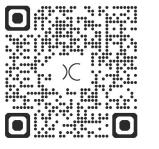




Architectural Glass Catalogue

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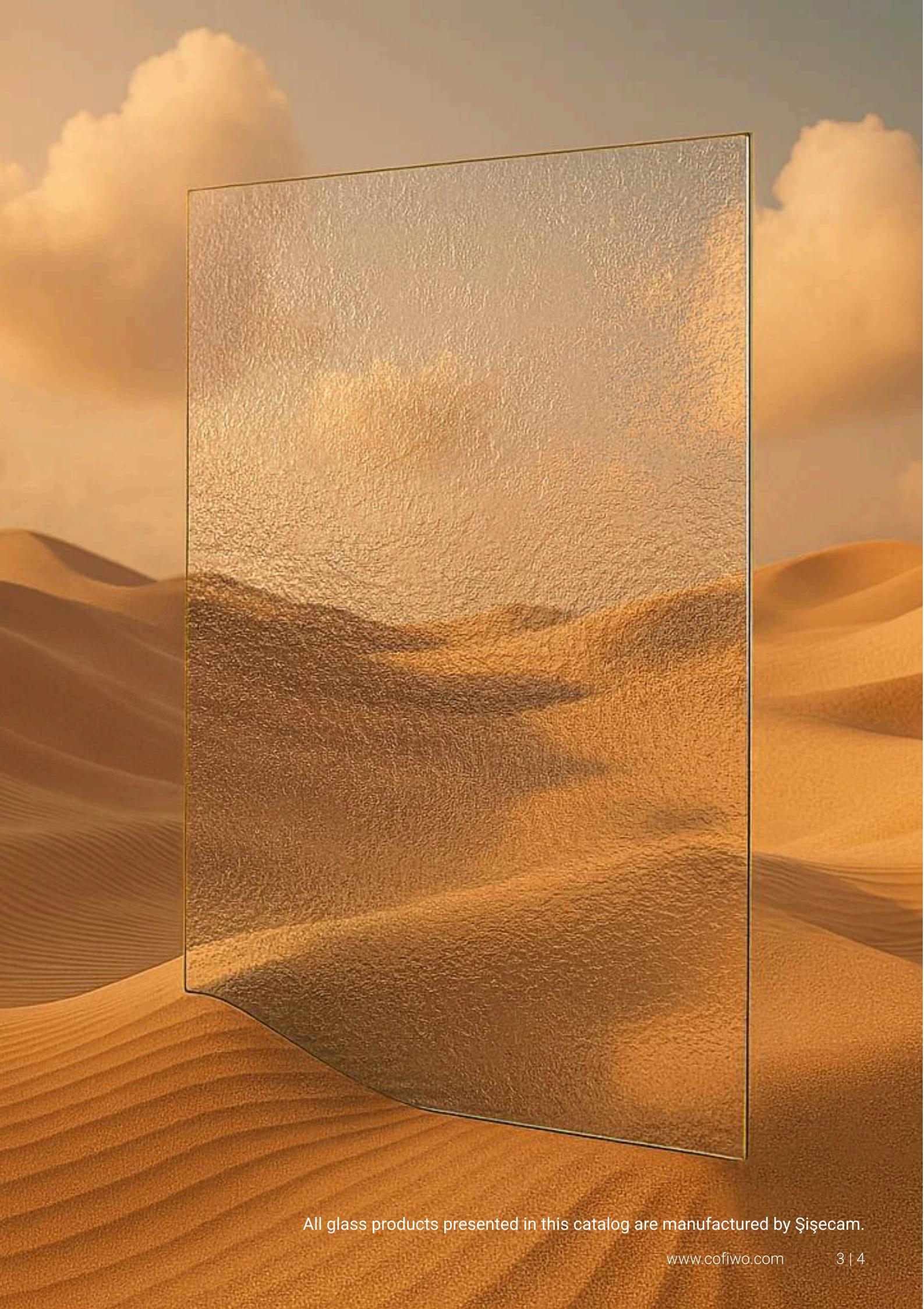
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All glass products presented in this catalog are manufactured by Şişecam.



Float Glass

Float glass is the fundamental building block of architectural glazing. Produced by floating molten glass on a bed of molten tin, it offers uniform thickness, exceptional flatness, and optical clarity. Its versatility makes it ideal for a wide range of applications, including facades, partitions, doors, and furniture. Float glass also serves as a base material for further processing such as tempering, laminating, coating, and insulating.



Clear Float Glass

Clear Float is the base product for all other glass types.

Subprocesses on Clear allow the production of insulating glass units, laminated glass, tempered glass, partially tempered glass, enamel painted glass, bent glass, coated glass, mirror, and lacquered glass.

- High-quality thanks to its production technology.
- Base product for all other glass types.
- High light transmittance thanks to its transparency.
- Continuous and uninterrupted supply in different thicknesses and sizes.

Areas of use

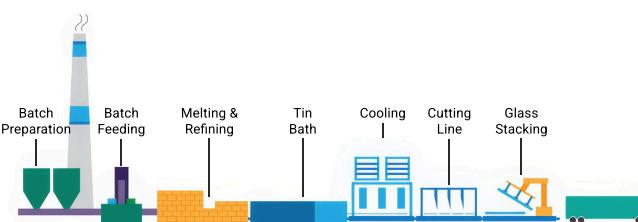
Subprocesses (e.g. edge processing, curving, tempering, partial tempering, lamination, coating, double glazing, mirroring) allow the use of Clear as safety and security glass, heat control glass, solar control glass, noise control glass, heat and solar control glass, and decoration glass.

Subprocesses add many functions to Clear and allow its use in many industries, including construction, decoration, automotive, white goods, agriculture, and energy.

Production method

- Clear produces high-quality Float Glass using float technology, which is the world standard in Float Glass production.
- Flat (float) glass is obtained by floating glass melting on molten tin.

Float Glass Production



Float glass is produced by float technology as follows:

The glass blend, a mixture of raw materials with specific properties and proportions (notably sand, soda, and limestone), is melted in a furnace at approximately 1600 °C. The molten glass is poured from the furnace into a molten tin bath at around 1100 °C, where floating the glass on the tin ensures both faces are flawless and parallel, while determining the thickness and ribbon width. Once the glass ribbon exits the tin bath without interruption, its temperature is gradually lowered in a controlled manner to relieve internal stresses in the cooling section. The glass is then cut to the desired sizes on the cutting line, stacked into packages, and prepared for shipment.

Flat (float) glass is the base product for architectural and automotive applications. It can be used directly from the production line or undergo further processes such as lamination, tempering, coating, and mirroring to enhance its basic properties. In this way, it is transformed into an impact-resistant, safe, and decorative material that offers heat and sound insulation as well as solar control, as required.



Size and Thickness

Clear float glass is produced in standard thicknesses of 3mm, 4mm, 5mm, 6mm, 8mm, 10mm, and 12mm, and various sizes such as 3210x2140mm, 3210x2250mm, 3210x2550mm, 3210x6000mm, 3210x9000mm and 3210x12000mm.

Performance Table

clear Float Glass	Daylight (EN 410)	Solar Energy (EN 410)			Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
	Transmittance %	Absorption %	Total Transmittance %	Shading Coefficient	
3 mm	90 %	8 %	86 %	0.99	5.8 W/m ² K
4 mm	89 %	11 %	85 %	0.98	5.7 W/m ² K
5 mm	89 %	13 %	83 %	0.95	5.7 W/m ² K
6 mm	88 %	15 %	82 %	0.94	5.7 W/m ² K
8 mm	87 %	18 %	80 %	0.92	5.6 W/m ² K
10 mm	86 %	22 %	78 %	0.90	5.6 W/m ² K

Storage

Transport glass packages or crates at a 5° angle vertically. Stop stacking crates when they begin to lean and empty that row promptly.

Do not store packages or crates outdoors. Store them in a closed environment with appropriate humidity and temperature conditions for ideal storage, a temperature of 9-25°C and humidity below 70% is recommended. Protect the packages or crates in stock from water (e.g. rain or snow) that may cause the glass to get wet. The glass that gets wet in stock has a high risk of corrosion. Therefore, if the glass plates get wet due to condensation or in any way, clean them before they dry.

When loading and unloading glass packages to/from the stands, place and/or unload them evenly on both sides of the stand.

It is recommended to use only rubberized wooden stock wedges when stocking jumbo packages.

Use wooden or metal (rubber) stock wedges for machine size and split stocks.

Use rubber parts to compensate for the level differences caused by the floor between the stand leg and the stock wedge.

Wooden wedges should be made of kiln-dried hornbeam or beech.

Never store packages with broken or cracked plates.

Washing

The water to be used for washing the glass should have a hardness of maximum 5°Fr and a pH between 6 and 8. It is recommended that the electrical conductivity of the washing water be lower than 1 µS/cm for glass to be coated off-line and 30 µS/cm for insulating glass. The brushes in the washing machine must be soft enough not to scratch the glass. Water on the glass must be removed with an air knife before it dries.

Transport/Handling (in-house use)

Transport glass packages or crates at an angle of 5° to the vertical, not horizontally.

Outdoor transport must be done in covered vehicles that are protected against wetness and dust.

There must be no cracked or broken glass in the package. Cracked or broken glass can scratch the glass in front of and behind it and cause serious workplace accidents as well.

Place glass packages on rubber and felt surfaces. Do not place them in direct contact with metal or wood.

Use proper dust or paper separator between glass plates. Improper separator materials may cause scratches, dents, cracks, and corrosion on the glass. If paper is used as a separator material, it must be ash-free and have a pH between 5.5 and 7.

All separator materials must be clean and dry.

Loading and transport equipment must not be damaged.

During transport, secure packages or crates to the transport vehicle.

Load and unload packages or crates onto/from the transport vehicle using equipment appropriate to the type of packaging of glass. Inappropriate equipment may cause work accidents and glass breakage. Take the necessary work safety precautions before dismantling the glass packaging.

Cutting

Use the appropriate cutter's relay, cutting oil, and cutting pressure.

After cutting, break out the glass immediately.

Make sure the surfaces of the cutting tables are smooth and clean.

Make sure that all sides of the glass plate to be cut are at the same temperature. The glass that is exposed to sunlight on one side and heated may not be cut properly due to temporary stresses.

After cutting, break out the glass immediately.

Cutting and breaking problems in heat-treated glass at temperatures above 480°C are caused by the subprocess.

Quality

Clear Float Glass is produced in compliance with TS 10288 EN 572-2 Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 2: Float glass.

The production also complies with the ISO-9000 Quality Management System and ISO-14000 Environmental Management System.



Tinted Float Glass

Tinted Float Glass is obtained by adding coloring agents to the glass paste during production.

Subprocesses on Tinted Float Glass allow the production of insulating glass units, laminated glass, tempered glass, partially tempered glass, enamel painted glass, bent glass, coated glass, and mirror.

- A wide range of color options, enabling designers and users to create aesthetic and stylish spaces.
- When used on the exterior, limitation of the solar heat penetration into the building, control of the excessive sun brightness, and creation of a comfortable working and living environment.
- Savings on cooling costs by reducing cooling energy consumption in places where air conditioning is used.
- Availability in different thicknesses and sizes.

Areas of use

Tinted Float Glass is used in windows, parapets, wall fronts, skylights, and glass balconies in all structures requiring solar control, especially in non-residential buildings with curtain walls.

It is also used in decoration as furniture glass in tables, coffee tables, shelves, doors, shower cabins, and partitions.

Colours



Performance Table

Tinted Float Glass	Daylight (EN 410)		Solar Energy (EN 410)		Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
	Transmittance %	Absorption %	Total Transmittance %	Shading Coefficient	
Single - Fold Glass - 4 mm					
Green	78 %	72 %	63 %	0.72	5.7 W/m ² K
Dark Grey	57 %	36 %	67 %	0.77	5.7 W/m ² K
Bronze	61 %	35 %	68 %	0.78	5.7 W/m ² K
Blue	66 %	42 %	64 %	0.74	5.6 W/m ² K
Single - Fold Glass - 6 mm					
Green	72 %	52 %	56 %	0.64	5.7 W/m ² K
Dark Grey	44 %	49 %	59 %	0.68	5.7 W/m ² K
Bronze	50 %	47 %	60 %	0.69	5.7 W/m ² K
Blue	55 %	53 %	56 %	0.64	5.6 W/m ² K
Single - Fold Glass - 8 mm					
Green	68 %	58 %	52 %	0.60	5.6 W/m ² K
Dark Grey	35 %	57 %	53 %	0.61	5.6 W/m ² K
Bronze	41 %	56 %	53 %	0.61	5.6 W/m ² K
Blue	48 %	61 %	50 %	0.57	5.6 W/m ² K



Tinted Float Glass	Daylight (EN 410)	Solar Energy (EN 410)			Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
	Transmittance %	Absorption %	Total Transmittance %	Shading Coefficient	
6 mm Tinted Float Glass + 12 mm Argon Gap + 6 mm Clear Float Glass					
Green	64 %	57 %	45 %	0.51	2.7 W/m ² K
Dark Grey	39 %	56 %	47 %	0.54	2.7 W/m ² K
Bronze	45 %	55 %	48 %	0.55	2.7 W/m ² K
Blue	39 %	57 %	44 %	0.51	2.7 W/m ² K
6 mm Tinted Float Glass + 12 mm Argon Gap + 6 mm Low-E Glass					
Green	63 %	61 %	38 %	0.44	1.3 W/m ² K
Dark Grey	39 %	61 %	36 %	0.41	1.3 W/m ² K
Bronze	44 %	59 %	37 %	0.43	1.3 W/m ² K
Blue	49 %	62 %	36 %	0.42	1.3 W/m ² K

"Daylight" and "Solar Energy" values were calculated in the "TNO Science and Industry" WIS 3.01 package program using spectral data measured in a laboratory environment in accordance with the EN 410 standard.

The U-value - the heat transmission coefficient, was calculated with the WIS 3.01 program in accordance with the EN 673 standard. The emissivity values used in the U-value calculation were measured in a laboratory in accordance with EN 673 (Annex A) and EN 12898.

The risk of thermal breakage may occur due to factors such as exposure of glass to fragmented solar radiation along its surface, temperature differences between day and night, heat absorption coefficients of glass, or joinery types. Based on these factors, tempered or partially tempered glass has to be used. This document does not include any calculations regarding thermal breakage risks.

This document is for informational purposes only, and the information contained therein is subject to change by Cofiwo without any notice.

Differences may occur between the values given in this document and the actual values, depending on the conditions at the place of use. Cofiwo cannot be held responsible in any way for these differences.

Daylight Transmittance: The ratio of the visible spectrum (light) that is transmitted through glass.

Total Solar Energy Transmittance: The ratio of total solar energy that is allowed to pass through a glazing system. A lower solar energy total transmittance value means better solar control.

Shading Coefficient: Comparison of the total solar energy transmittance with 3 mm clear glass. A lower shading coefficient means better solar control.

Heat Transmittance Coefficient: The measure of heat insulation in glass. A lower U-value means better heat insulation, lower heating costs, and more winter comfort.

Size and Thickness

Green and Grey Tinted Float Glass are produced in 4mm, 6mm, 8mm, and 10mm; while Blue and Bronze Tinted Float Glass are produced in 4mm, 6mm, and 8mm as standard.

Quality

Tinted Float Glass products are produced following "TS 10288 EN 572-2 Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 2: Float glass".



Ultra Clear Float Glass



Ultra Clear is low-iron Float Glass.

- High light transmittance and clarity.
- 91% light transmittance.
- Display of objects in their true colors and brightness thanks to its transparency.
- Unique beauty and performance in store windows, museum display units, building atria, stair railings, glass doors, as well as furniture, mirrors, shower cabins, and glass elevators as partition walls, thanks to its clarity that gives the impression of no glass.
- Complete disappearance of the greenish color of Float Glass when viewed from a cross-section.
- Subprocesses on Ultra Clear allow the production of insulating glass units, laminated glass, tempered glass, partially tempered glass, enamel painted glass, bent glass, coated glass, mirror, and lacquered glass.
- Passive solar energy gains through the maximum use of solar energy in winter months.

Areas of use

Thanks to its high light transmittance and clarity, Ultra Clear is preferred in store windows, museum display units, atria and staircase railings, door glass, partition walls, furniture (tables, coffee tables, and shelves) glass, and solar panels.

Performance Table

Ultra Clear Glass	Daylight (EN 410)	Solar Energy (EN 410)			
	Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Absorption %	Solar Factor %	Direct Transmittance %
4 mm	91 %	8 %	2 %	90 %	90 %
5 mm	91 %	8 %	3 %	90 %	90 %
6 mm	91 %	8 %	3 %	89 %	90 %
8 mm	90 %	8 %	4 %	88 %	89 %
10 mm	90 %	8 %	5 %	87 %	88 %
12 mm	90 %	8 %	6 %	86 %	87 %

Size and Thickness

Ultra Clear is produced in standard thicknesses of 4mm, 5mm, 6mm, 8mm, 10mm, and 12mm, and various sizes such as 3210x2250mm, 3210x2500mm, 3210x2550mm, 3210x2140mm and 3210x6000mm.

Quality

Ultra Clear is produced in compliance with TS 10288 EN 572-2 Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 2: Float glass.

The production also complies with the ISO-9000 Quality Management System and ISO-14000 Environmental Management System.



Safety & Security Glass

To minimize injury risk and protect against impact, break-ins, or accidents. Depending on the application, it may be tempered, laminated, or both. Tempered glass is heat-treated to increase strength and shatter into small, blunt pieces when broken, while laminated glass consists of two or more layers bonded with an interlayer that holds the fragments together. These solutions are ideal for areas requiring enhanced protection, such as facades, entrances, balustrades, and public spaces.



Tempered Glass

It is a safety glass and is produced by strengthening glass by applying heat treatment. The tempering process is first heating glasses up to the temperatures between 650°C and 680°C with the heating systems specific to this process and then suddenly cooling of glasses with air. As a result of the tempering process, compression stress (compression) to the outer surfaces of the glass and an indirect tensile stress (tension) to the middle of the glass are gained. Thus, glass becomes resistant to tensile and impacts.

After tempering process, cutting, drilling, edging and surface treatment can not be done on glasses.

Multiple Functions

- The biggest advantage of tempered glass over normal glass is that it is designed for safety. Unlike normal glass which breaks into large and sharp pieces after breaking, tempered glass breaks down into small, blunt particles. Therefore, the risk of injury is minimized.
- The thermal tempering process used to produce tempered glass makes it 4-5 times more durable than normal glass. Tempered glass can withstand strong winds, direct impact from hit and bumps and minor explosions.
- It has a good thermal resistance and can withstand 300 °C thermal shock.
- While the tempering process makes the tempered glass super hard, it does not affect the clarity of the glass. Tempered glass is crystal clear and transparent which makes it useful in windows, shop windows and glass doors.
- The manufacturing process that makes tempered glass thermally hard also makes it scratch-resistant.
- Tempered glass can be applied to clear, opal, tinted and decorative glass.

Applications

- Facade cladding glasses
- Balcony glass
- Shower cabin glasses
- Balustrade or handrail glasses
- Glass table
- Glass door
- Vent-hole glass
- Partition walls
- Refrigerator and oven glass
- Solar collector and solar panel glass

Colours

Bronze, grey, dark grey, green and blue colors are available.



Size and Thickness

Temperable glass thicknesses: 4-19 mm

Temperable minimum size: 300 mm x 300 mm

Maximum temperable size: 4200 mm x 2440 mm



Laminated Glass

Glass is a brittle material, and standard Float Glass has low impact resistance. Increasing the glass thickness improves the impact resistance of the glass, but the risk of injury caused by glass breakage cannot be eliminated.

Laminated glass minimizes the risks caused by glass breakage as it keeps the pieces in place in the event of breakage.

Multiple Functions

Safety: Minimizes risks of injury due to accidental impact.

Security: Retains its overall integrity and continues to act as a barrier even if the glass breaks, protection from vandalism, burglary attack. Able to withstand repeated blows from heavy objects such as bricks, hammers or crowbars.

Ultraviolet (UV) Control: Provide extremely high levels of protection against UV radiation (over 99% of UV radiation is blocked), therefore helps to reduce fading and ageing effects.

Sound Insulation: Reduces noise, providing a quiet atmosphere day and night.

Low-e coated laminated glass products reduce heat loss coefficient, keeping more heat inside the building.

Solar Control and Thermal Insulation: Helps saving energy by reducing cooling and heating expenses of the building.

Decoration: Ideal for decorative or architectural applications. In addition to various options of color, Ultra Clear Laminated Glass offers options for architects and interior architects with its transparent appearance.

Privacy: Laminated Glass Opaque allows your privacy and security without compromising light transmission.

Applications

Regulations for safety glass applications; can be found at TS 13433 - Glazing in buildings – Code of practice for safety related to human impact. Laminated glass is used in many applications such as:

- Curtain walling
- Windows
- Overhead glazing
- Internal partitions
- Balustrades
- Doors
- Interior fittings
- Shower and bath enclosures
- Areas of high pedestrian traffic, museums & art galleries where UV protection is necessary
- Areas where improved acoustic performance is a requirement
- Passageways with busy pedestrian traffic

Colours

Bronze, grey, dark grey, green and blue colors are available.





Size and Thickness

PVB Type	PVB Thickness	Glass Thickness (mm)	Glass Configuration	Pendulum Test (EN 12600)
Transparent	0.38 mm	3 + 3 mm	3 + 0.38 + 3 mm	2(B)2
	0.76 mm		3 + 0.76 + 3 mm	1(B)1
	1.52 mm		3 + 1.52 + 3 mm	1(B)1
	0.38 mm	4 + 4 mm	4 + 0.38 + 4 mm	2(B)2
	0.76 mm		4 + 0.76 + 4 mm	1(B)1
	1.52 mm		4 + 1.52 + 4 mm	1(B)1
	0.38 mm	5 + 5 mm	5 + 0.38 + 5 mm	1(B)1
	0.76 mm		5 + 0.76 + 5 mm	1(B)1
	1.52 mm		5 + 1.52 + 5 mm	1(B)1
	0.38 mm	6 + 6 mm	6 + 0.38 + 6 mm	1(B)1
	0.76 mm		6 + 0.76 + 6 mm	1(B)1
	1.52 mm		6 + 1.52 + 6 mm	1(B)1
Opaque	0.38 mm	4 + 4 mm	4 + 0.38 + 4 mm	2(B)2
	0.38 mm	5 + 5 mm	5 + 0.38 + 5 mm	1(B)1

Safety and Security Level Determined

Solutions		Ball Drop Test (EN 356)	Pendulum Test (EN 12600)	Glass Configuration
Life Safety	Protection from Injuries For protecting people against risk of accidental injury	-	2(B)2	3 + 0.38 + 3 mm
				4 + 0.38 + 4 mm
Property Security	Protection from falling down For preventing individuals from falling through glass even when the glass is accidentally broken	P1A	1(B)1	3 + 0.76 + 3 mm
				4 + 0.76 + 4 mm
Property Security	Protection from vandalism, hammers break-ins Retains its overall integrity and continues to act as a barrier even if the glass breaks, protection from vandalism, burglary attacks	P1A	1(B)1	3 + 0.76 + 3 mm
		P2A		4 + 0.76 + 4 mm
		P2A		5 + 0.38 + 5 mm

Laminated Glass Cutting

Laminated glass is cut on a laminated glass cutting table. The laminated glass cutting table cuts the glass from both the top and bottom at the same time. Then, it automatically breaks the glass from top and bottom. The use of Float Glass cutting tables for cutting laminated glass is an unhealthy method and requires a longer time compared to a laminated glass cutting table. In addition, difficulty turning the glass may even cause the laminated glass to break from the uncut side. Our customers who cut on this type of table must first make an X cut, then a Y cut, according to the cutting size. Especially in 3+3, and 4+4 thick laminated glass, unwanted breakage may occur when cutting and separating both X and Y dimensions at the same time and lifting the uncut surface with a crane for the purpose of turning it.

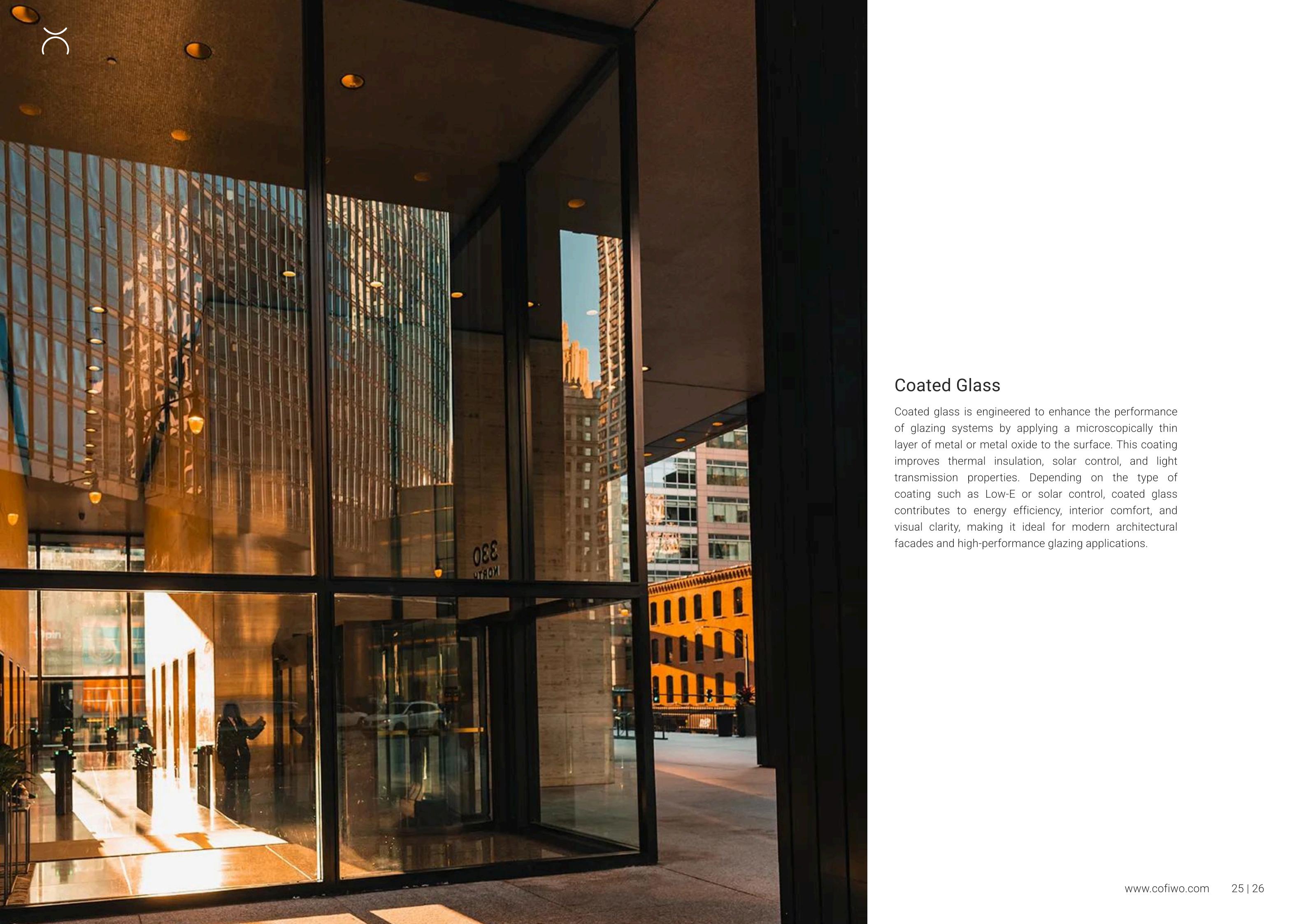
Although machine manufacturers have different applications in laminated glass cutting, it is recommended to use volatile or washable cutting oils. Kerosene should not be used for cutting. Before starting the cutting, the dust on the feeding table and laminated glass must be air-cleaned. Thus, the need for frequent cleaning of photocells, LEDs, and switches on the cutting system is reduced. PVB protrusions on the edges of laminated glass are formed during production and cannot be prevented. These protrusions are scraped off with the cutting blade to ensure that cutting precision is not lost.

Just as in raw glass cutting, cutter's relays (diamonds) are used at different angles depending on the glass thickness in laminated glass cutting. Diamonds of 135 are used for 3+3, 145 for 4+4 and 5+5, 145 or 156 for 6+6, and 156 for thicker laminated glass or laminated glass with thick PVB (more than 0.76 mm). Plastic-body cutter's diamonds are generally used on laminated glass cutting tables. Although diamonds of 135 are commonly sold in white plastic bodies, diamonds of 145 in black, and diamonds of 156 in red, it is recommended to verify this with the seller at the time of purchase.

Another factor, as important as the selection of the cutter's diamond, is the pressure value given to the cutting heads. Although the min/max cutting pressure values for each machine's cutting conditions are given by the machine manufacturer, these values may need to be revised depending on the conditions of the glass and the machine.

Quality

Laminated Glass is manufactured in accordance with the "TS EN ISO 12543/1-6 Glass in Building – Laminated Glass and Laminated Safety Glass" standard.



Coated Glass

Coated glass is engineered to enhance the performance of glazing systems by applying a microscopically thin layer of metal or metal oxide to the surface. This coating improves thermal insulation, solar control, and light transmission properties. Depending on the type of coating such as Low-E or solar control, coated glass contributes to energy efficiency, interior comfort, and visual clarity, making it ideal for modern architectural facades and high-performance glazing applications.



Coated Glass Overview

Right glass solutions for different needs

Coated glass is produced using two different methods: off-line and on-line.

- Off-line coated glass, including low-E (Climax), temperable low-E (Climax T), solar low-E (Climax Select, Ecosol, Duosol), temperable solar low-E (Ecosol T, Duosol T, Prosol T) is produced by depositing multi-layered metals / metal oxides onto float or tinted glass through "magnetically enhanced vacuum sputtering" technology.
- On-line coated glass, including Tentesol and Tentesol Titanium, is produced by applying a thin, reflective, mechanically, and chemically resistant pyrolytic hard coating onto clear float glass or tinted glass.



Climax and Climax T are **heat** control glass. Thanks to its low-E coating, it prevents heat loss through the glazing. For maximum thermal insulation, triple insulating glass units with Climax or Climax T in both the outer and inner panes are recommended.



Tentesol and Tentesol Titanium are **reflective solar** control glass. Thanks to its coating, it reduces solar heat gain in the summer. It can be used as a monolithic glass or incorporated into an insulating glass unit. When combined with Climax or Climax T in an insulating glass unit, it provides both heat control and solar control.

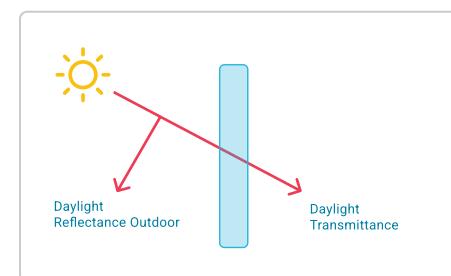


Climax Select, Ecosol, Duosol, Ecosol T, Duosol T and Prosol T product series are **heat** and **solar** control glass. Thanks to its solar low-E coating, it provides effective thermal insulation by preventing heat loss in the winter and reduces solar heat gain in the summer. For maximum thermal insulation and solar control, triple-insulating glass units are recommended, using solar low-E coating on the outer pane, and low-E coating on the inner pane.



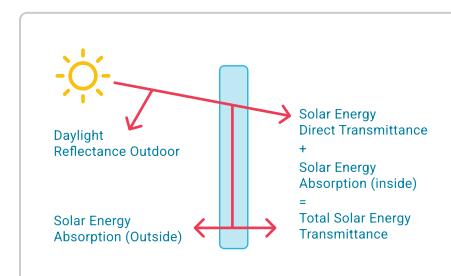
Climax T and Ecosol T, Duosol T and Prosol T provide safety due to their temperability, while retaining the low-E and solar low-E properties of their coatings. When broken, they shatter into small, blunt pieces, minimizing the risk of injury. They are resistant to distributed loads up to 5 times more than standard glass.

Performance Parameters



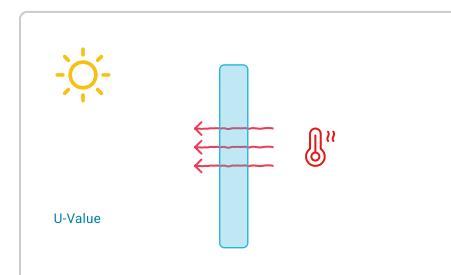
Daylight Transmittance (%)

The percentage of visible light transmitted through the glass.



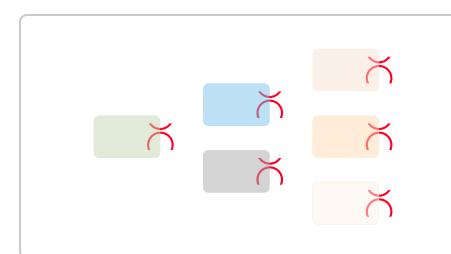
Solar Factor (G-Value) (%)

The percentage of total solar radiant heat energy passing through the glass. A lower solar factor indicates better solar control. The other solar control parameter, the shading coefficient, is the ratio of the solar factor of a particular glass type to that of 3 mm clear float glass (0.87) under identical conditions.



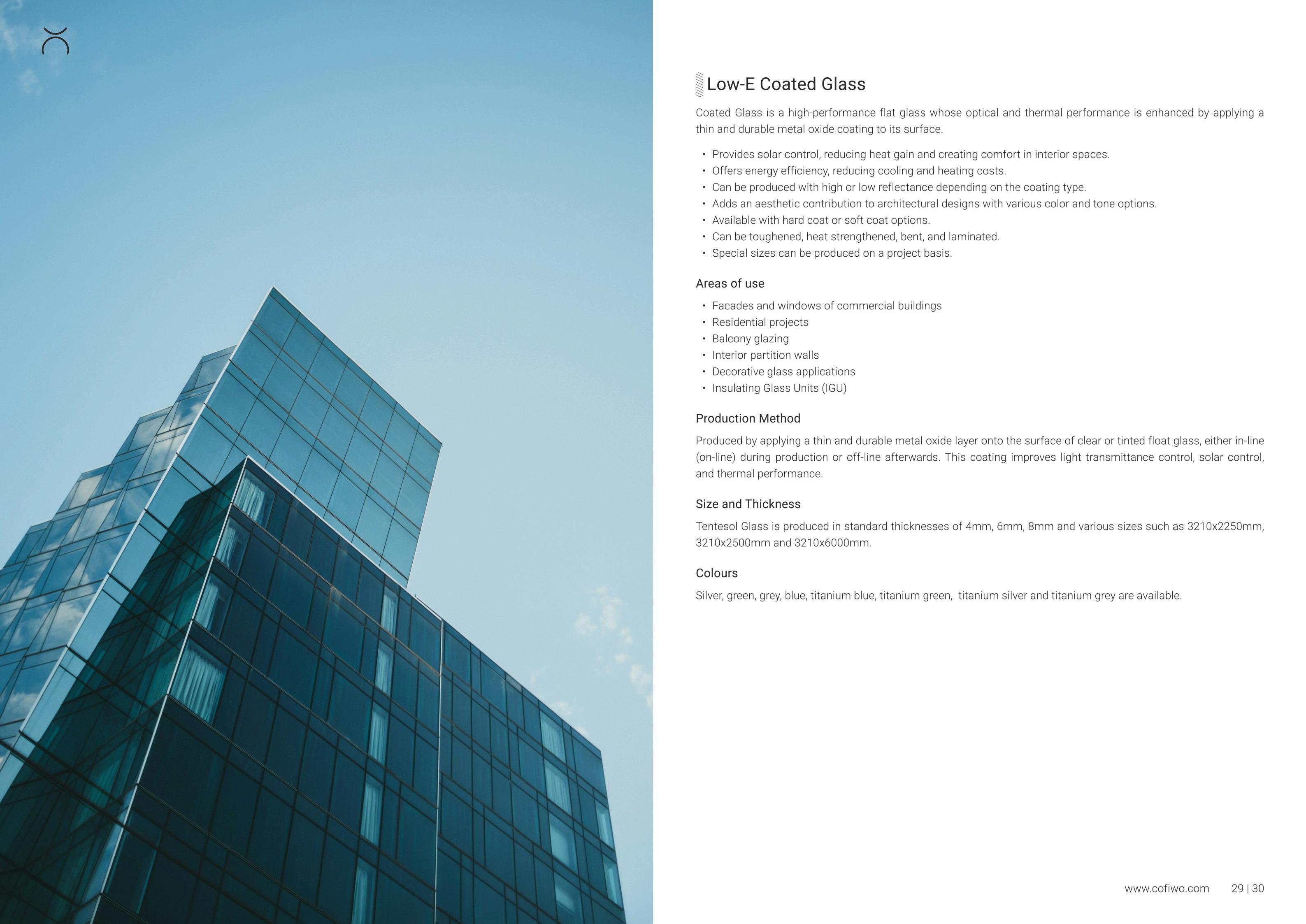
Thermal Conductivity (U-Value) (W/M²K)

A measure of the rate of heat loss through a building component. A lower U value means better heat control and greater comfort in winter.



Colour Rendering Index (Ra) (%)

Describes how much an object's colour changes when viewed through the glazing. A higher colour rendering index means the object's colours appear more natural.



Low-E Coated Glass

Coated Glass is a high-performance flat glass whose optical and thermal performance is enhanced by applying a thin and durable metal oxide coating to its surface.

- Provides solar control, reducing heat gain and creating comfort in interior spaces.
- Offers energy efficiency, reducing cooling and heating costs.
- Can be produced with high or low reflectance depending on the coating type.
- Adds an aesthetic contribution to architectural designs with various color and tone options.
- Available with hard coat or soft coat options.
- Can be toughened, heat strengthened, bent, and laminated.
- Special sizes can be produced on a project basis.

Areas of use

- Facades and windows of commercial buildings
- Residential projects
- Balcony glazing
- Interior partition walls
- Decorative glass applications
- Insulating Glass Units (IGU)

Production Method

Produced by applying a thin and durable metal oxide layer onto the surface of clear or tinted float glass, either in-line (on-line) during production or off-line afterwards. This coating improves light transmittance control, solar control, and thermal performance.

Size and Thickness

Tentesol Glass is produced in standard thicknesses of 4mm, 6mm, 8mm and various sizes such as 3210x2250mm, 3210x2500mm and 3210x6000mm.

Colours

Silver, green, grey, blue, titanium blue, titanium green, titanium silver and titanium grey are available.



Performance Table

Low-E Glass (Heat Control)

4+16 Argon+4 mm, coating on surface #3	Applications	Daylight (EN 410)			Colour Rendering Index %	Solar Energy (EN 410)				Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
		Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Reflectance Indoor %		Direct Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Absorption %	Solar Factor %	
Climax	Residences and small/medium-sized commercial buildings where heat control is required	79 %	12 %	12 %	97 %	53 %	28 %	19 %	61 %	0.70
Climax Italy	Residences and small/medium-sized commercial buildings where heat control is required	79 %	15 %	12 %	98 %	54 %	28 %	18 %	64 %	0.73
Climax 80	Residences and small/medium-sized commercial buildings where heat control is required	81 %	14 %	12 %	98 %	56 %	27 %	18 %	65 %	0.74
Climax One	Residences and small/medium-sized commercial buildings where heat control is required	70 %	19 %	22 %	97 %	45 %	37 %	18 %	53 %	0.61
										1.0 W/m ² K

Solar Low-E Glass (Heat & Solar Control)

4+16 Argon+4 mm, coating on surface #2	Applications	Daylight (EN 410)			Colour Rendering Index %	Solar Energy (EN 410)				Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
		Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Reflectance Indoor %		Direct Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Absorption %	Solar Factor %	
Climax Select	Residences and small/medium-sized commercial buildings where air conditioning is needed, and both heat and solar control at the same time	72 %	10 %	12 %	97 %	42 %	30 %	28 %	45 %	0.51
Climax Select One	Residences and small/medium-sized commercial buildings where air conditioning is needed, and both heat and solar control at the same time	66 %	25 %	21 %	97 %	42 %	39 %	19 %	44 %	0.51
Climax Select One Italy	Residences and small/medium-sized commercial buildings where air conditioning is needed, and both heat and solar control at the same time	66 %	27 %	22 %	97 %	42 %	43 %	15 %	45 %	0.51
Climax Select 35 One	Residences and small/medium-sized commercial buildings where air conditioning is needed, and both heat and solar control at the same time	69 %	15 %	14 %	96 %	35 %	43 %	22 %	36 %	0.42
										1.0 W/m ² K

Temperable Low-E Glass (Heat Control & Safety)

4+16 Argon+4 mm, coating on surface #2	Applications	Daylight (EN 410)			Colour Rendering Index %	Solar Energy (EN 410)				Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
		Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Reflectance Indoor %		Direct Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Absorption %	Solar Factor %	
Climax T 80	Residences, schools, hotels, hospitals, and display windows, etc. where transparency and low reflectivity are required in addition to effective heat control, are important in cold climate zones.	79 %	13 %	14 %	97 %	55 %	27 %	18 %	63 %	0.72
										1.1 W/m ² K

Temperable Low-E Glass (Heat Control & Safety)

6+16 Argon+6 mm, coating on surface #3	Applications	Daylight (EN 410)			Colour Rendering Index %	Solar Energy (EN 410)				Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
		Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Reflectance Indoor %		Direct Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Absorption %	Solar Factor %	
Climax T 71	Residences, schools, hotels, hospitals, and display windows, etc. where transparency and low reflectivity are required in addition to effective heat control, are important in cold climate zones.	72 %	17 %	15 %	96 %	49 %	23 %	28 %	54 %	0.62
Climax T 36 Grey	Projects in hot climate regions and skylights where controlled daylight transmittance, heat and solar control are required.	37 %	8 %	13 %	93 %	28 %	11 %	61 %	32 %	0.37
Climax T 41 Bronze		42 %	9 %	14 %	95 %	29 %	12 %	59 %	34 %	0.39
										1.1 W/m ² K



Performance Table

Solar Low-E Glass (Heat & Solar Control)

6+16 Argon+6 mm, coating on surface #2	Applications	Daylight (EN 410)			Colour Rendering Index %	Solar Energy (EN 410)				Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
		Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Reflectance Indoor %		Direct Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Absorption %	Solar Factor %	
Duosol 70 One	Boutique hotels, villas, display windows, etc. where high light transmission, heat and solar control, transparency, and low reflection are required	71 %	14 %	14 %	94 %	35 %	37 %	27 %	38 %	0.43
Duosol 70	Boutique hotels, villas etc. where high light transmission, heat and solar control, transparency, and low reflection are required	71 %	11 %	12 %	93 %	38 %	28 %	35 %	41 %	0.47
Duosol 50 One	Offices, hotels, hospitals, etc. where optimum light transmission, heat and effective solar control are required for glare and flare control	49 %	15 %	14 %	94 %	24 %	33 %	42 %	27 %	0.31
Ecosol 62	Residences, schools, etc. where high light transmission, heat and solar control are required depending on the glass ratio on the façade	64 %	24 %	20 %	96 %	40 %	34 %	26 %	43 %	0.50
Ecosol 50	Offices, hotels, hospitals, etc. where optimum light transmission, heat and effective solar control are required for glare and flare control	51 %	33 %	24 %	89 %	31 %	37 %	32 %	34 %	0.39

Tempered Solar Low-E Glass (Heat & Solar Control & Safety)

6+16 Argon+6 mm, coating on surface #2	Applications	Daylight (EN 410)			Colour Rendering Index %	Solar Energy (EN 410)				Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
		Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Reflectance Indoor %		Direct Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Absorption %	Solar Factor %	
Prosol T 60 One	Residences, schools, hotels etc., where high light transmittance depending on the glass ratio on the façade, effective heat and solar control, transparency and low reflection are required	62 %	14 %	14 %	92 %	27 %	36 %	36 %	29 %	0.33
Duosol T 70 One	Residences, boutique hotels, villas, etc., where high light transmittance, effective heat control, solar control, transparency, and low reflection are required	71 %	13 %	13 %	93 %	35 %	37 %	28 %	37 %	0.43
Duosol T 70	Residences, boutique hotels, villas etc., where high light transmittance, heat and solar control, transparency, and low reflection are required	71 %	11 %	12 %	94 %	38 %	30 %	32 %	41 %	0.47
Duosol T 58	Residences, schools, etc., where high light transmittance depending on the glass ratio on the façade, heat and solar control are required	60 %	19 %	18 %	92 %	30 %	35 %	35 %	32 %	0.37
Duosol T 51	Offices, hotels, hospitals, etc., where optimum light transmittance for glare control, heat and effective solar control are required	51 %	24 %	17 %	93 %	26 %	32 %	42 %	29 %	0.33
Duosol T 50 One	Offices, hotels, hospitals, etc., where optimum light transmittance for glare control, effective heat and solar control are required	50 %	16 %	15 %	93 %	24 %	36 %	39 %	27 %	0.31
Duosol T 50	Offices, hotels, hospitals, etc. where optimum light transmittance for glare control, heat and effective solar control are required	49 %	16 %	18 %	89 %	23 %	32 %	45 %	26 %	0.30
Duosol T 40 One	Projects in hot climate regions and skylights where controlled daylight transmittance, effective heat and solar control are required	41 %	20 %	14 %	89 %	20 %	36 %	44 %	22 %	0.26
Ecosol T 62	Residences, schools, etc., where high light transmittance depending on the glass ratio on the façade, heat and solar control are required	65 %	24 %	21 %	95 %	40 %	34 %	25 %	43 %	0.50
Ecosol T 31 Grey	Projects in hot climate regions and skylights where controlled daylight transmittance, heat and effective solar control are required	33 %	10 %	19 %	92 %	22 %	15 %	63 %	26 %	0.30
Ecosol T 35 Bronze		37 %	11 %	19 %	94 %	23 %	16 %	61 %	27 %	0.31
Ecosol T 50	Offices, hotels, hospitals, etc. where optimum light transmittance for glare control, heat and effective solar control are required	50 %	32 %	24 %	88 %	30 %	17 %	32 %	33 %	0.38
Ecosol T 28 Grey	Projects in hot climate regions and skylights where controlled daylight transmittance, heat and effective solar control are required	25 %	12 %	22 %	85 %	16 %	16 %	68 %	20 %	0.23
Ecosol T 31 Bronze		29 %	14 %	22 %	92 %	17 %	17 %	66 %	21 %	0.24



Tentesol (Reflective Coated) Glass

Tentesol is the reflective solar control glass of Flat Glass.

- Prevents solar heat transmission into buildings, controls the luminosity of sunlight and provides a comfortable working and living environment.
- Reduces cooling energy consumption and provides savings on cooling expenses.
- Creation mirror effect from brighter direction of light. For instance, it provides one way view from inside to outside during day hours and from outside to inside during night.
- With its high reflectance, Tentesol offers a uniform appearance for buildings with curtain walls by covering background features such as spandrels, columns, beams, suspended ceilings etc.
- The coating can be placed facing outside or inside of the Insulating Glass Units. Reflectance is emphasized with first; and color is emphasized with second surface applications.
- Long-term shelf life without damage thanks to its hard coating.
- Can be toughened, heat strengthened and bent. Lamination and enameling is also possible.
- Produced on a project basis.

Solar control glass is subjected to thermal breakage risks. In order to avoid thermal breakage risks, toughening or heat strengthening is recommended. When laminating Tentesol, all panes of the laminated glass should be either toughened or heat strengthened in order to avoid thermal breakage risks.

Areas of use

Tentesol is intended primarily for facades and/or windows of commercial buildings, balcony glazing; and provides solutions to interior architecture in terms of partition walls and decorative applications.

It can be used as monolithic and also within Insulating Glass Unit (IGU).

Production Method

Tentesol is manufactured by applying a thin, reflective and highly durable metal oxide coating on clear or tinted glass during the production of float glass.

Size and Thickness

Tentesol Glass is produced in standard thicknesses of 4mm, 6mm, 8mm and various sizes such as 3210x2250mm, 3210x2500mm and 3210x6000mm.

Colours

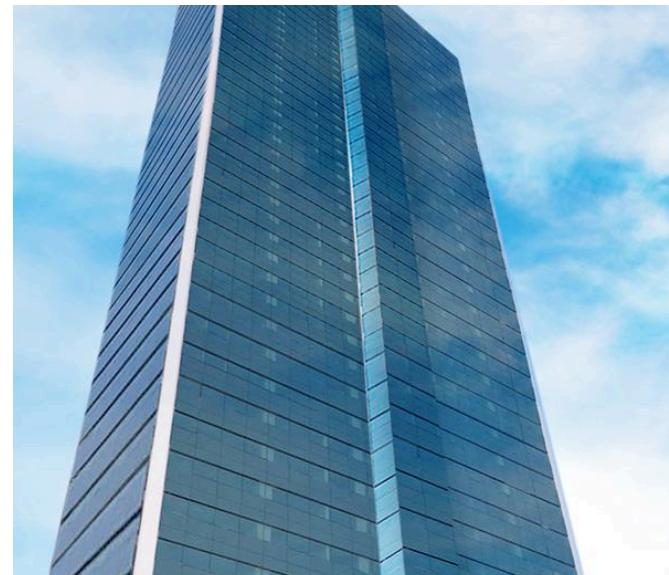
Silver, green, grey, blue, titanium blue, titanium green, titanium silver and titanium grey are available.



Tentesol Silver



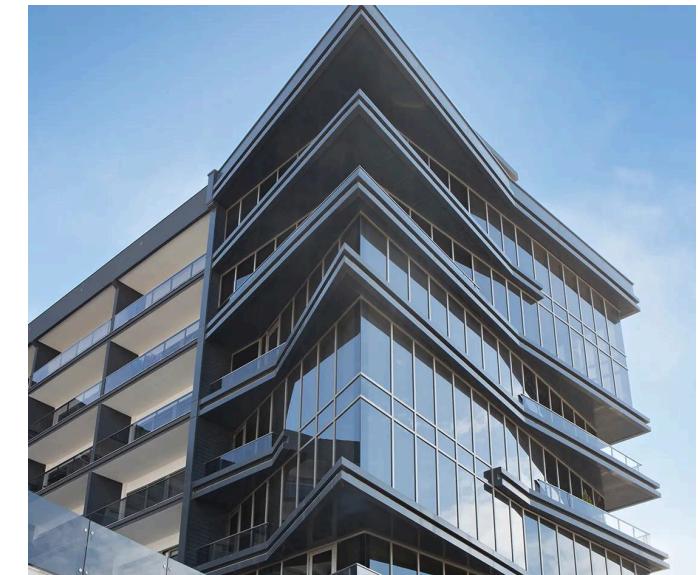
Tentesol Green



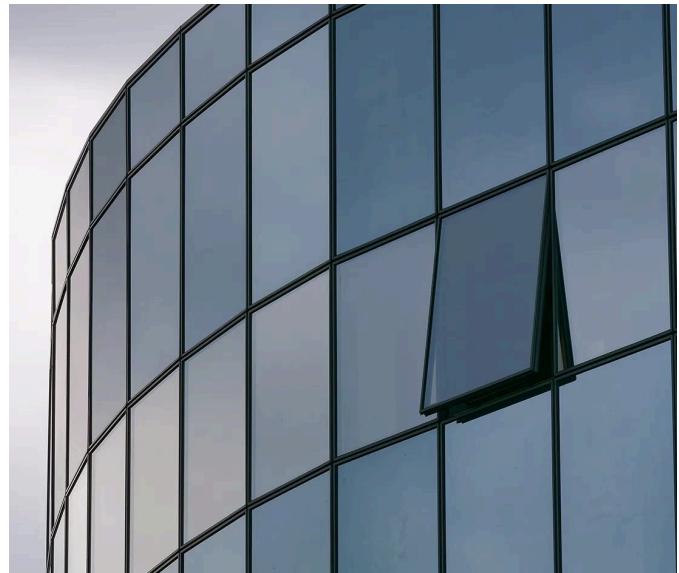
Tentesol Titanium Silver



Tentesol Titanium Grey



Tentesol Grey



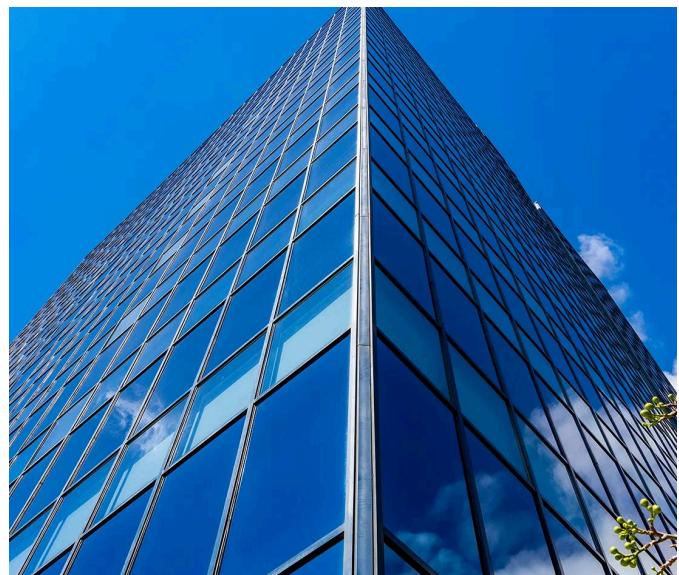
Tentesol Blue



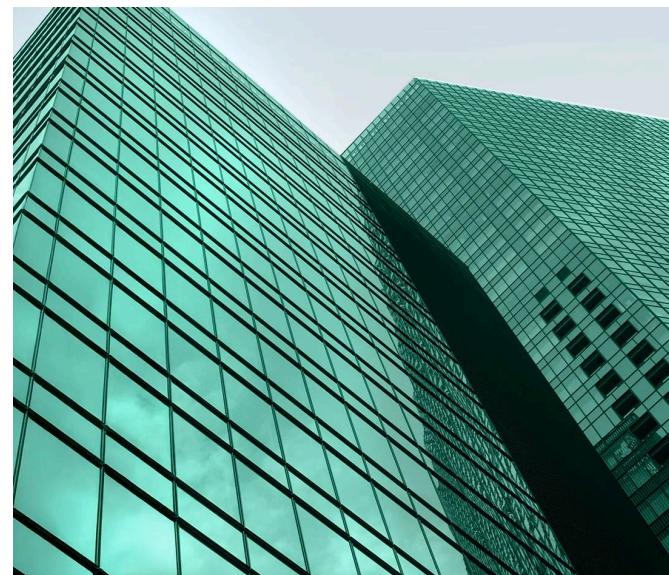
Performance Table

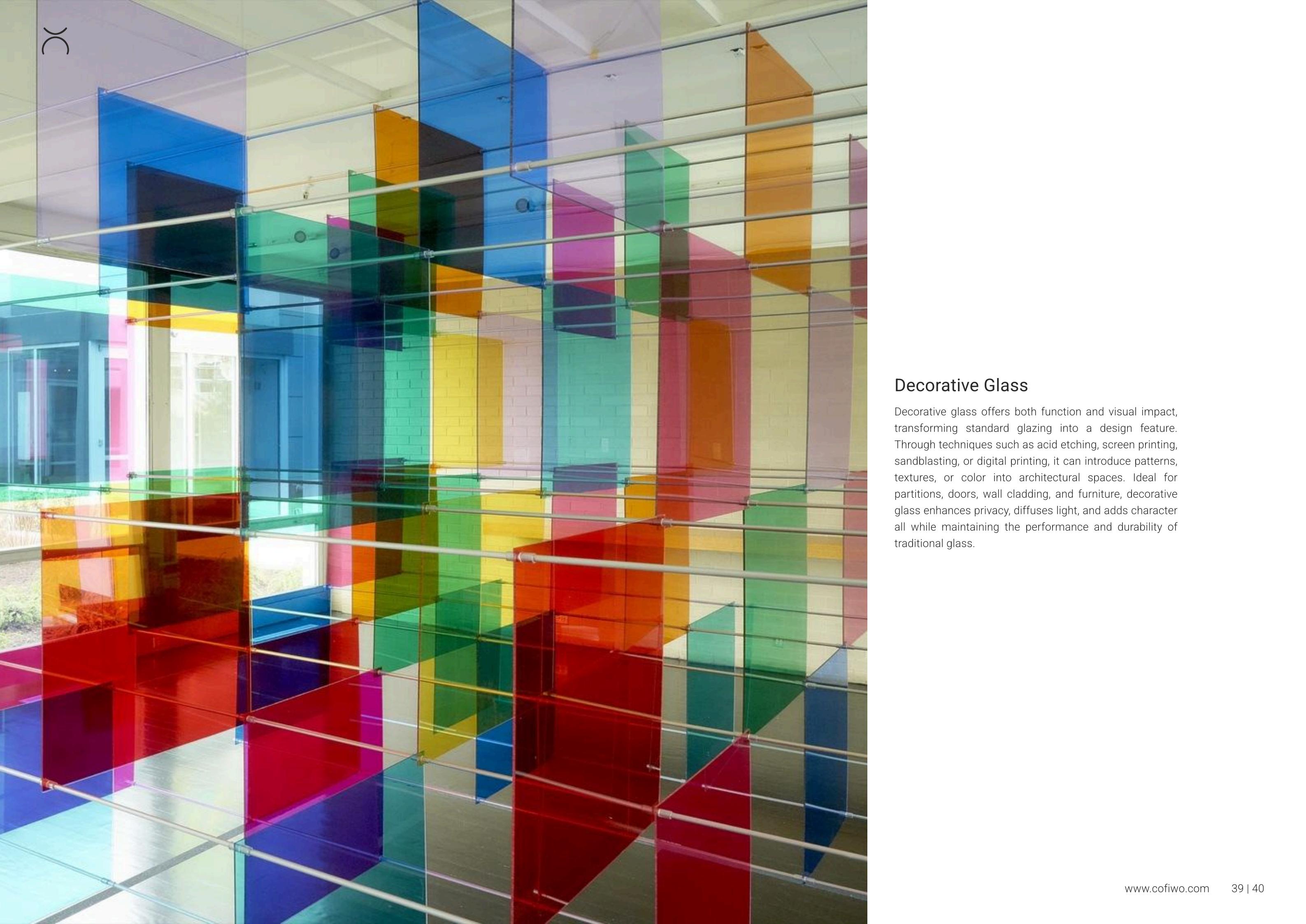
6+16+6 mm Argon	Daylight (EN 410) Transmittance %	Colour Rendering Index %	Solar Energy (EN 410)				Thermal Conductivity (EN 673)
			Direct Transmittance %	Reflectance Outdoor %	Absorption %	Solar Factor %	
Tentesol Silver	35 %	95 %	25 %	32 %	43 %	31 %	0.36
Tentesol Green	28 %	92 %	14 %	13 %	73 %	19 %	0.22
Tentesol Blue	21 %	86 %	13 %	12 %	75 %	19 %	0.21
Tentesol Grey	18 %	95 %	14 %	14 %	72 %	20 %	0.23
Tentesol Bronze	21 %	87 %	15 %	15 %	70 %	21 %	0.24
Tentesol Titanium Silver	59 %	98 %	39 %	39 %	25 %	47 %	0.54
Tentesol Titanium Green	47 %	88 %	24 %	24 %	62 %	29 %	0.34
Tentesol Titanium Blue	36 %	81 %	22 %	22 %	65 %	28 %	0.32
Tentesol Titanium Grey	30 %	94 %	22 %	22 %	63 %	28 %	0.33

Tentesol Titanium Blue



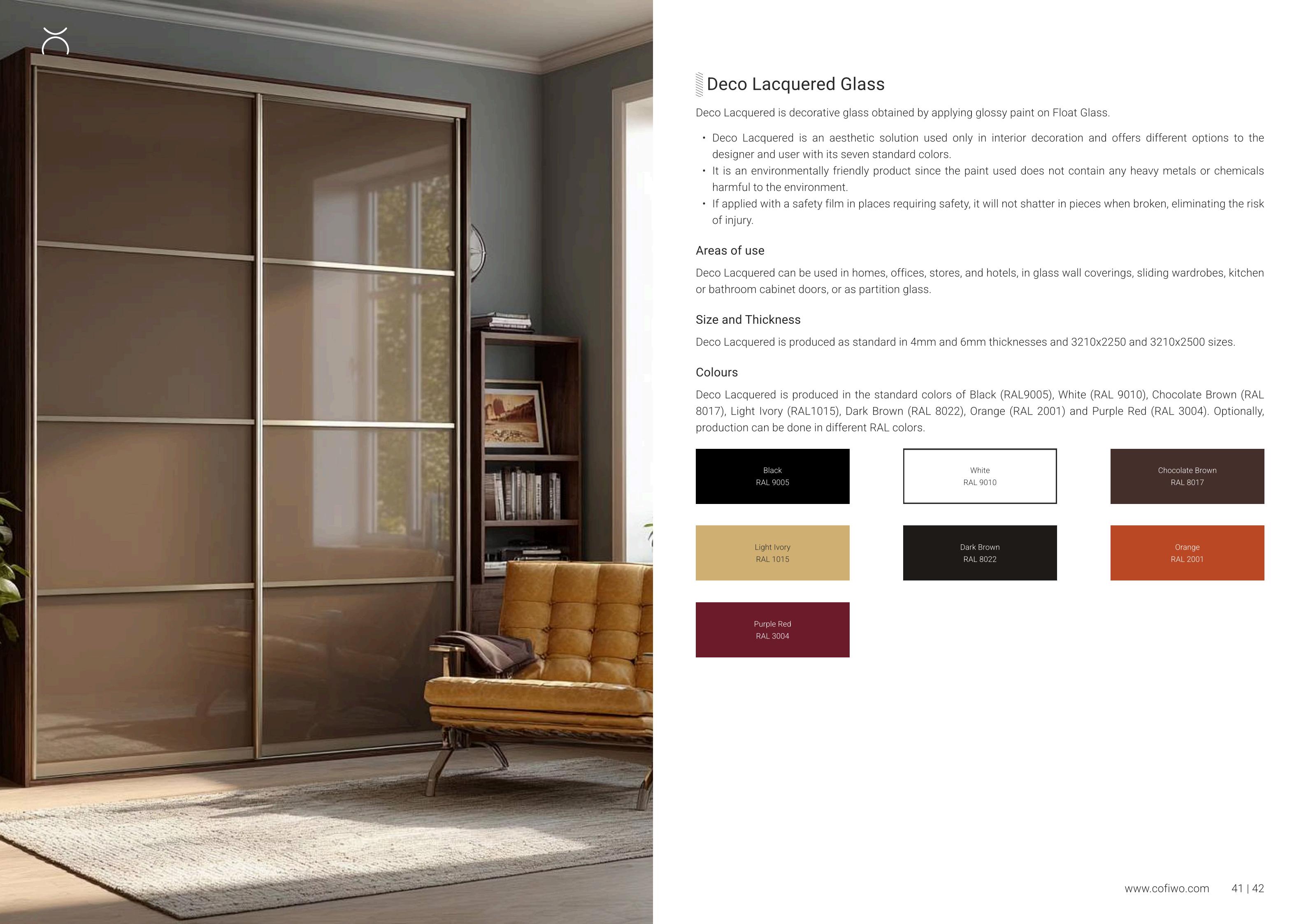
Tentesol Titanium Green





Decorative Glass

Decorative glass offers both function and visual impact, transforming standard glazing into a design feature. Through techniques such as acid etching, screen printing, sandblasting, or digital printing, it can introduce patterns, textures, or color into architectural spaces. Ideal for partitions, doors, wall cladding, and furniture, decorative glass enhances privacy, diffuses light, and adds character all while maintaining the performance and durability of traditional glass.



Deco Lacquered Glass

Deco Lacquered is decorative glass obtained by applying glossy paint on Float Glass.

- Deco Lacquered is an aesthetic solution used only in interior decoration and offers different options to the designer and user with its seven standard colors.
- It is an environmentally friendly product since the paint used does not contain any heavy metals or chemicals harmful to the environment.
- If applied with a safety film in places requiring safety, it will not shatter in pieces when broken, eliminating the risk of injury.

Areas of use

Deco Lacquered can be used in homes, offices, stores, and hotels, in glass wall coverings, sliding wardrobes, kitchen or bathroom cabinet doors, or as partition glass.

Size and Thickness

Deco Lacquered is produced as standard in 4mm and 6mm thicknesses and 3210x2250 and 3210x2500 sizes.

Colours

Deco Lacquered is produced in the standard colors of Black (RAL9005), White (RAL 9010), Chocolate Brown (RAL 8017), Light Ivory (RAL1015), Dark Brown (RAL 8022), Orange (RAL 2001) and Purple Red (RAL 3004). Optionally, production can be done in different RAL colors.

Black
RAL 9005

White
RAL 9010

Chocolate Brown
RAL 8017

Light Ivory
RAL 1015

Dark Brown
RAL 8022

Orange
RAL 2001

Purple Red
RAL 3004



Deco Patterned Glass

Patterned Glass is the decorative glass of Flat Glass with a patterned surface on one side.

- Patterned glass is produced for an aesthetic interior design and reveals the elegance of living spaces.
- It enables new ideas and creative designs to come to life.
- With its natural and transparent texture, it provides a feeling of brightness and spaciousness, especially in narrow spaces where light is difficult to reach.
- It offers innovative solutions for interior and exterior designs of designers and architects.
- It allows brightness and privacy to be experienced at the same time.
- Each pattern offers different levels of view control to suit your needs for designs or projects.
- It gains safety and security glass properties through lamination.
- It can be used in tempered form in places where safety is required.
- By applying a mirror to its patterned surfaces, it gains different visual features.

Areas of use

Patterned Glass is suitable for use on all decorative surfaces in residential and commercial buildings. It is recommended for use on windows and doors where brightness and privacy are desired.

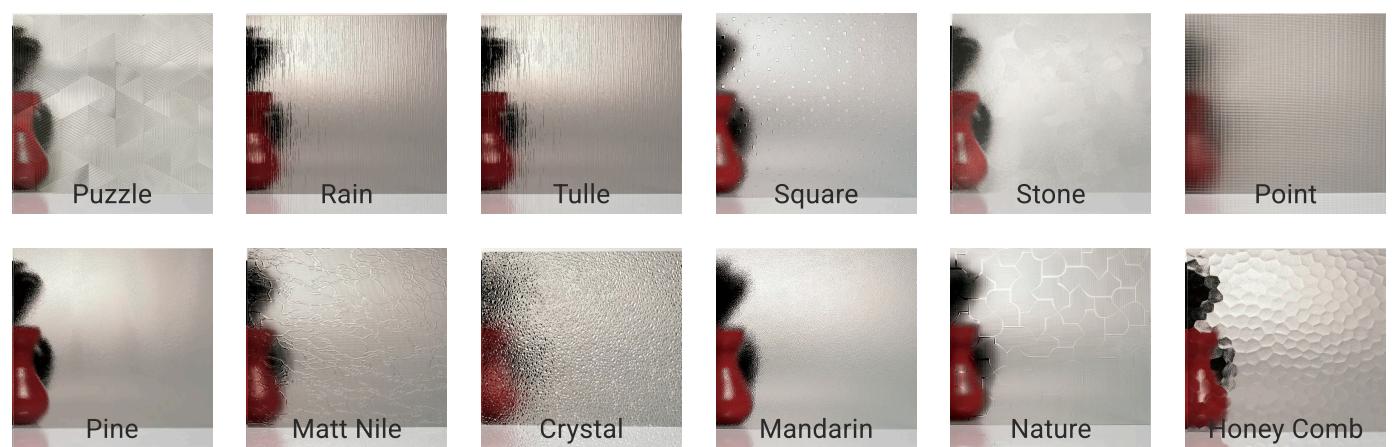
- Windows
- Furniture and cabinet doors
- Interior doors
- Shower cabins
- Coffee tables
- Partitions
- Shelves

Size and Thickness

Deco Patterned Glass is produced as standard in 4mm thicknesses and 2200x1200, 2200x1400, 2200x1600 and 2200x1800 mm sizes.

Patterns

Each patterned glass pattern has its view control value.





Flotal

Flotal is a decorative material that illuminates the space with its high reflectance, enriching it with an enlargement and expansion effect.

- Reflection of sunlight and artificial light in the interior, leading to the illumination of the space.
- Aesthetics and spaciousness added in spaces where they are used.
- New dimensions added to narrow, misshapen, and dim spaces.
- Production using water-based paint.
- Copper- and lead-free production.
- Less waste generation during the environmentally friendly production process.
- Resistance to high atmospheric humidity.
- High corrosion resistance.

Flotal is produced without the addition of lead and the copper process. It contains less than 0.3% lead and less than 0.01% copper due to the content of the paint used. Its emissions of volatile organic compounds are close to zero, including low levels of formaldehyde. According to the "French Decree No: 2011-321" classification, the emission class of Flotal Ultra Clear is A+, which is the best grade.

Areas of use

Flotal is used to add depth and dimension to interior spaces in bathrooms, bedrooms, kitchens, stores, sports and exhibition halls, and nurseries.

It is suitable for use in areas where it is desired to make the spaces appear larger, more spacious, deeper, higher, and brighter.

Size and Thickness

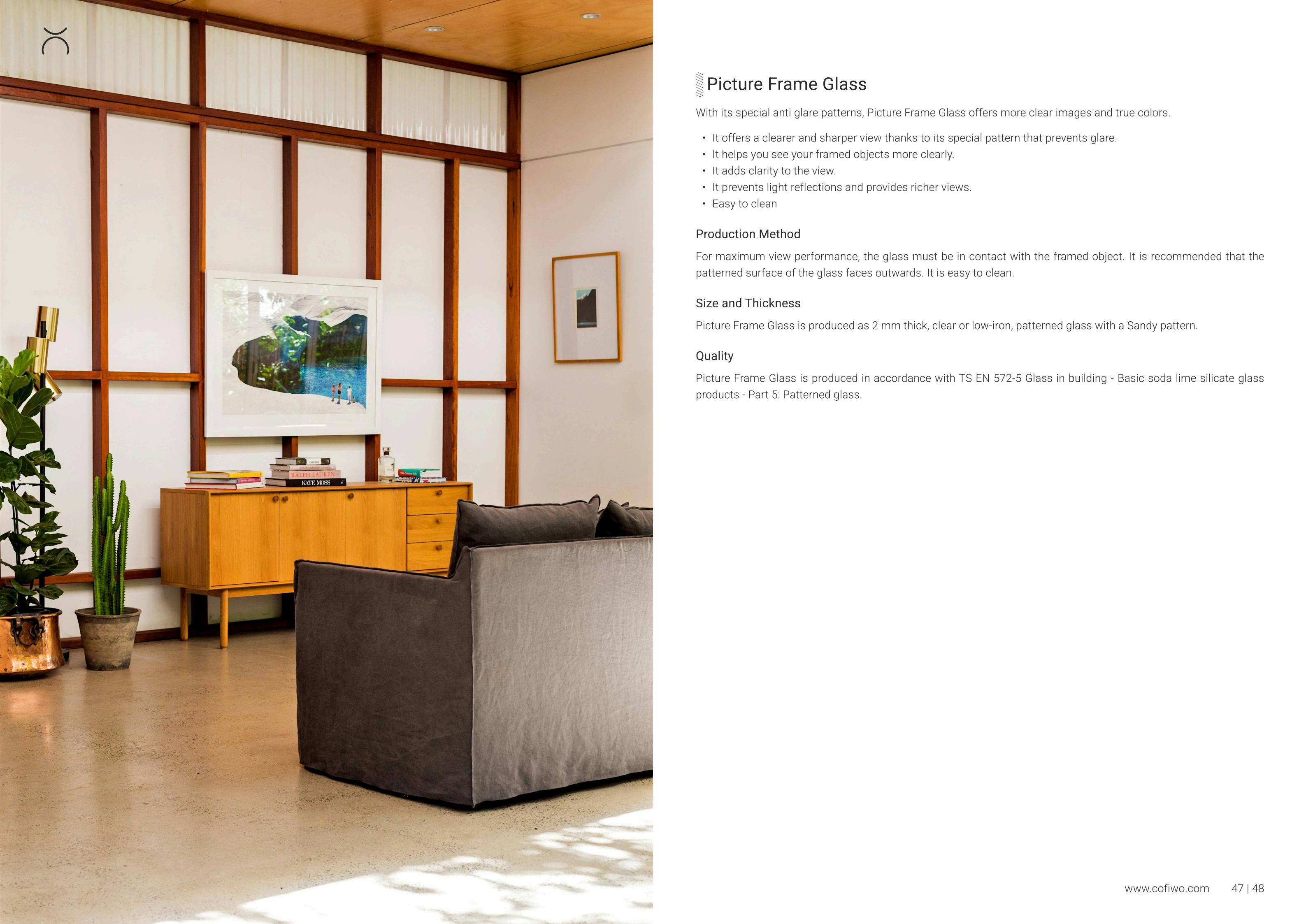
Deco Patterned Glass is produced as standard in 3, 4, 5 and 6 mm thicknesses and up to size 3210x2500 mm.

Colours

The float glass is colorless as a standard but can be produced in tinted versions such as smoke grey, bronze, blue, and green upon request.

Quality

Flotal is manufactured in accordance with TS EN 1036-1 Glass – Used in buildings – Mirrors made from silver-coated float glass for internal use – Part 1.



Picture Frame Glass

With its special anti glare patterns, Picture Frame Glass offers more clear images and true colors.

- It offers a clearer and sharper view thanks to its special pattern that prevents glare.
- It helps you see your framed objects more clearly.
- It adds clarity to the view.
- It prevents light reflections and provides richer views.
- Easy to clean

Production Method

For maximum view performance, the glass must be in contact with the framed object. It is recommended that the patterned surface of the glass faces outwards. It is easy to clean.

Size and Thickness

Picture Frame Glass is produced as 2 mm thick, clear or low-iron, patterned glass with a Sandy pattern.

Quality

Picture Frame Glass is produced in accordance with TS EN 572-5 Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 5: Patterned glass.



Project Showcase

This section features a selection of real-world projects where similar materials and solutions have been applied across various architectural contexts. These examples illustrate how glass can enhance both the design language and functional performance of a space. From facades to interiors, each project serves as visual inspiration for the potential of our product range.



G Beyond Bodrum

Location

Türkiye, Muğla

Product

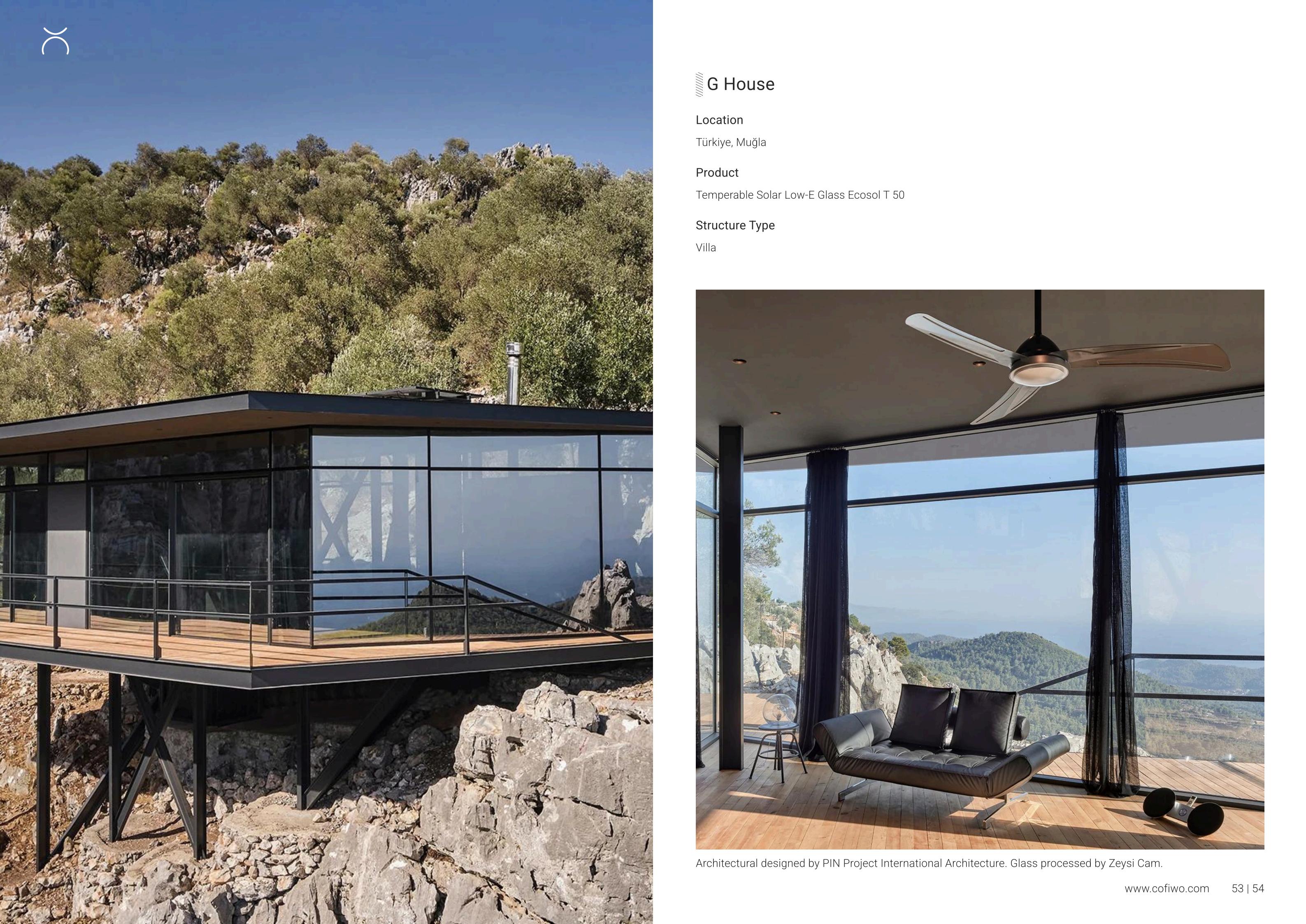
Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Duosol T 70 One

Structure Type

Villa



Architectural designed by Paolo Rizzo Architect. Glass processed by Aras Cam.



G House

Location

Türkiye, Muğla

Product

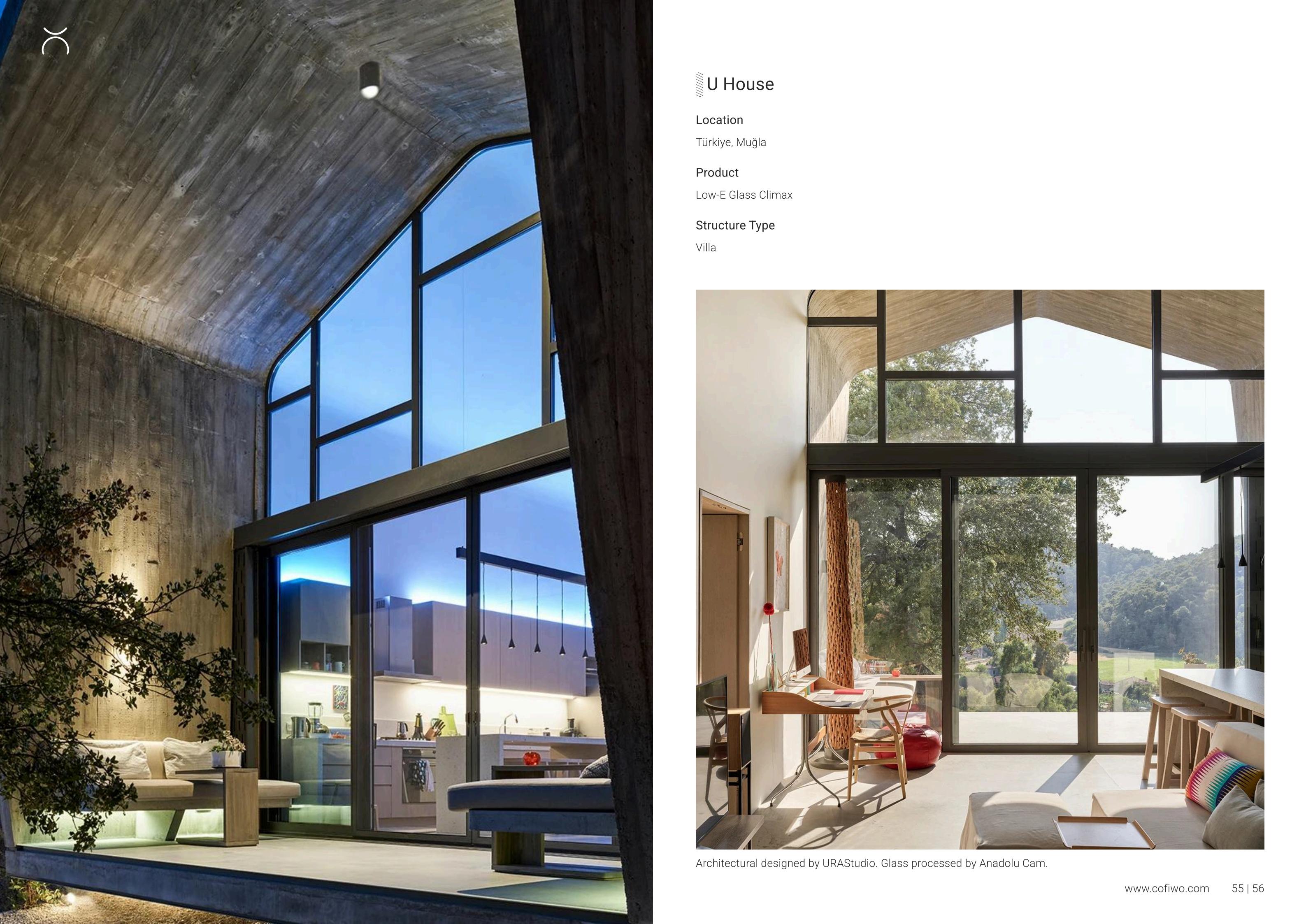
Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Ecosol T 50

Structure Type

Villa



Architectural designed by PIN Project International Architecture. Glass processed by Zeysi Cam.



U House

Location

Türkiye, Muğla

Product

Low-E Glass Climax

Structure Type

Villa



Architectural designed by URAStudio. Glass processed by Anadolu Cam.



ANKARA NEV 201

Location

Türkiye, Ankara

Product

Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Ecosol T 50

Structure Type

Office



Architectural designed by EAA - Emre Arolat Architecture. Glass processed by Ardiç Cam, Kris Cam.



Antik Dantel HQ

Location

Türkiye, İstanbul

Product

Tentesol Bronze

Low-E Glass Climax

Structure Type

Office



Architectural designed by Zemberek Design.



Verdi Office

Location

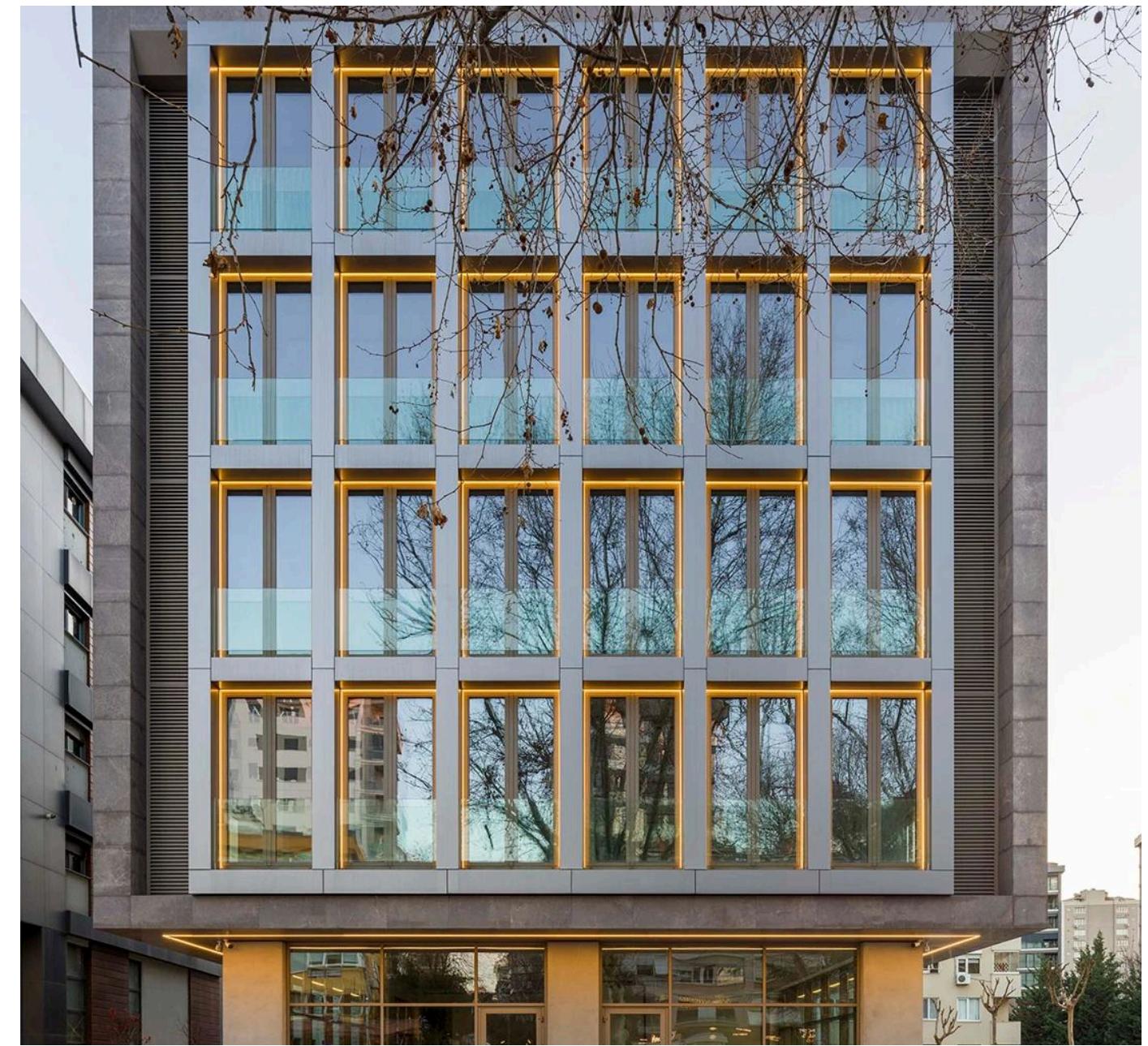
Türkiye, İstanbul

Product

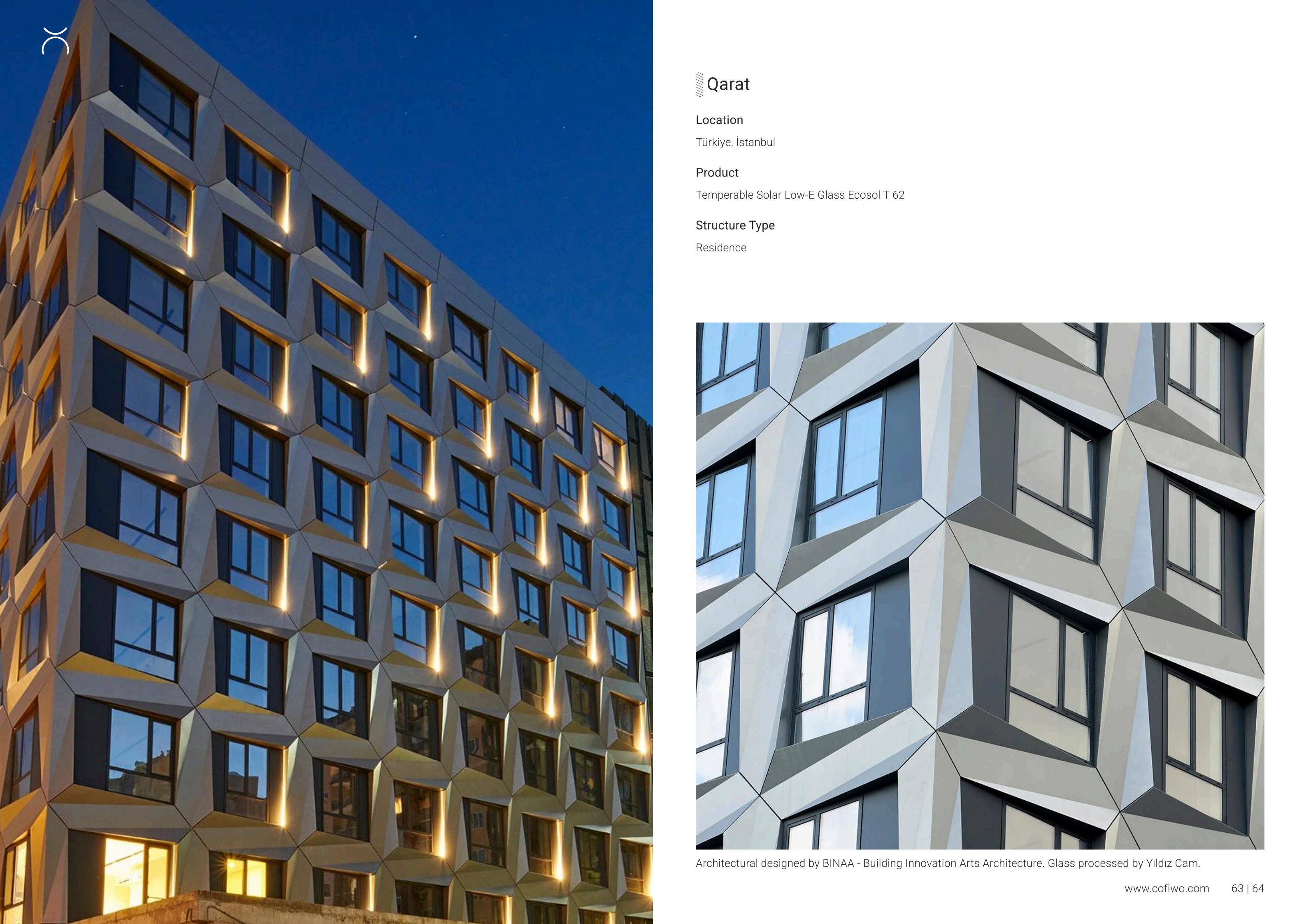
Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Duosol T 70 One

Structure Type

Office



Architectural designed by Erginoğlu & Çalışlar Architects. Glass processed by Yıldız Cam.



Qarat

Location

Türkiye, İstanbul

Product

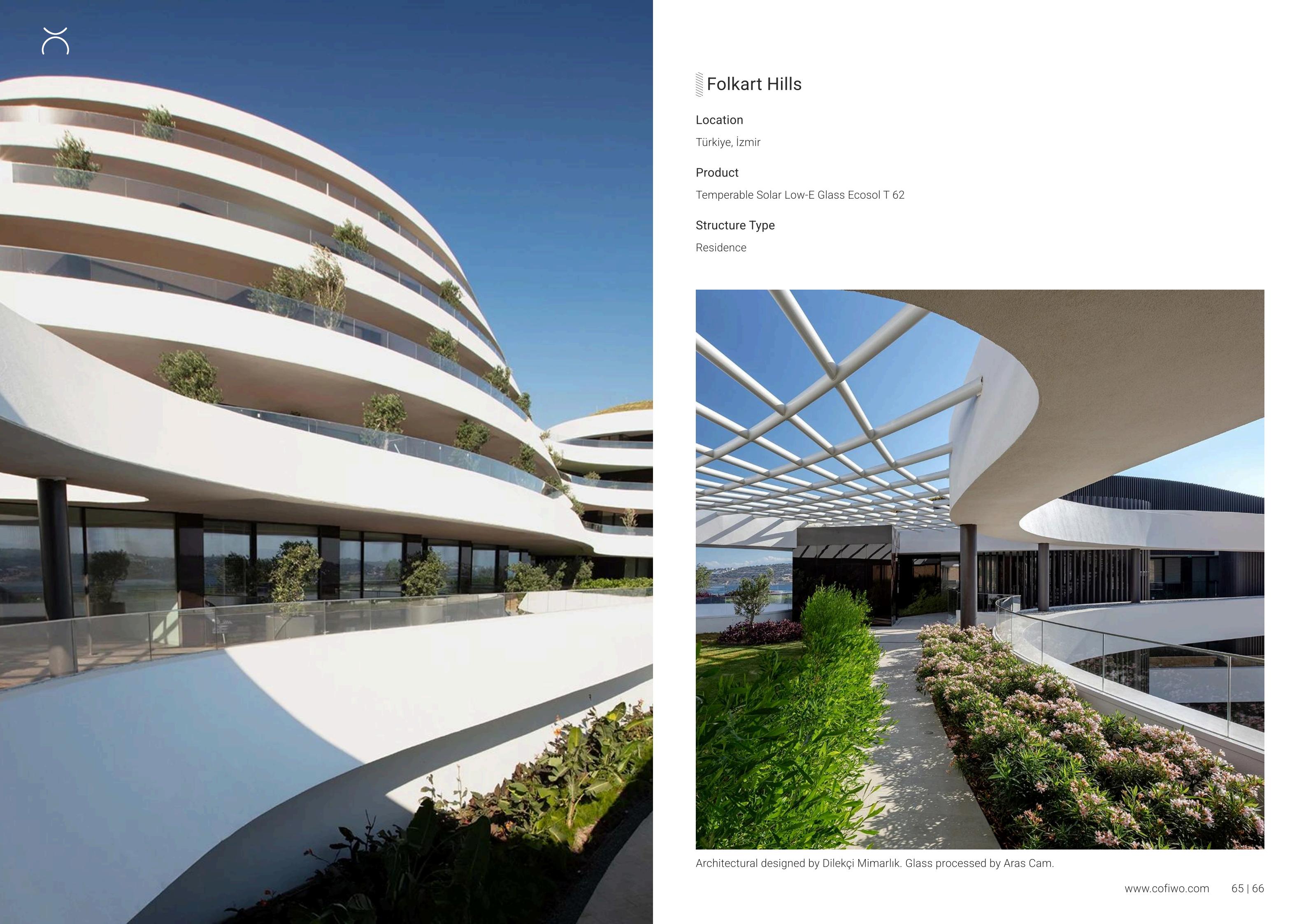
Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Ecosol T 62

Structure Type

Residence



Architectural designed by BINAA - Building Innovation Arts Architecture. Glass processed by Yıldız Cam.



Folkart Hills

Location

Türkiye, İzmir

Product

Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Ecosol T 62

Structure Type

Residence



Architectural designed by Dilekçi Mimarlık. Glass processed by Aras Cam.



Mesa Bodrum Demirbükü

Location

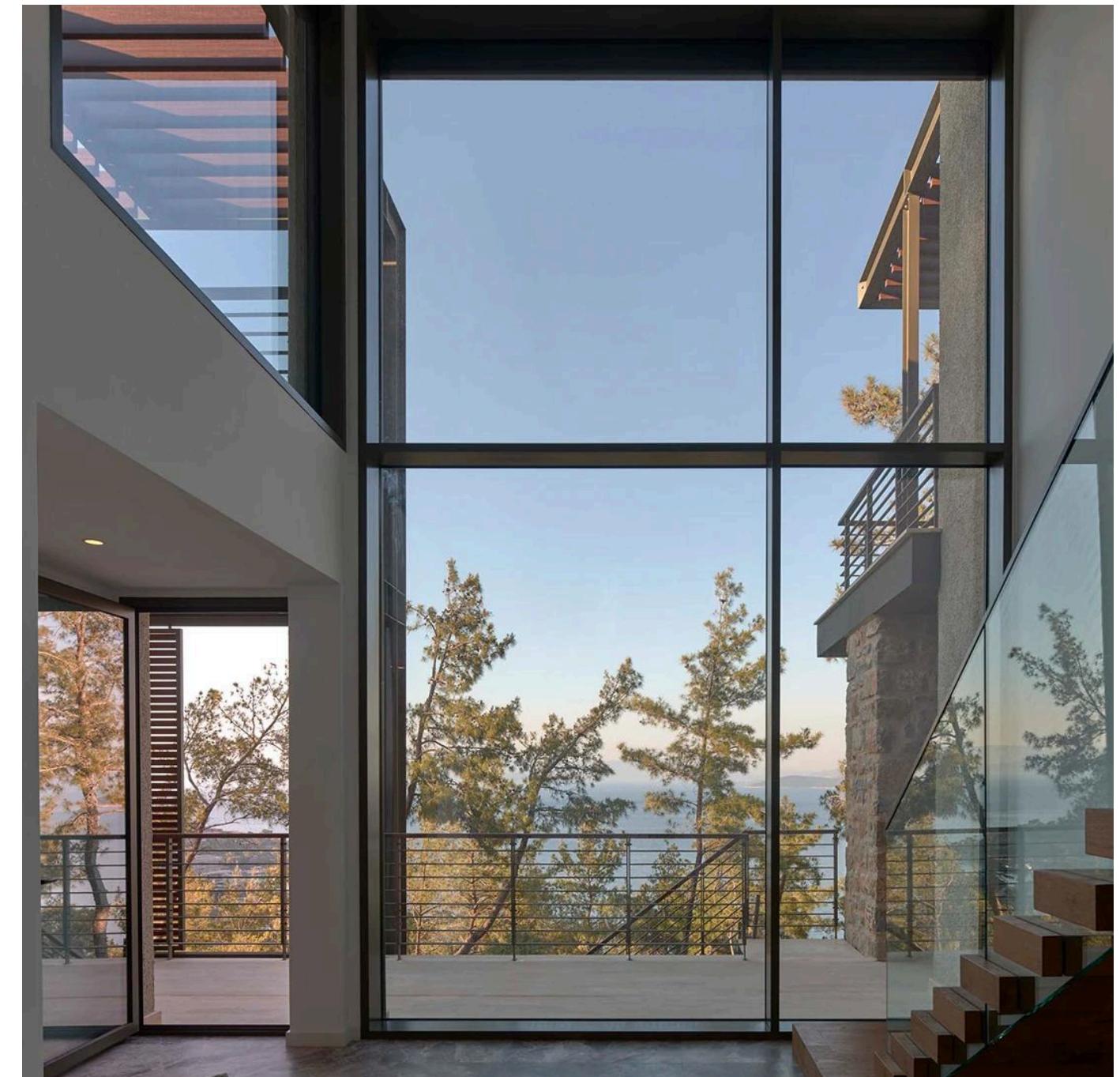
Türkiye, Muğla

Product

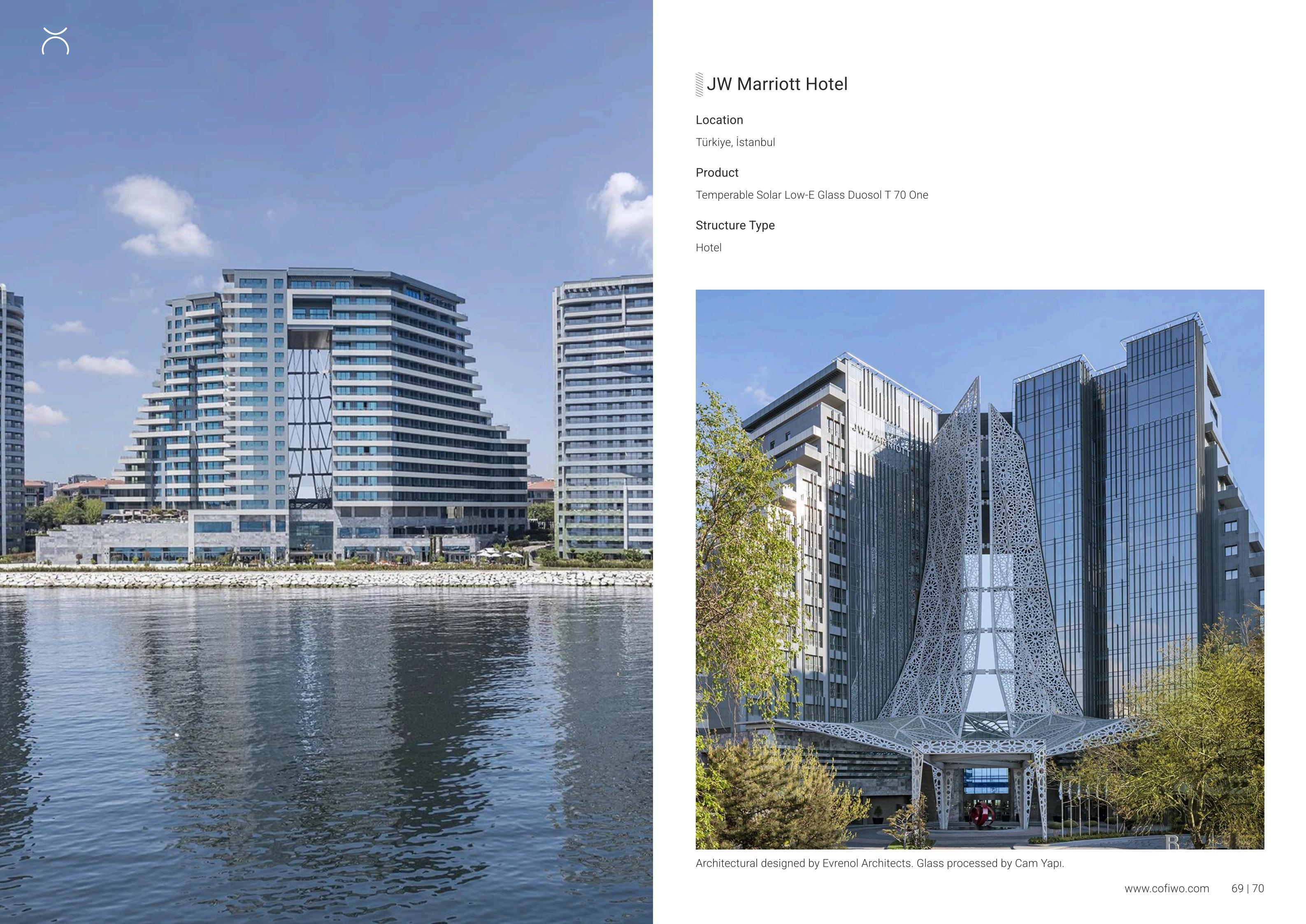
Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Ecosol T 50

Structure Type

Villa; Residence



Architectural designed by Erginoğlu & Çalışlar Architects. Glass processed by Ant Cam.



JW Marriott Hotel

Location

Türkiye, İstanbul

Product

Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Duosol T 70 One

Structure Type

Hotel



Architectural designed by Evrenol Architects. Glass processed by Cam Yapı.



Radisson Blu Hotel Mount

Location

Türkiye, Kayseri

Product

Temperable Low-E Glass Climax T 71

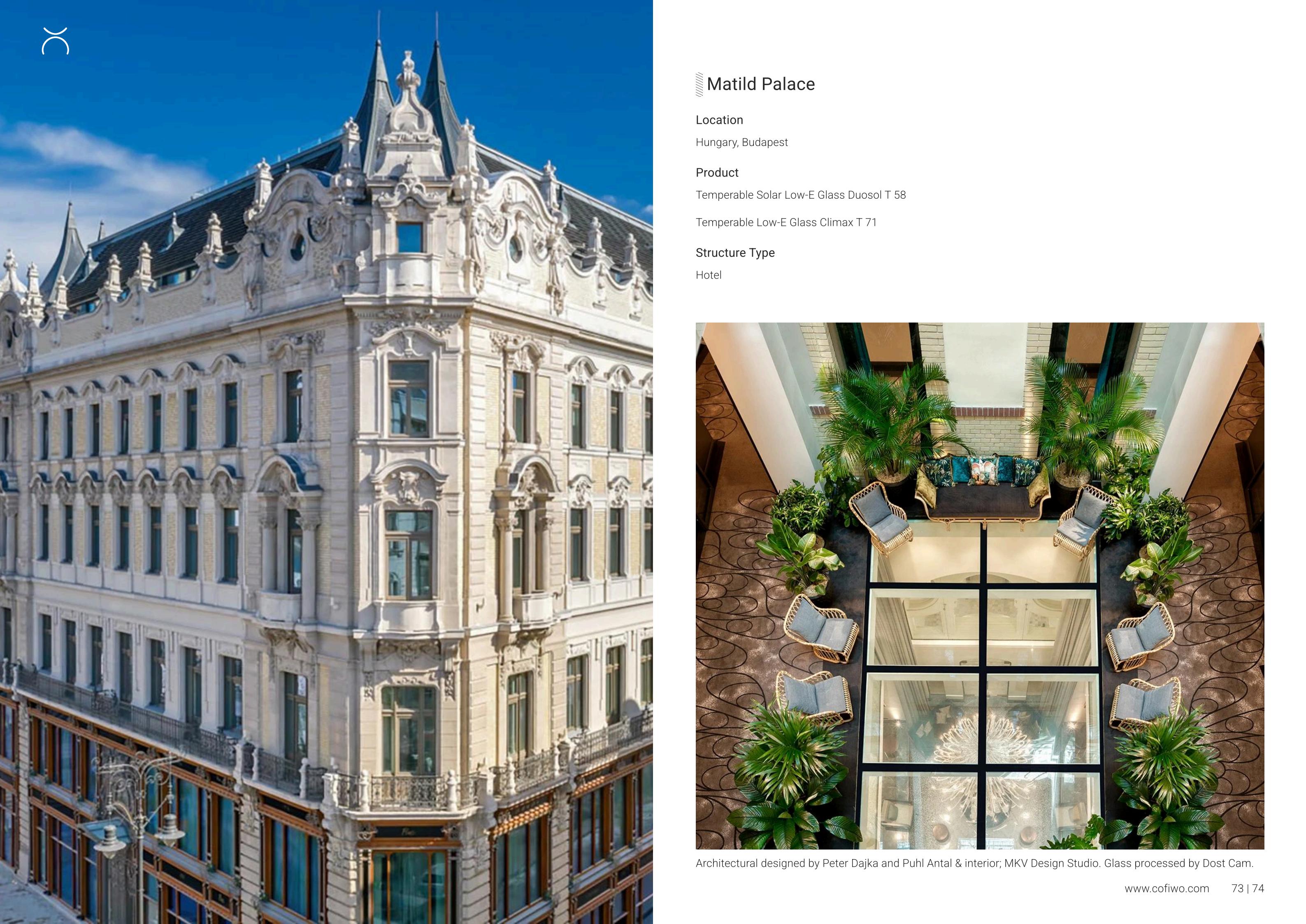
Low-E Glass Climax

Structure Type

Hotel



Architectural designed by SP Architects. Glass processed by Camplaza Cam.



Matild Palace

Location

Hungary, Budapest

Product

Temperable Solar Low-E Glass Duosol T 58

Temperable Low-E Glass Climax T 71

Structure Type

Hotel



Architectural designed by Peter Dajka and Puhl Antal & interior; MKV Design Studio. Glass processed by Dost Cam.

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We operate a continuous development programme and we reserve the right to amend specification
without prior notification. Please contact the technical department for further information.