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Rules for the use of muntins in Insulating Glass Units manufactured by Pilkington IGP Poland

Colourless, transparent silicone discs are glued as standard at the intersection of muntins and on long lengths of muntins. Their task is to minimize the possibility of vibrations of the muntins and to dampen the sound in the event of the muntins knocking on the glass when the window or door is opened rapidly.

The maximum spacing between the anchoring points of the mullion or between the anchorage and the cross or between two crosses should not exceed 0.7 m. With a spacing of more than 0.7 m, the risk of visible muntin deflection and vibration increases.

Silicone discs (also called "bumpons") are used by us for all types of muntins, except:

- Viennese type muntins, intended for windows with external decorative strips,
- veneered or varnished muntins, for which the risk of the discs falling off is high.

During the use of glazed units, transparent discs (bumpons) glued to decorative muntins may slightly discolor. This is a natural effect, related to the exposure of the discs to UV radiation and the aging of the material.

We recommend selecting the construction of glazed units with muntins in such a way that the width of the spacer bar in the glass is at least 4 mm greater than the thickness of the muntin.

In practical terms, this means that:

- for gold, silver or white muntin 8 mm x 1.5 mm, the width of the spacer should be or more; 12 mm
- for standard and milled muntins (1808, 2608, 4508), the width of the spacer should be 12 mm or more;
- for Viennese muntin bars with a thickness of 9.5 mm, spacers with a width of 12 mm or more should be used
- for Viennese muntins with a thickness of 11.5 mm, spacers with a width of 15 mm or more should be used.

The above limitations result from the need to avoid the risk of significant deterioration of the insulation of the insulated glass unit in the area of the muntin. This may manifest itself in freezing of the windows in the vicinity of the muntins or dewy of water vapour on the surface of the glass along the line of the muntins. In extreme cases, there is a risk of glass or discs breaking, caused by the direct pressure of the glass on the muntin.

Developed:

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