

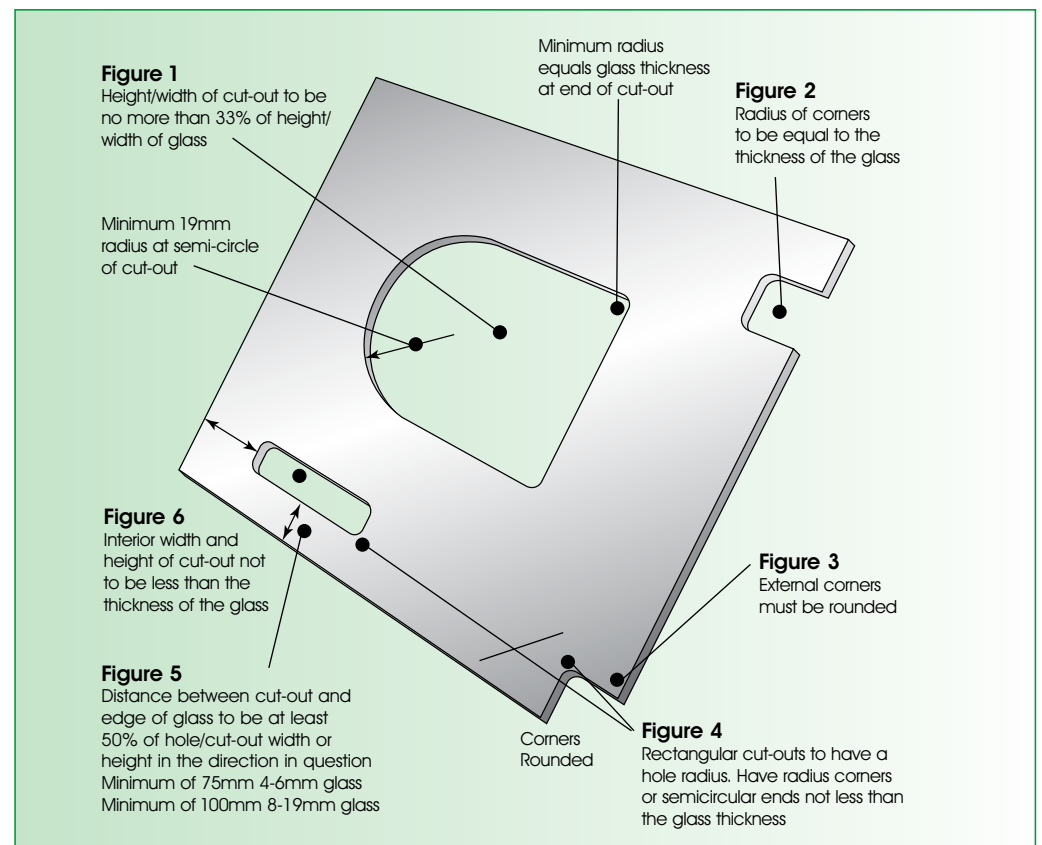
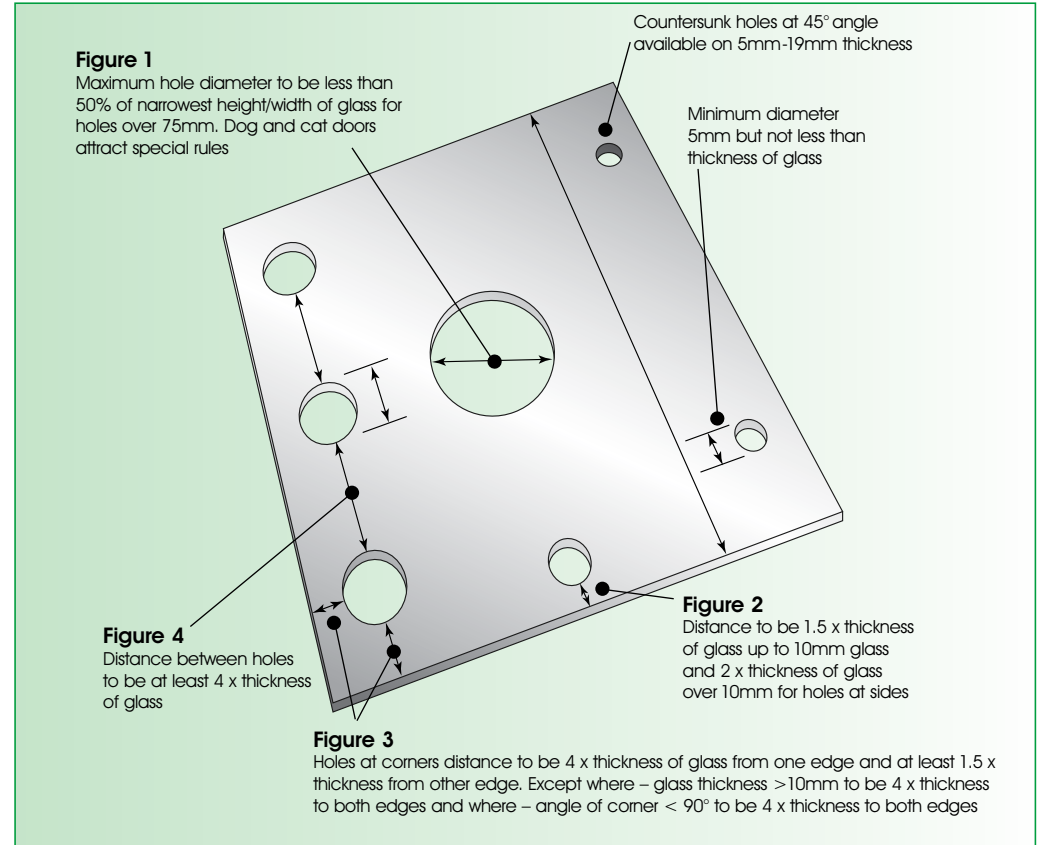


Glass Processing



Most architectural glass will have some form of edgework other than edges that are clean-cut. The types of edge work are summarised in the table on page 119. In addition, there are specialist decorative finishes available that are primarily used for furniture.

The guidelines for toughened safety glass summarise key dimensions and tolerances for holes and notches. Please refer any applications outside these tolerances to Viridian for review.





Position of cut-out from edge

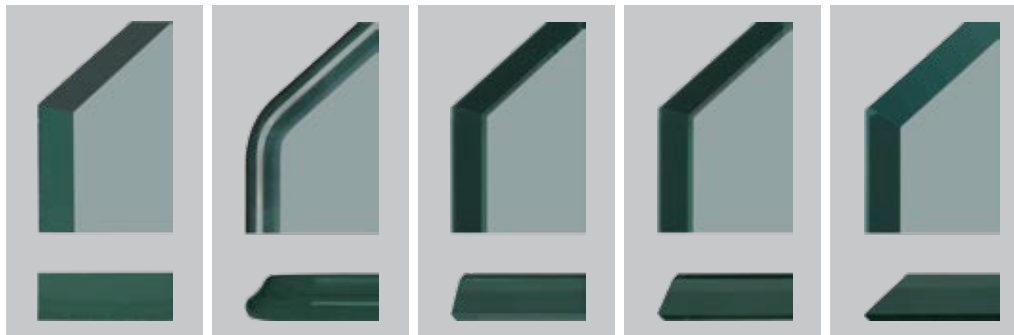
- ◆ The edge distance must be greater than half of cut-out height
- ◆ The edge distance must be greater than half of cut-out width
- ◆ The inside of cut-out must have radius corners to a dimension of not less than the thickness of the glass

Refer to our sales staff for advice.

Other points

- ◆ In a panel with holes, the minimum width of the panel must be eight times the thickness of the glass
- ◆ In a panel of glass where there are a cluster of holes (eg. more than four), please refer to our sales staff for advice

Types of glass edge work



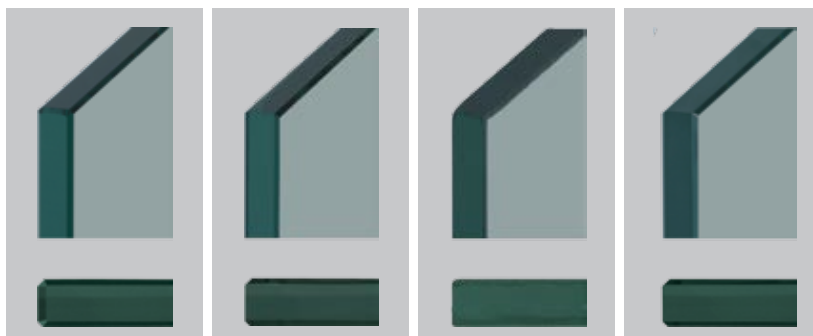
Clean Cut Edge

OG-CNC Polished Edge

Polish Edge 15 Back Mitre

Polish Edge 22.5 Back Mitre

Polish Edge 45 Back Mitre



Polished Edge Tip Corners

Polished Edge

Rough Arrised Edge

Smooth Edge



Did you know?

Heat strengthened glass is not recognised as a Grade A safety glass.

Edge working

Types of glass edge work	Detail	Application
Clean cut	As cut edges, edges are sharp	General glazing concealed edges
Rough arriss	Sharp edges are removed. Minimum edge work for toughened glass	General glazing concealed edges
Flat grind or flat smooth	Machine smoothed edges	Silicon butt joints
Flat polish	Machine polished	Exposed edges and furniture
Mitre	Machine edge – 45mm or 67.5mm	Angled silicon glazing
Bevel	Machine edge 4mm – max 25mm 5mm – max 30mm 6mm to 19mm – max 35mm	Decorative finish for windows, furniture and mirrors – exposed edges also require flat polishing