

Reactive Thermoplastic Spacer [Reactive TPS®]

FAQ's

1 What is the new Reactive Thermoplastic Spacer?

It is an advanced spacer system that incorporates a thermoplastic material with integrated desiccant properties. It offers enhanced flexibility, improved moisture management, and strong adhesion capabilities.

2 How is desiccant contained and how does it absorb moisture into the spacer?

It is embedded as part of the spacer and adsorbs any moisture that penetrates into the bulk PIB polymer [Polyisobutylene].

3 Does the increased flexibility of the spacer impact maintaining edge structure, especially under pressure when plates are torqued in place?

No, any pressure placed on the edge seal (whether Reactive TPS® or a PIB/Traditional Spacer) will compress the primary seal and excess pressure may cause deformation. The difference is that when the PIB in a Traditional spacer system is excessively compressed, the PIB is squeezed out from between the glass and spacer bar, destroying the primary seal and allowing moisture ingress. This does not happen with Reactive TPS® – it may deform under excess pressure, but will not fail as a primary seal.

4 How is the location registered to the glass edge/corner in triple IGUs?

All units are aligned based on trailing edge bottom for the purpose of the assembly. This means all the tolerance for the glass alignment will be on the opposite side. This is more a function of the glass cut accuracy than the machine to assemble the units. Making the assumption that everything is cut close to perfect, the maximum deviation is +/- 0.5mm.

5 What are the specifications for corner radii?

The minimum corner radius is 7mm. However, it can be adjusted based on project requirements to ensure optimal fit and function.

6 Where is the connection joint positioned?

The discreet connection joint is located near the corner.

7 Is adhesion to glass comparable to or better than traditional PIB?

Reactive TPS® has a higher degree of adhesion compared to PIB, owing to the chemical bonding adhesion that occurs over time.

8 Is edge deletion still required as with traditional spacers?

Yes, edge deletion is required to isolate certain coatings from the exterior atmosphere.

9 Can it bond effectively to Ceramic Frit surfaces?

The new spacer system effectively bonds to Ceramic Frit enamel surfaces, maintaining seal integrity.



10 Can I get hard bar spacer for special projects?

Yes, our Insulating Glass Line has a multi-functional IG capability for both Reactive TPS® and Traditional Spacer production.

11 Are secondary seals similar to Traditional spacer systems in terms of compatibility with setting blocks, etc.?

The two-part structural silicone that we will be using is compatible with setting blocks.

12 How does the buffering process, where the spacer is applied to one lite of glass and left to cool, affect adhesion to the second lite?

The buffering process enhances adhesion of the Reactive TPS® by allowing it to cool prior to pressing.

13 Is the Argon injection process the same as traditional methods, and how is it sealed?

Argon is added in the press which eliminates the need to have a hole in the spacer frame.

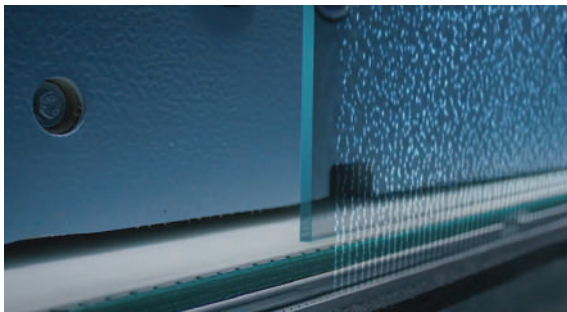


Image: Self-adjusting gas filling circuit based on the IGU's length

14 What warranties are provided with the new spacer system?

Comprehensive warranties cover performance, durability, and thermal efficiency.

15 How does the cost of Reactive TPS® IGU Warm Edge System compare to traditional spacers?

The cost of the Reactive TPS® IGU Warm Edge System is comparable to traditional warm spacers currently in use. This innovative system not only offers superior thermal performance but also ensures cost-efficiency, making it an economically viable choice for upgrading glass units.



For more information, please contact your Sales Representative or email us at sales@garibaldiglass.com

