

INSPECTION GUIDELINES

Splash backs or similar applications

The SplashGuard is a high-quality sputter coated product, designed to be used for interior applications like the kitchen's splash back. This coated glass product is made of high durability coating, making the product easy to process resulting in very low wastage.

This document provides specific instructions regarding inspection methodology of a finished, ready to install SplashGuard panel. Please follow the guidelines outlined below to avoid false rejections.

VISUAL INSPECTION GUIDELINE

- Inspection to be done via Reflection Mode only.
- SplashGuard to be kept against a solid opaque background with coated side against the surface. Refer to Image 1. A light colored and/or a dark colored surface may be used as a background in consideration of the different paint used on walls.

Acceptance criteria

- Pinholes and Clusters
 - ✓ Pinholes < 2 mm are acceptable if not more than 1/m²
 - ✓ A cluster is defined as 2 or more pin holes < 2 mm each that are readily apparent.
 - ✓ Clusters of pin holes that are visually disturbing are not acceptable.
- Scratches
 - ✓ Scratches on coating visible on the glass side is not acceptable.
- Uniformity (in Reflection)
 - ✓ Color variation is acceptable as long as they are not regarded as visually disturbing (as described in EN1096-1 2012(E)). This applies to color variation within one pane or variation between different panes.

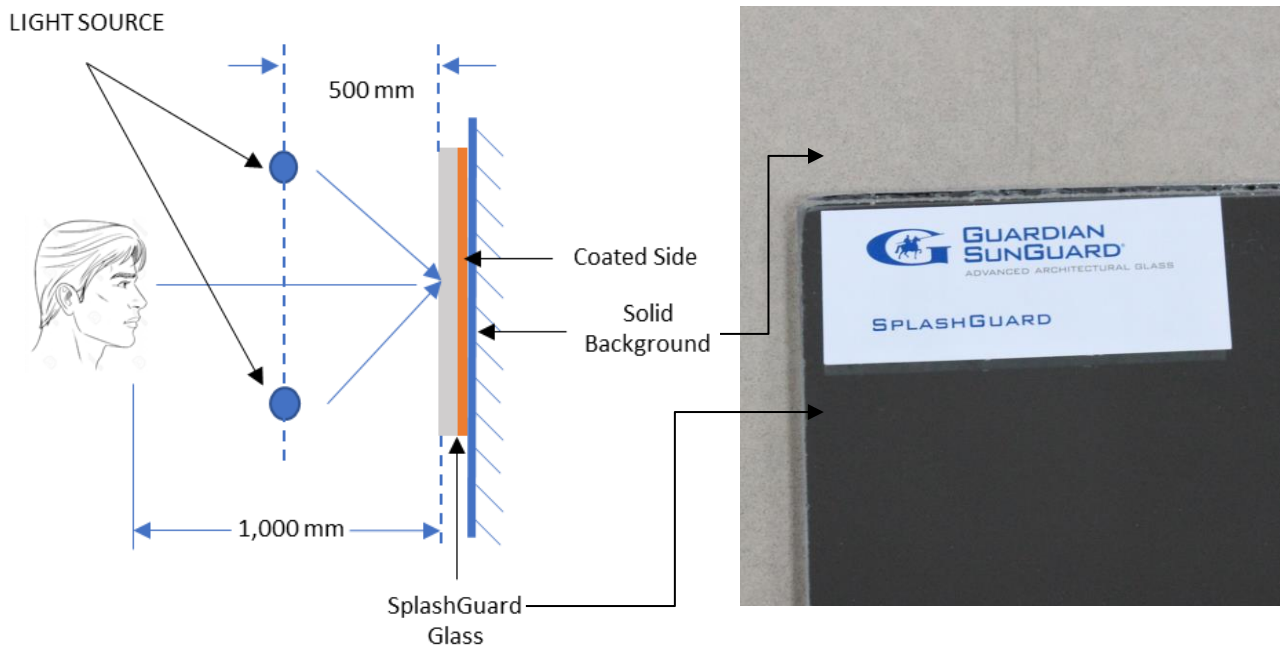


Image 1. REFLECTION MODE OF INSPECTION

QUALITY GUIDELINES — OPTICAL INSPECTION

- This section covers optical quality inspection for SplashGuard coated glass products after heat treatment.
- Many conditions may contribute to optical distortion, including:
 - ✓ Batch considerations
 - ✓ Glazing errors
 - ✓ Manufacturing conditions
- Minimizing optical distortion caused by the heat-treatment process will greatly enhance the appearance of the final product.
- Lites must be processed so that roll wave will be horizontal to the base dimension of the finished unit, whenever possible.
- Roller wave distortion must be minimized as much as possible. A Roller wave gauge may be used to determine the intensity of distortion.
 - ✓ The gauge is passed over the uncoated surface or bottom side of the glass in both the x and y dimensions.
 - ✓ The gauge takes peak-to-valley measurements. Extremes in roll wave and in center and edge kink will be determined during this measurement.
- A roll-wave of 0.07mm (0.003 in.) is recommended. Processors are urged to develop improved in-house specifications for maximum roll wave. These specifications must be based on both furnace capabilities and aesthetic expectations for the product.

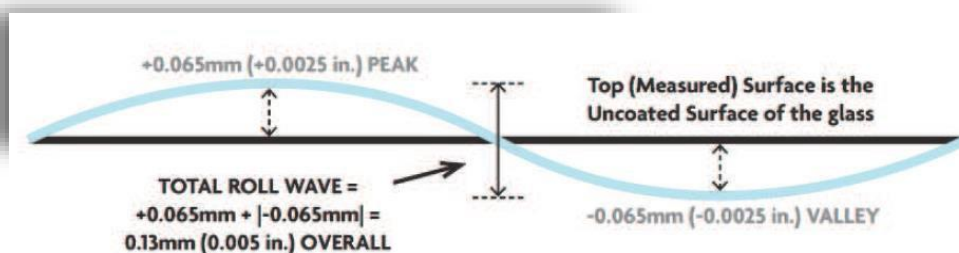


Image 2. Roller Wave Measurement

- To check acceptance criteria on flatness of the glass, local codes must be checked. e.g. EN12150, ASTM C 1048 or AS/NZS 2208.