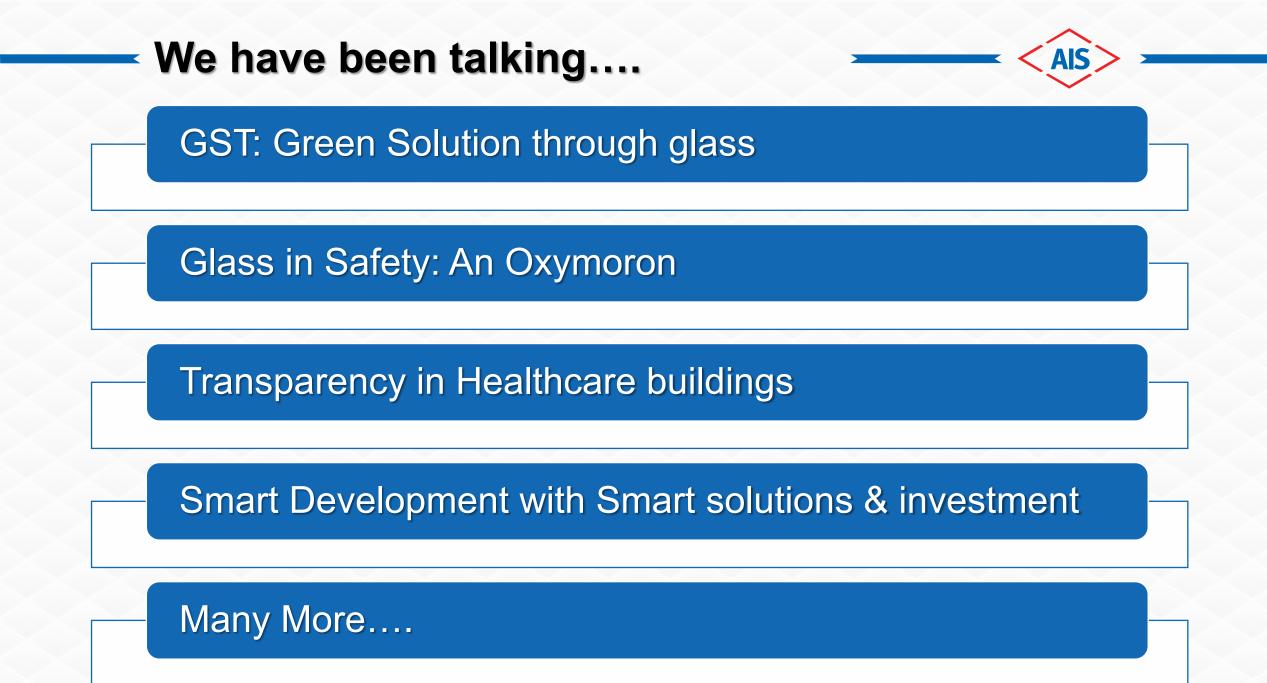
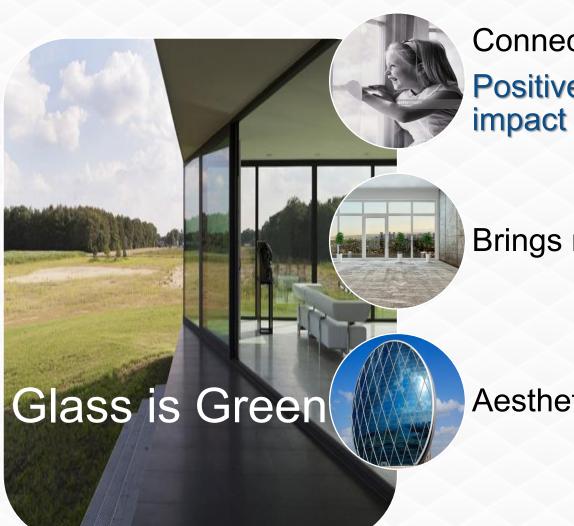


Glass in Smart Development



People know...



Connects to environment Positive psychological impact

Brings natural light

Aesthetically appealing

Challenges in creating market awareness despite knowing the basic advantages



Glass is not a reliable building material.



Glass suicide in vertical No sound in facades

No sound insulation Poor resistor of Traps heat fire

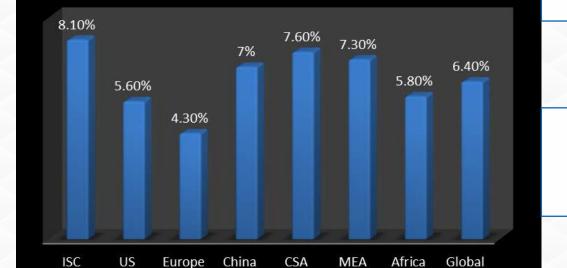
Expensive

Global Statistic says:



ISC (Indian Sub Continent, CSA (Central & South America), China & MEA (Middle East Asia) are expected to grow more than global average market.

Asia is expected to be the centre of growth in coming years.



Glass Market CAGR 2015-22

Global market size growth at 6.4% CAGR in 2015-22

Indian Statistic says:

Per capita float glass consumption is only 1.1kg, compared to an average of 8-10 kgs in other developing economies.

(Rapid growth in housing and automotive sectors shows tremendous potential)

ISC where India is the focal country is expected to grow at fastest rate @ 8.10% CAGR

(Low per capita glass consumption, favourable political situation, increase in awareness about Green building and energy efficiency.)

Float Glass demand is expected to grow at 7 to 9 % initially and expected to increase in phases (9-11% in 2018-19 and 12-13% YoY)

Indian Statistic says:

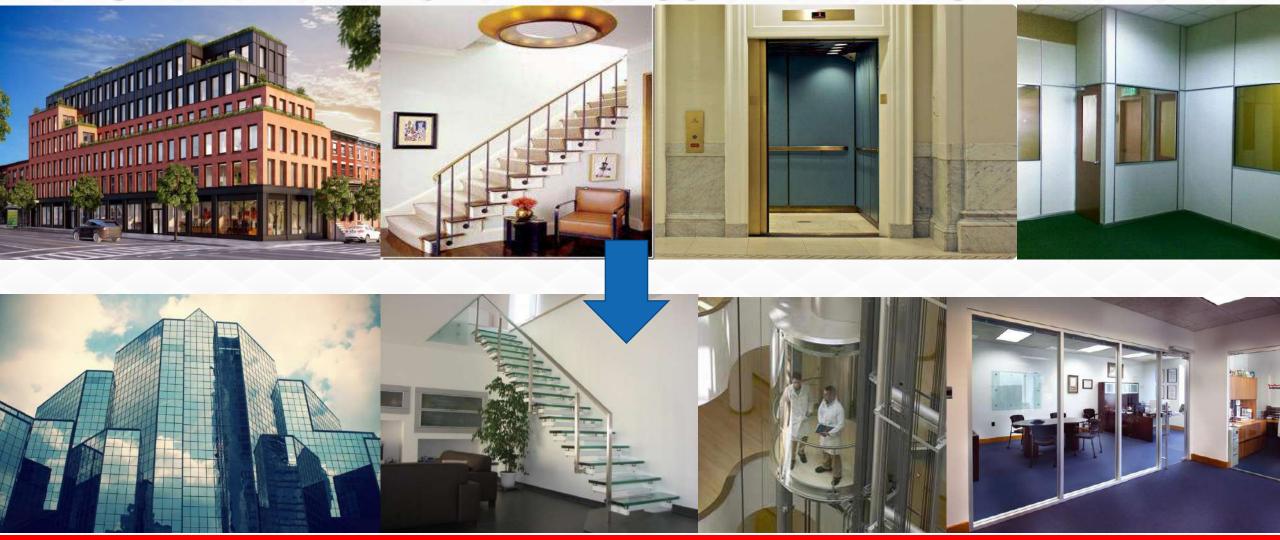
High performance glass growth is expected to be lower at 6-8% (*Stagnation in IT/ITES sector and pressure on commercial sector.*)

Reflective glasses which is majorly used in residential segment is expected to grow at 12-13% in the light of high demand expectation from residential segment as well as moving up in value chain.

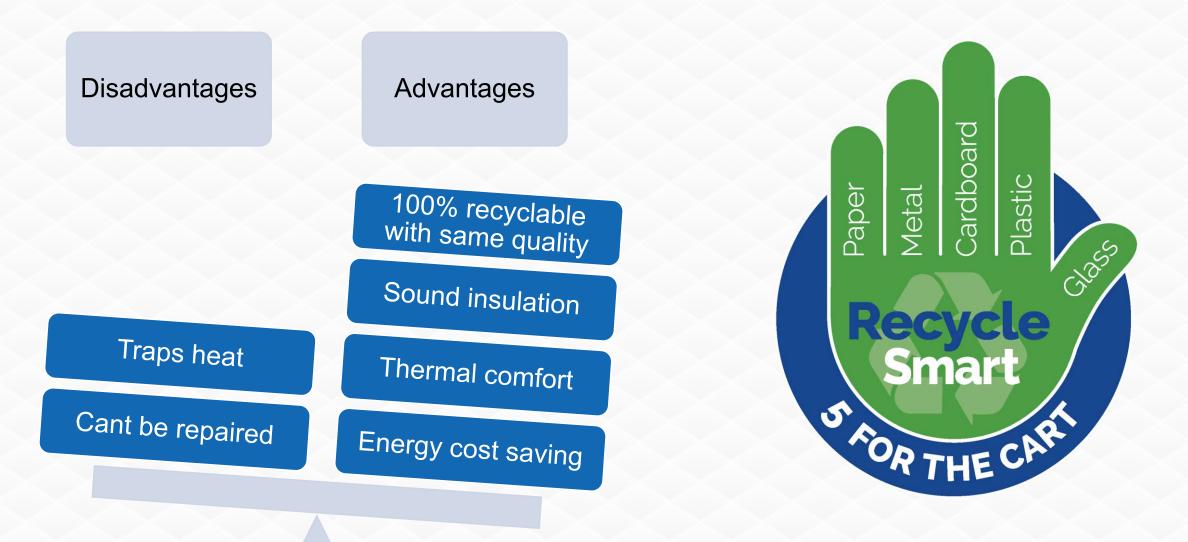
Architectural float glass in India is approx. 1.8 Million MT/ annum. Clear glass accounts approximately 58% of the market share 82% of the float glass demand is met by domestic manufacturers; rest 17% is supplied by importers from various countries

Extensive use of Glass

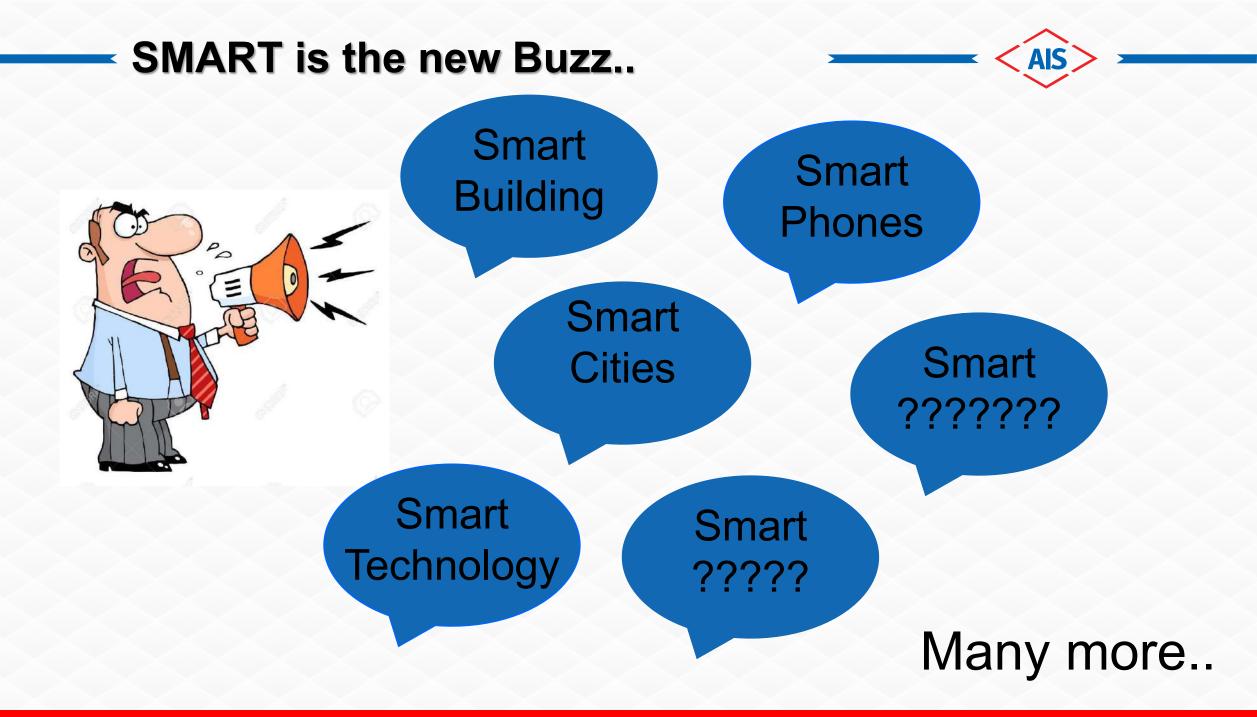
Construction industry has replaced RCC with extensive use of glass without actually understanding glass as a building material.



Market awareness..



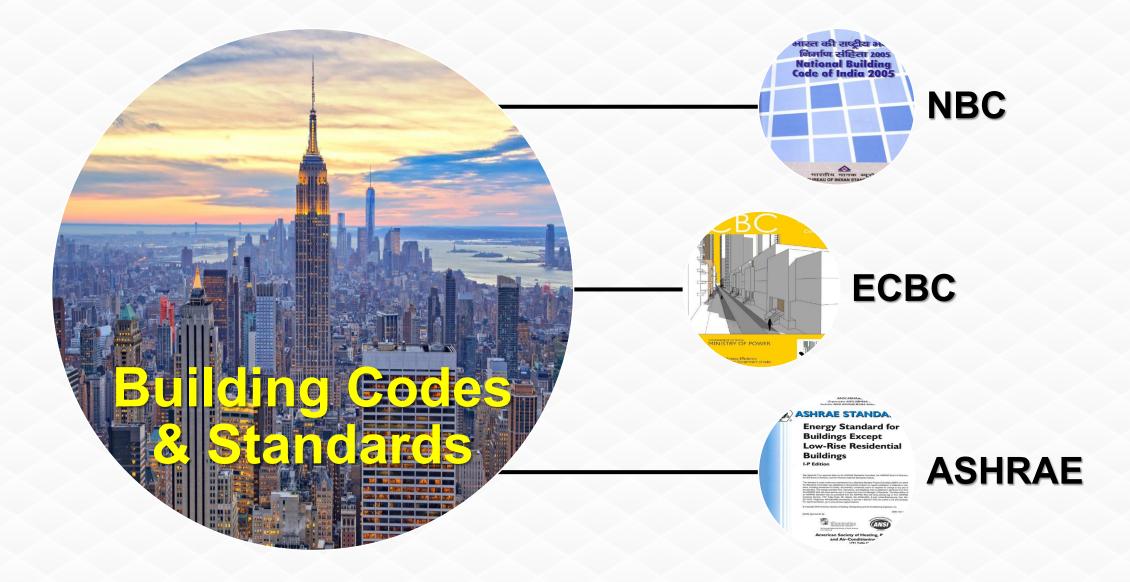
Glass is a sustainable building material



The Smart development guidelines



The Smart development guidelines



The Smart development guidelines

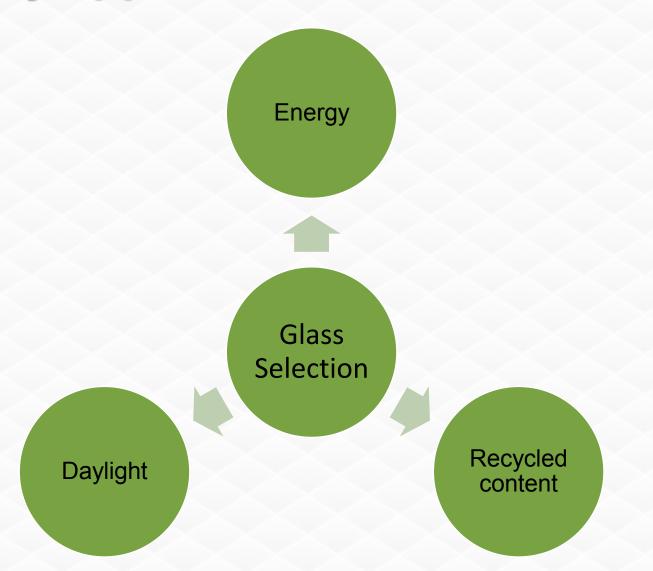




AIS

Transforming the Nation

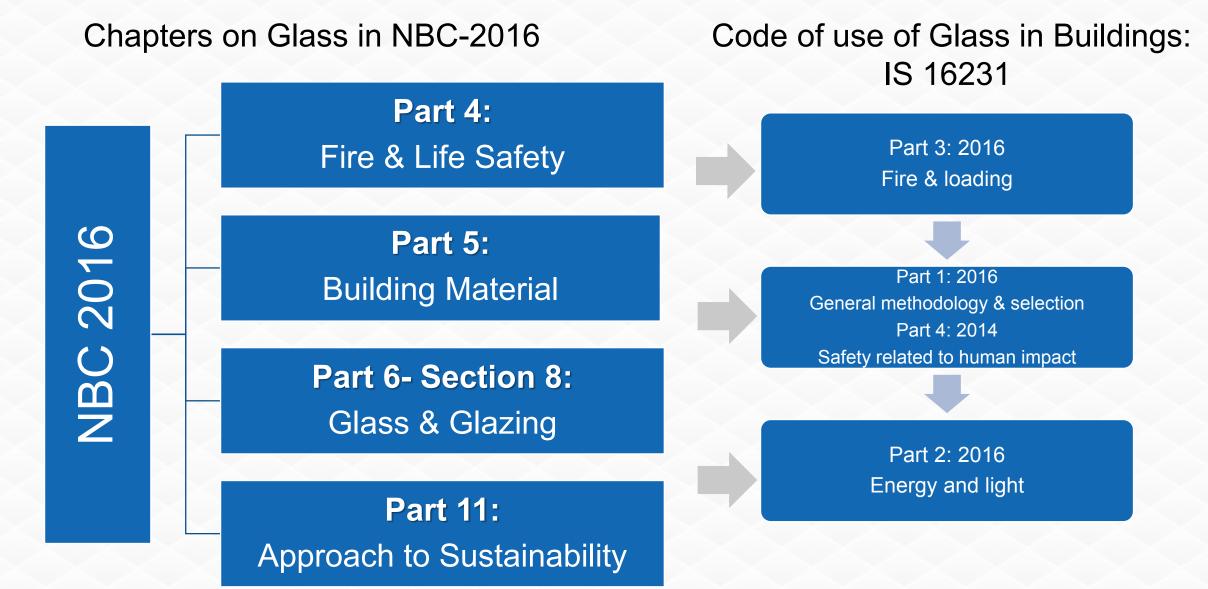
One way approach....



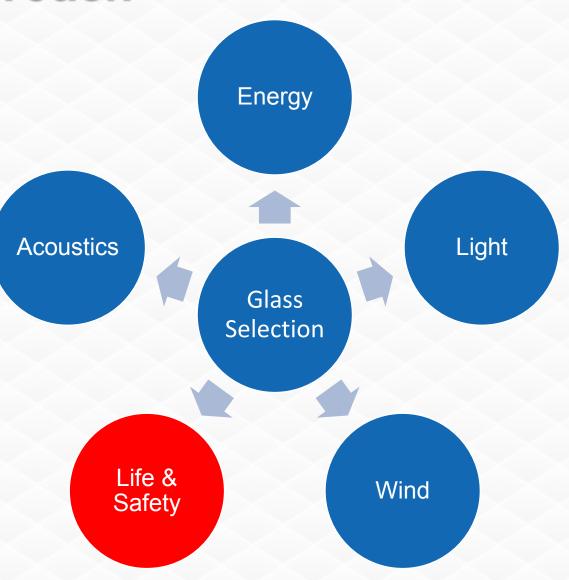
AIS

Glass is not only about energy efficiency but Life and Human safety

Glass & Glazing in NBC 2016



361^o Approach



AIS

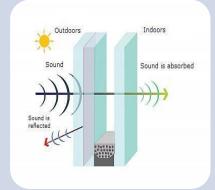
Glass is an engineered product

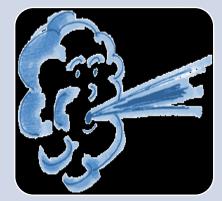
Analysis in Glass Selection













Simulation approach to derive savings in cooling loads Simulation approach to derive Daylight levels Savings in

artificial lighting Various tests to derive optimum thickness or configuration of glass to reduce sound levels Simulation & ISO standard application to derive Optimum glass configuration & thickness to

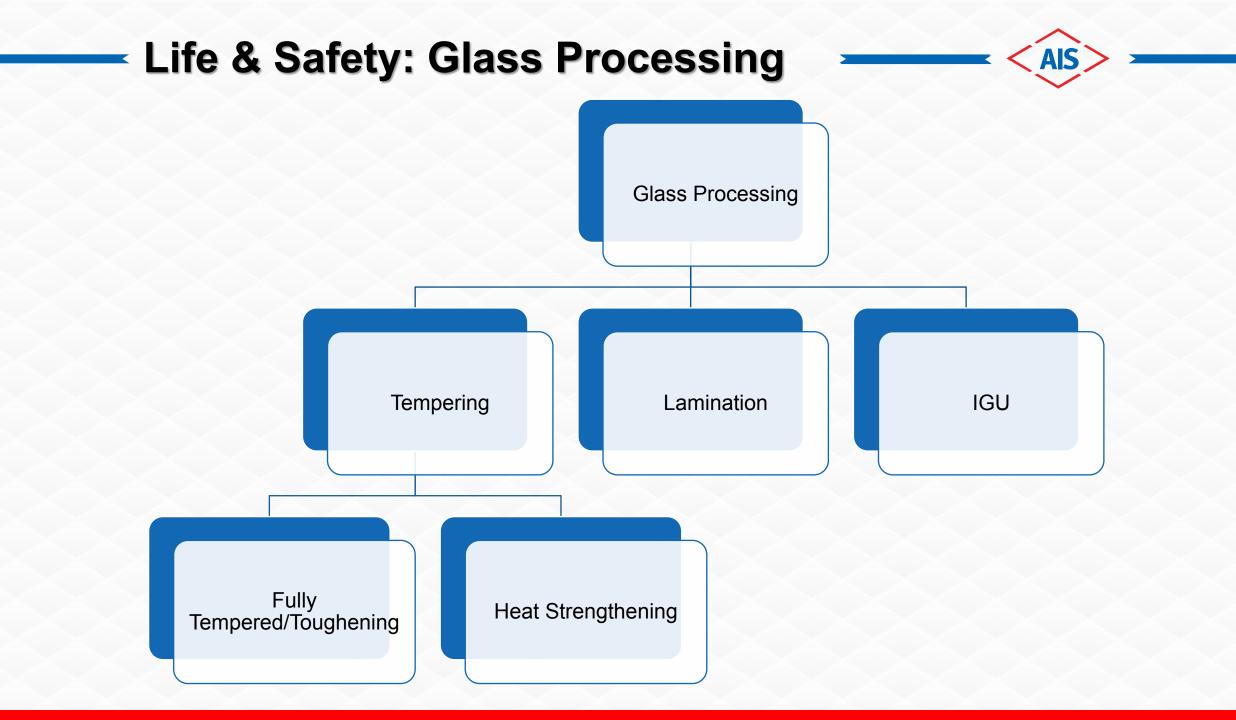
with stand

Wind at

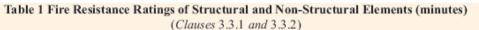
different

heights

Various tested product & globally approved products to cater Fire separation areas & products which can withstand fire & heat as prescribed in latest Codes



Highlights of NBC-16 on Life & Safety



SI No.	Structural Element	Fire Resistance Ratings (min) for Type of Construction			
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	Exterior walls:				
	 a) Fire separation less than 3.7 m: 				
	1) Bearing	240	120	120	60
	Non-bearing	120	90	60	60
	b) Fire separation of 3.7 m or more but less than 9 m:				
	1) Bearing	240	120	120	60
	Non-bearing	90	60	60	60
	c) Fire separation of 9 m or more:				
	1) Bearing	240	120	120	60
	Non-bearing	60	60	60	60
ii)	Fire separation assemblies (like fire check doors)	120	120	120	120
iii)	Fire enclosures of exits		120	120	120
iv)	Shafts for services, lift hoistway and refuse chutes		120	120	120
v)	Vertical separation between adjacent tenant spaces		60	60	60
vi)	Dwelling unit separation:				
	a) Load bearing	120	120	60	60
	b) Non-load bearing	60	60	30	30
vii)	Interior bearing walls, bearing partitions, columns, beams, girders, trusses (other than roof trusses) and framing:				
	 a) Supporting more than one floor 	240	120	120	120
	b) Supporting one floor only	180	90	60	60
	c) Supporting a roof only	180	90	60	60
viii)	Walls supporting structural members	180	90	60	60
ix)	Floor construction		90	60	60
x)	Roof construction:				
	a) 5 m or less in height to lowest member	120	90	60	60
	b) More than 5 m but less than 6.7 m in height to lowest member	60	60	60	60
	c) 6.7 m or more in height to lowest member	0	0	0	0

NOTES

1 The above fire resistance rating shall be required to achieve the respective type of construction unless otherwise specified in the respective clauses for different applications/use.

2 In case of lift bank, the partition wall, if any, need not be of fire rating specified in this table.

Fire rating of structural and non-structural elements

Table 30 Type of Glass Suggested for Use at Different Critical Locations/Cases in Buildings

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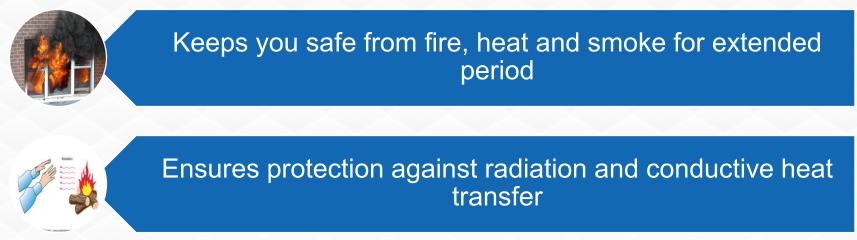
(Clause 7.3)

Vertic Residua H,≥0.75 Subjec	l Protection or an (not Likely to be In ted to Human Impact)	mpact but no Risk of Fall)	CASE 3 Vertical Walls H _c <0, 75m and H _c >1.5m (Human Impact and Risk of Fall)	CASE 4 Horizontal or Sloped Glazing Glass (Risk of Fall)	CASE 5 Glass Acting as a Balustrade/Railing (Human Impact and Risk of Fall)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
	GLASS RESIDUAL PROTECTION GLASS WINDOW H _a ≥ 0.75 m	N H _f ≤ 1.5 m	H _s < 0.75 m H _f > 1.5 m H _f < 0.75 m H _f > 1.5 m	GLASS SHELTER SKYLIGHTS	GLASS			
Type of glass	Any glass ¹⁾	Safety glass	Safety glass ¹⁾	Laminated safety glass	Laminated safety glass			
L.	Residual protection is fl safeguard provided to avoid the impact of human being on glass. I is provided on the side v the glass where there ar chances of human impa It can be achieved by providing protection in the form of a sill structu or transrom, chair rail or grill work inside	b) Side panels c) Curtain walls ft d) Glazed area of c) Doors in baffroom e 1) Fully framed ct. 2) Partially frame 3) Frameless f) Façade ure g) Windows	e) High nsk area cf To avoid risk and and und loor	 a) Roof (Skylights) b) Ceilings c) Bus shelters 	a) Bahısırades b) Bakony c) Railings			
Safety gla	šafety glass is not mandatory.							

Laminated float glass is preferred.

Type of glass suggested at different locations

Life & Safety: Glass Products





Provides excellent noise reduction from the outside

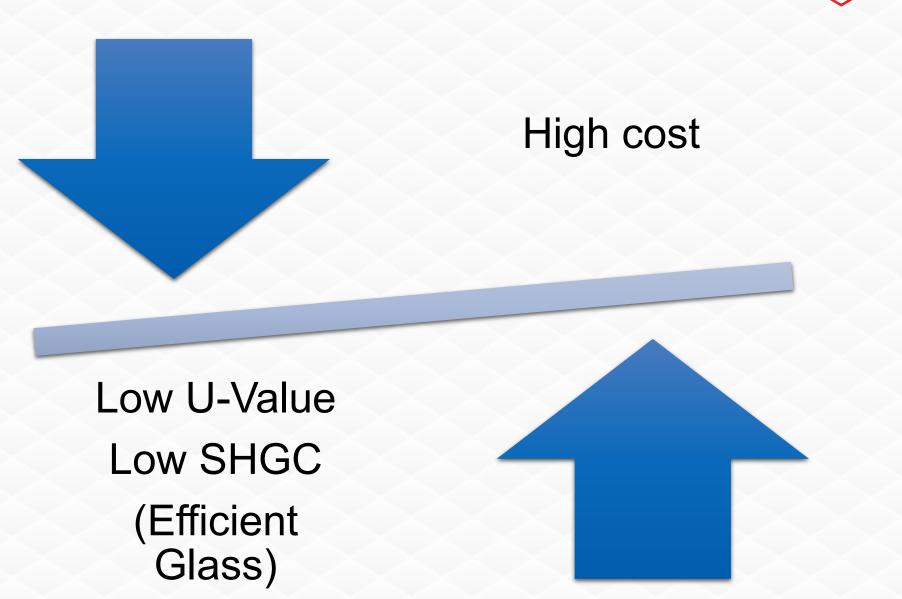


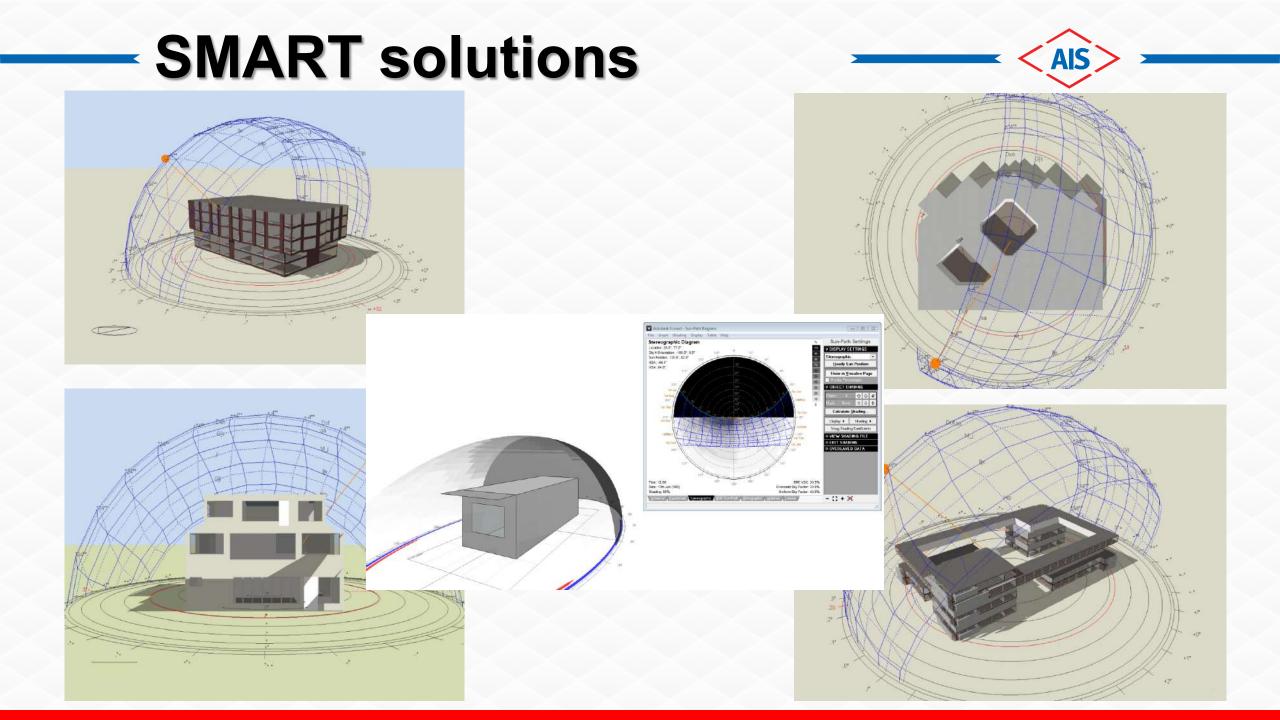
Built to resist extreme levels of pressure, making it almost unbreakable



Safety glass according to EN 12600 Rated EW 30, EW 60, EW 120, EI 130, EI 60, EI 90 and EI 120

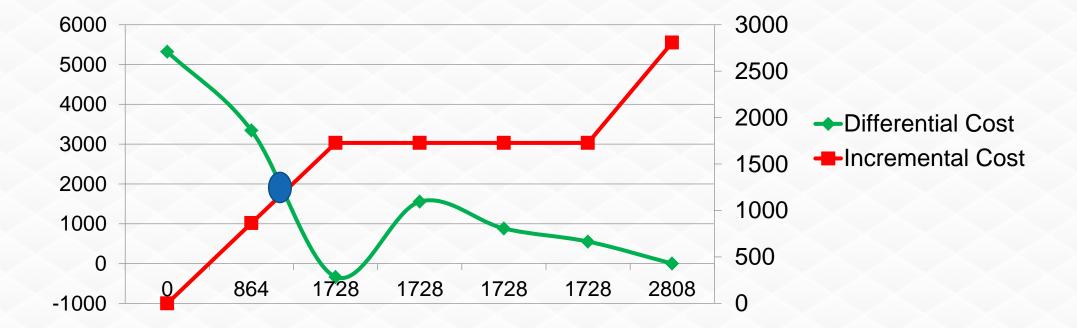
Relation: Glass and Cost





Glass in Energy efficiency



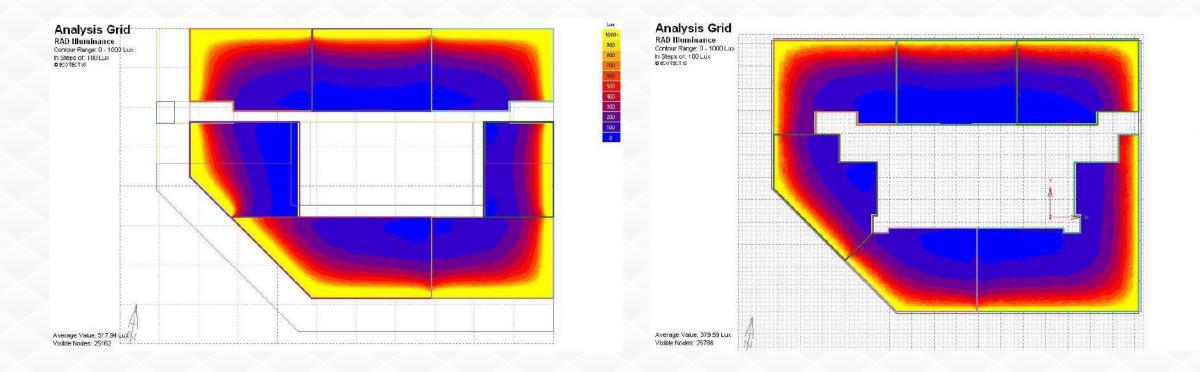


The perfect ROI

Glass in Daylighting

WWR – 50% Glass without shading

WWR – 50% Glass with shading

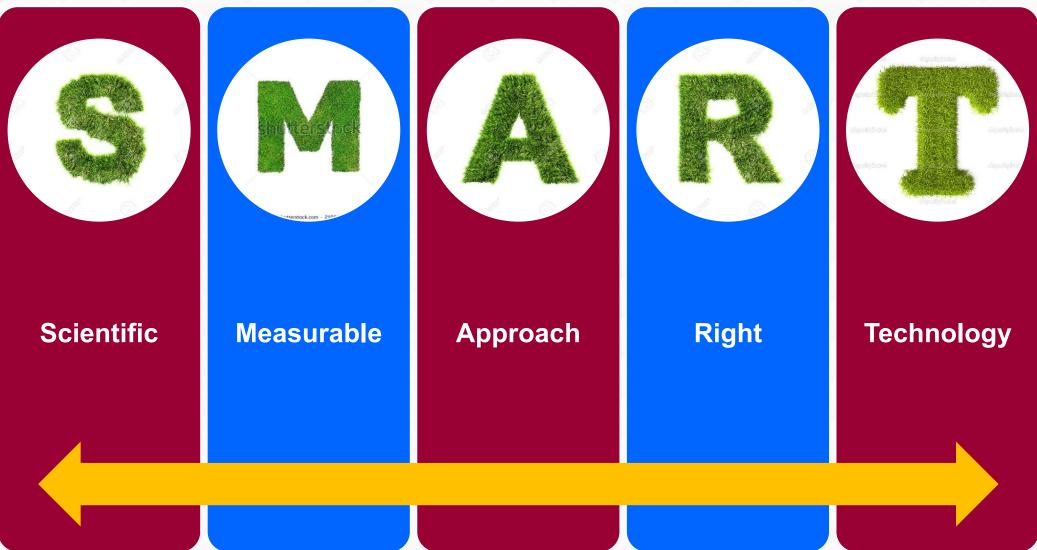


Average lux level achieved is 518 lux

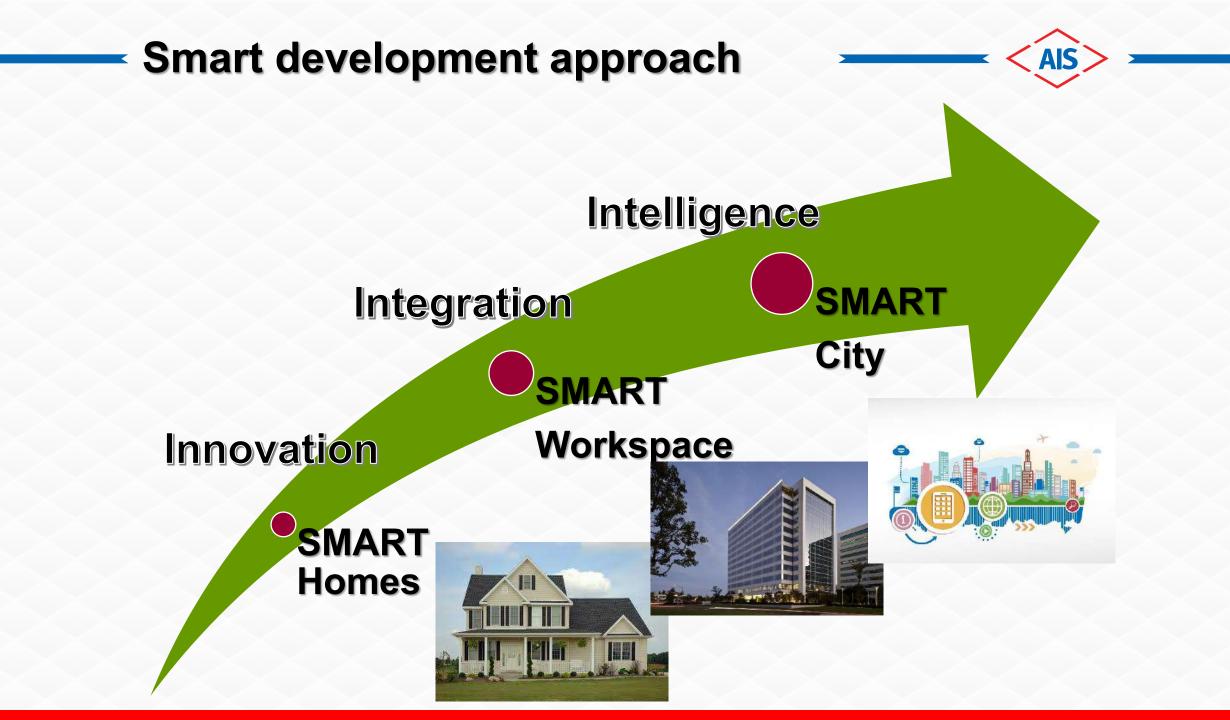
Average lux level achieved is 380 lux







What is not measured can not be controlled and vice-versa



- What makes you Smart..?



AIS

Attire..??

What makes you Smart..?





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Attitude and Approach..??

An appeal....



Don't be in the dark



AIS

See More....



Thank You

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