



Useful information on

Condensate

Condensate on the inside of the glazing

Condensation along the edge of insulating glass often occurs in older buildings or windows. A lack of air convection, curtains, deep window jambs, sources of moisture (e.g. plants, drying laundry, showers, etc.) and underfloor heating promote the formation of condensate. Regular periodic ventilation promotes air exchange and reduces the humidity level inside the room.

To help combat this, all types of insulating glass can be designed to include an ACSplus/ACS+ edge seal system. It minimises susceptibility to condensation around the edges. The key element of ACSplus is a heat-insulating edge seal system with silicone matrix that increases the surface temperature in the areas around the edge.

Condensate on the outside of the glazing

The better a component insulates the heat, the greater the temperature difference between inside and outside. With highly heat-insulating Silverstar insulating glass, the inner surface temperature is similar to the room temperature and the outer surface only deviates slightly from the outside temperature. In cold weather combined with high humidity (e.g. foggy weather), this may occasionally affect the cold outer pane.

This is a physical phenomenon and does not constitute a deficiency. It merely underlines the good U_g value (heat insulation) of the insulating glass. The susceptibility to condensation can be reduced by closing the shutters or blinds on cold/clear nights.