

AAG-cur



curved glass

AAG-cur curved glass is produced by gradually heating flat glass to a temperature just above its softening point and then letting it shape onto a mould in abending furnace.

Once the moulding process is complete, the unit is cooled in a controlled manner depending on the requirement and purpose of the final product. The result is the formation of high compressive stresses on the glass surfaces, producing greater resistance to mechanical and thermal stress.



Applications

With AAG-cur, glass architects and designers can escape from conventional designs and venture into more challenging facades.

In vertical facades, curtain walls and skylights, AAG-cur glass yields an original look, outshining distinctly the traditional and compromising faceted design. AAG-cur glass can further be used in internal designs for balustrades, staircases, lift walls, panoramic lift shells, display counters, shower doors, office partitions and so on.

Types of Glass

Convex curvable glass types for AAG-cur include for clear, tinted, pyrolytically coated and a specific range of magnetron sputtered coated glass.

A low range of low emissivity glass types (pyrolytical and magnetron sputtered) are also available, but feasibility on concave curving needs to be verified.

Toughening accommodates thickness varying from 6mm to 15mm, depending on glass type.

Availability

AAG-cur is available in annealed or toughened and can be incorporated into insulated glass units and laminated glass. Heat Soak Test is optional.

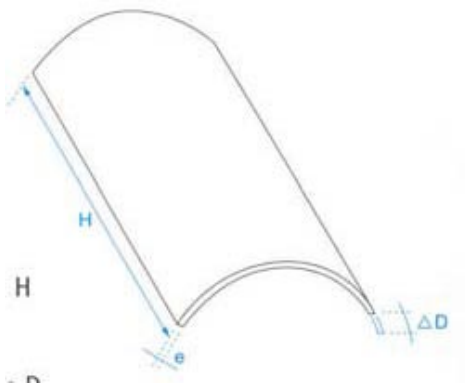
For further information on each version and its applications, refer to the relevant leaflets on the subject:

- Heat Treatment (AAG-safe)
- Lamination (AAG-lam)
- Insulated Glass Units (AAG-therm)



Common Curves

Curved glass can only be supplied in symmetrical and circular design (90° -1/4 cylindrical)

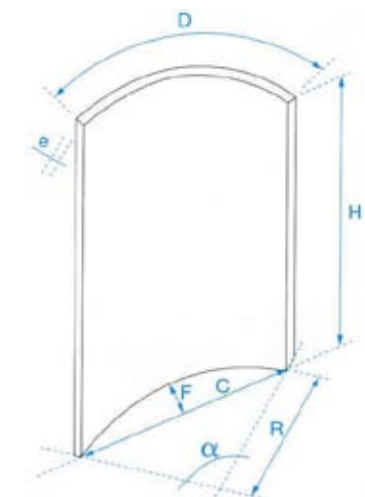


Dimensional Tolerances

$\Delta H : \pm 3\text{mm}$

$\Delta D : \pm 3\text{mm}$

Δe : as per manufacturer literature



Terminology – Practical Information

H (height): length of the straight edge

C (chord): distance joining the ends of the arc

D (girth): surface distances from one edge to the other

F (depth): distance between the chord and top of the arc

E (thickness): Thickness of the glass

R (radius): distance from the circle center and any point on the arc

α (angle): distance between 2 lines diverging from the same point

Δ (tolerance): min. and max. acceptable deviation

P (gap): distance between the template and the curve of the edges

T (torsion): twisting of the edges

PRODUCT PROFILE

Auxillary Manufacturing

Each component is cut, drilled, notched, edge-worked and shaped prior to curving. Please contact AAG for further information on each auxillary manufacturing, typical positioning, limitations, tolerances, etc.



Equipment Review

GLASS ROBOTS

Model / Type: TSF220/320 COMBI
Loading area: 2000 (girth) x 3200mm
Minimum radius: 400mm
Minimum glass size: 0400 x 0200mm
Size thicknesses: 6 to 15mm
Max bending angle; 90° (1/4 circle)



TAMGLASS PROBEND CB2436/2442

Loading area: 6mm 2000 (girth) x 3200mm
 8/10/12 2400 (girth) x 3600mm
 15mm 1700 (girth) x 1000mm
Minimum radius: 1500mm
Minimum glass size: 1000 x 1000mm
Size thicknesses: 6 to 15mm
Max bending angle; 90° (1/4 circle)

Decoration

Silk screen printing and enameling may be applied prior to curving. For further information on this matter, refer to the relevant leaflets on the subject AAG-screen

Reference Leaflets

- Lamination (AAG-lam)
- Insulated Glass Units (AAG-therm)
- Heat Soak Test (AAG-soak)
- Silk-Screening (AAG-screen)



P.O. Box 1626, Dubai, UAE
Tel: +971 4 333 1362
Fax: + 971 4 333 1283
Videocall: + 971 4 320 3865
Email: info@aagonline.ae

www.aagonline.ae