise stipulated by applicable law. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to confirm that the products are suitable for their intended application in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. Guardian does not provide any warranty regarding the intended further processing or end product, which remains the full responsibility of the processor.

The products in this publication are sold subject to Guardian's standard terms and conditions of sale and any applicable written warranties.

Nothing in this document provides any express or implied warranty, or serves to change or supplement Guardian's written warranties, which warranties are provided in Guardian's Conditions of Sale, or any additional written limited warranties for certain fabricated, coated or safety glazing products located on our website at www.guardianglass.com.