

# ONE WAY LAMINATED MIRROR



7.38mm CS108 One Way Laminated Mirror is ideal for surveillance, security and where discreet observation is required. A successful application requires a brightly lit subject side and a darker observation side with the correct use of lighting.

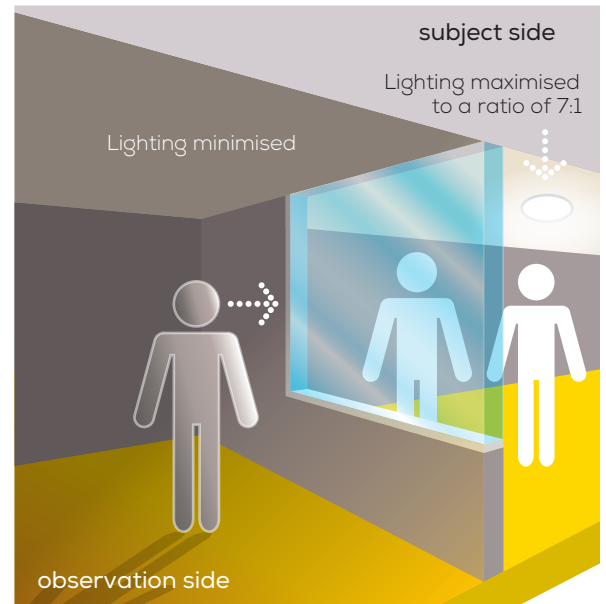
**Please refer to the following glazing guidelines:**

- > Not suited for external windows;
- > Glaze the more reflective surface to the subject side;
- > Lighting must be maximised on the subject side to a ratio of 7:1 (see diagram)
- > This lighting must not shine directly on the glass;
- > Lighting in the observers room must be kept away from the glazing. Any windows, doorways etc in the observers room that may emit light, must be prevented from doing so;
- > Walls, floors and furnishings on observation side to be dark and subdued colours;

It is possible to use 7.38mm CS108 in applications where daylight brightness is much greater than internal lighting levels as the reflectivity of the glass makes it difficult to look in. However, when the lighting conditions change when day becomes night with internal lights turned on, the situation is now reversed making it easy to see in and making it hard to see out. If 7.38mm CS108 is used in external windows, a thermal assessment should be undertaken to determine risk of thermal heat breakage.

**Stock size - 2440mm x 3660mm**

**ONE WAY LAMINATED MIRROR (7.38 CS108)**



Laminated one way mirror – Subject side view from outside of men’s restroom, lighting maximised to prevent see through.

**ENERGY PERFORMANCE**

TYPE	SHGC	U-Value (w/m2K)	VLT%	VLR%	VLRi%
7.38mm CS108 One Way Laminated Mirror	0.29	5.8	8	34	9

**VLT%** - refers to the % visible light transmittance. Simply a measure of the amount of natural daylight the glass allows through. **VLR%** - refers to visible reflectivity of the glass viewed from the outside. **VLRi%** - refers to visible reflectivity when viewed from inside. **SHGC** - refers to Solar Heat Gain Co-efficient and is a common measure used in regards the cooling of the building. The lower the number, the more efficient the glass in reducing the sun’s direct energy impact through the glass. **U-Value** - a measure of the thermal insulation of the glass and expressed as watts per square metre. The lower the number the better the performance of the glazing.