



Advantages to Owners and Operators

Glass block offers a number of important advantages to owners and operators of industrial buildings which make possible lower operating costs and more efficient manufacturing operations. Following are some of the features offered by Insulux:

Light

Insulux Glass Block is made in a variety of face designs, each having its own light-transmitting characteristic. For example, certain blocks reduce brightness contrasts within the room so that shading devices may be eliminated on sun exposures even in rooms requiring most exacting illumination.

Insulation

Heat loss through Insulux panels is less than half that through single-glazed windows. This means lower heating costs, greater comfort and less condensation on glass areas.

Lower Summer Heat Gain

Glass block panels transmit only 30% to 40% as much of the sun's heat as single-glazed windows.

Remodeling. Insulux Glass Block are used extensively for replacement of worn-out sash—as at this textile mill.

Permanence and Low Maintenance

Panels of Insulux Glass Block have all the proved durability of masonry walls, yet they transmit abundant daylight. This feature means low maintenance and long life for fenestration areas.

Protection of Equipment and Processes

Where manufacturing operations require tightly sealed buildings, glass block panels offer the same protection as masonry, and at the same time, transmit good working daylight.

Sound Transmission

Glass block has a sound reduction factor which approximates the better class of fire-proof partitions used in fire-proof buildings.

Sanitation

Panels of Insulux are easily cleaned—their use offers particular advantage to the food and food-processing industries.



New Construction. Insulux is used in new industrial buildings in many ways. One example is this machinery manufacturing plant.

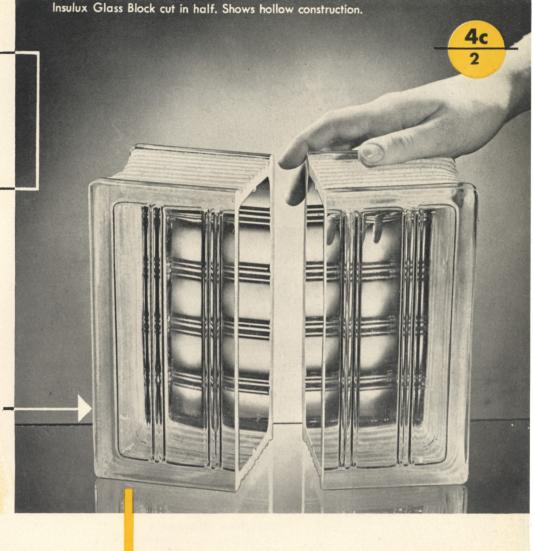
INSULUX GLASS BLOCK

American Structural Products Company

TOLEDO 1, OHIO

Subsidiary of
OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY

Description. Hollow, partially evacuated unit, hermetically sealed at time of manufacture. Coated on mortar-bearing edges with gritty bond. Laid by masons in manner similar to brick.



shapes—square blocks for flat panels, radial blocks for curved panels and corner blocks for 90° corners. All blocks are 37%" thick. Square blocks lay up in multiples of 6", 8" and 12". Radial blocks are available for certain designs of the 8" block. Corner blocks come only in 6" and 8" sizes.

DESIGNS There are eight standard Insulux face designs. Since each has its own light-transmitting characteristics, choosing the correct design for each job is highly important. It should first be determined whether the primary purpose of the panel is to be light control, light with privacy, vision, decoration or general illumination.

ACCESSORIES In addition to mortar, certain other accessory materials are necessary for erecting an Insulux panel. They are: Insulux Asphalt Emulsion for coating sills, Insulux Calking Compound for water-proofing expansion joints, Insulux Wall Ties for reinforcing panels, Insulux Expansion Strips used at head and jambs, and Insulux Panel Anchors for tying panels to walls when chase construction is not used.

ERECTING PANELS Glass block may be installed in either masonry or frame construction by masons with standard tools and mortar. Not load-bearing, glass block require openings framed as for windows. Mortar mix is 1 part Portland cement, 1 part high calcium or pressure-hydrated lime and 4 parts well-graded sand.

PANEL AREAS All panels more than 25 feet wide or 20 feet high or more than 144 square feet in area should be divided by mullions or shelf angles to provide expansion joints and reinforcement against air pressure. Panels more than 144 square feet in area but not more than 25 feet wide or 20 feet high may be braced by stiffeners.

FIRE RETARDANT PANELS To qualify for Underwriters' Laboratories light fire retardant rating for Class F openings, panels must not exceed 12 feet in width or height nor 120 square feet in area.

WALL ANCHOR PANELS Wall anchor-type panels (panels not held by chases) should not be more than 10 feet wide or 100 square feet in area.



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