



Lanmo Group

Clear Vision, Strong Foundation.



Qingdao LANMO Group Co., Ltd.

Tel.: +86 159 6986 6207

E-mail: info@lanmogroup.com

Website: www.lanmogroup.com

Qingdao, China

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Profile

We are Lanmo Group, a leading innovator in the glass industry. Established in 2003, we specialize in the production of high-quality glass, renowned for its superior clarity, strength, and versatility. By having manufactories and warehouses in various areas both domestically and internationally, we are able to offer a wide range of glass products to our customers at the most competitive prices, with fast and efficient delivery.

Our extensive product range includes clear, tinted, reflective, processed glass, decorative glass, etc., tailored to various applications in architecture, automotive, and interior design. With a dedicated team of professionals and a focus on continuous improvement, Lanmo is your trusted partner for all your glass needs. We are committed to delivering excellence, driving innovation, and supporting sustainable practices in every aspect of our operations.





Float Glass

Clear Float Glass

Clear float glass is a high-clarity glass produced through a process where molten glass floats on molten tin to create a smooth, flat surface. Known for its transparency and uniform thickness, it is widely used in windows, facades. This type of glass is valued for its optical clarity and versatility, making it suitable for both architectural and decorative applications.

Tinted Float Glass

Tinted Glass is produced by the float process with the addition of small quantities of metal oxides to color the normal clear glass mix. This coloration is achieved through adding metal oxides at the smelting stage.

Addition of color does not affect the basic properties of the glass, even though visible light reflectance will be slightly higher than clear glass. Visible light transmittance decreases accompanying with the thickness increase.

Tinted Glass has the advantages of beautiful color, diverse spectral characteristics, and can be used for architectural decoration. It is the ideal choice of ordinary architectural

Color

Clear, Golden Bronze, Euro Bronze, Euro Grey, Dark Grey, F Green, Dark Green, Ford Blue, Dark Blue, etc.

Thickness & Size

3mm-12mm, 1650*2140/2250/2440, 1830*2440, 3300*2140/2250/2440, 3660*2140/2250/2440, etc.,

Advantages/Benefits

- High Light Transmission: excellent optical performance.
- Smooth and flat surface without ripples.
- Substrate for each level of glass processing: relatively easy to cut, shape, and process.
- Flexible specification to reduce cutting loss.

Applications

Windows/Facades/Glass Doors/Mirrors/Glass Partitions/Automotive Glass Etc.

Reflective Glass

Brief Introduction

On-line reflective glass is a solar control glass using CVD technology (Chemical Vapor Deposition) that creates a perfect uniform layer of metal oxide chemically bonded to the surface of glass. As this hard chemical layer is fully bonded to the glass, the reflective glass can be cut, bent, tempered, heat strengthened and laminated without affecting the coating.

The reflective coating gives a building a mirror-like appearance and enhances its functional benefits in solar control and glare reduction. The reflective glass perfectly meets specific both aesthetic and functional performance requirements.

Advantages/Benefits

- Energy saving through good heat absorption and reflection which reduce the transmission of solar heat radiation.
- It provides a modern, sleek appearance to buildings and vehicles.
- Substrate for each level of glass processing, such as cutting, fabrication, insulated glass units, shaping and edge finishing etc.
- No color variation.

Color

Clear, Golden Bronze, Euro Bronze, Euro Grey, Dark Grey, F Green, Dark Green, Ford Blue, Dark Blue, etc.

Thickness & Size

3mm-12mm, 1650*2140/2250/2440, 1830*2440, 3300*2140/2250/2440, 3660*2140/2250/2440, etc.





Ultra Clear Glass

ULTRA CLEAR GLASS PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS							
Thickness	Visible Light		Solar	U-Value(W/m2K)		Shading coefficient	K-Value
	Transmittance%	Reflectance%	Transmittance%	Winter night	Summer Daylight		
5mm	91.3	8	89.9	5.83	5.27	1.03	5.76
6mm	91.1	8	89	5.77	5.24	1.02	5.73
8mm	90.0	8	89	5.73	5.18	1.02	5.65
10mm	90.6	8	87	5.65	5.12	1.01	5.60
12mm	90.4	7	87	5.53	5.06	1.00	5.55
15mm	89.9	7	86	5.50	4.97	0.99	5.45

Brief Introduction

Ultra clear glass has a low iron content that provides an exceptionally clear and neutral color to the glass. While versatile for a wide range of applications, it is primarily used as a base glass for architectural, interior, and specialized uses where a clear and crisp appearance is desired.

Advantages/Benefits

- Ultra clear glass has a higher light transmission than standard glass. This makes it ideal for use in applications where natural light is important, such as in glazed facades, double skin facades, and solar panels.
- Ultra clear glass has a higher level of transparency and clarity than standard float glass due to its reduced iron content. This means that objects seen through low-iron glass appear more vibrant and true to their natural colors.
- Just like standard glass, ultra clear glass can be further processed into laminated or coated glass to add security, solar control, or thermal insulation properties.



Tempered Glass

Brief Introduction

Manufactured through a process of extreme heating and rapid cooling, tempered glass is much harder than standard glass. Regular, annealed glass undergoes a thermal tempering process that increases its strength and changes its composition to shatters differently.

The glass is heated in a furnace to over 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit and then quickly cooled using high-pressure air blasts. This cools the outer layers of the glass much more quickly than the internal layers, so when the inside cools, it pulls away from the outer layers. As a result, the inside remains in a state of tension, while the outside goes into a state of compression. These competing forces are what make tempered glass so much stronger than annealed glass.

Due to the tempering process, when this type of glass is broken, it breaks into small, rounded chunks instead of sharp, jagged shards. Regular, untreated glass is known to shatter into sharp pieces called spall, which are a significant cause of injury in the cases of extreme weather or attacks like bomb blasts. Tempered glass is often referred to as “safety glass” for its ability to prevent spall and keep building occupants safe.

Advantages/Benefits

- The biggest advantage of tempered glass over annealed or “ordinary” glass is that it was designed for safety. Unlike annealed glass, which breaks into large and dangerous shards, tempered glass disintegrates into small granular chunks that are relatively harmless.
- The thermal tempering process used to manufacture tempered glass makes it much stronger than ordinary glass. Tempered glass can stand up to strong winds, direct impact from blows and bumps, and minor explosions.
- Tempered glass can resist temperatures of up to 470 degrees Fahrenheit. This property makes tempered glass ideal for use in kitchen appliances and in areas like the bathroom, where it will likely be in contact with the heat on a regular basis.
- Tempered glass can be used practically anywhere glass is needed. It makes for an attractive and sturdy frameless shower door, a fully transparent smartphone screen protector, and a seamless stovetop base.

Laminated Glass

Brief Introduction

Laminated glass is two or more lites of glass permanently bonded together with one or more polymer interlayers using heat and pressure. The glass and interlayers are available in a variety of colors and thicknesses which provide the desired appearance and performance to meet the relevant building code standards and customer requirements.

While float glass provides an excellent base product, laminating the glass can add other properties and benefits such as safety and security, sound control, UV protection, and color. Laminated glass products make float glass suitable for today's demanding architectural applications such as: noise reduction, blast mitigation, forced entry, protection from broken glass – or a combination of these.

Laminated glazing can be adapted to suit many architectural projects, particularly those that require demanding performance in terms of increased safety, security (impact resistant glass), UV protection, noise reduction or a combination of these – while strongly considering the aesthetics, architects desire.

Interlayers

PVB/SGP

Application

- General building
- Building Shop
- Partrition
- Screen
- Door
- Stairs





Low-E Glass

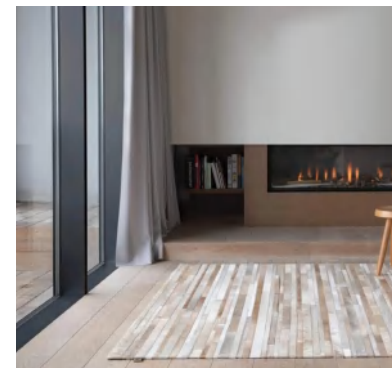
Brief Introduction

Low-E coatings have been developed to minimize the amount of ultraviolet and infrared light that can pass through glass without compromising the amount of visible light that is transmitted.

When heat or light energy is absorbed by glass, it is either shifted away by moving air or re-radiated by the glass surface. The ability of a material to radiate energy is known as emissivity. In general, highly reflective materials have a low emissivity and dull darker colored materials have a high emissivity. All materials, including windows, radiate heat in the form of long-wave, infrared energy depending on the emissivity and temperature of their surfaces.

Low-E glass has a microscopically thin, transparent coating—500 times thinner than a human hair—that reflects long-wave infrared energy (or heat).

Some low-E glasses also reflect significant amounts of short-wave solar infrared energy. When the interior heat energy tries to escape to the colder outside during the winter, the low-e coating reflects the heat back to the inside, reducing the radiant heat loss through the glass. The reverse happens during the summer.



INSULATING POWER

Low-E glass reflects a much higher percentage of heat back into your home than standard uncoated glass.



IMPRESSIVE SOLAR GAIN STATISTICS

In the sometimes blazing summer months, Low-E Glass greatly helps to keep your indoor conditions a comfortable temperature.



INSULATING POWER

Low-E Glass prevents almost 100% of UV radiation from reaching the interior of your home.

Insulated Glass Unit



Brief Introduction

Insulated glass (IG) consists of two or more glass window panes separated by a space to reduce heat transfer across a part of the building envelope. A window with insulated glass is commonly known as double glazing or a double-paned window, triple glazing or a triple-paned window, or quadruple glazing or a quadruple-paned window, depending upon how many panes of glass are used in its construction.

Insulated glass units (IGUs) are typically manufactured with glass in thicknesses from 3 to 10 mm (1/8" to 3/8"). Thicker glass is used in special applications. Laminated or tempered glass may also be used as part of the construction. Most units are produced with the same thickness of glass on both panes but special applications such as acoustic attenuation or security may require different thicknesses of glass to be incorporated in a unit.

The space in between the panes provides the bulk of the insulation effect and may be filled with air, but argon is often used as it gives better insulation, or sometimes different gases or even a vacuum are employed.

Interlayers

PVB/SGP

Advantages/Benefits

- Spacer exclusively used for double glass (more than three layers in special case) shall leave certain space filled with sealant around, and the inside air shall be kept dried.
- The glass has air layer in between. It has better heat insulation effect than single-layer glass, and also has good sound absorption and insulation.
- In cooling and heating supply environment, temperature difference between inside and outside is greater. The insulated glass can save more energy than single-layer glass, and reduce condensation. Besides common insulated glass, we mainly manufacture bent insulated glass with high finishing difficulty, especially square bent (curve with extremely small R) insulated glass, and the bent part is almost square with very aesthetic appearance.

Brief Introduction

Mirror glass starts out as clear glass. The clear glass pane is moved by conveyor to a washing station. Rotating brushes scrub the top and bottom sides of the glass, removing any oils or other contaminants. Next, sprayers rinse the glass with hot water which is demineralised so that the metals applied next in the process are not damaged.

The first metal to be applied to the glass is liquefied tin, which is applied to what will become the back of the mirror. It allows the second metal, normally silver, to adhere because silver will not stick directly to glass. This silver backing transforms clear glass into mirror glass.

The silver backing is then sealed with two coats of paint: the pane passes through a curtain-coater, a machine that runs a continuous coat of paint across the conveyor. With its fresh coat of paint, the glass then passes through an oven where the paint is cured. The second coat of paint is then applied and cured in a similar way.

Backpaint Color

Green/Grey with customized label.

Advantages/Benefits

- Mirror glass can add depth to interior spaces and provide a sense of breadth to small rooms. It can also help to create aesthetic equilibrium by reflecting an almost flawless duplicate of the room.
- Mirror glass can be used in interior spaces to help reflect more daylight into these areas. For example, small and confined spaces in a home or office can become larger. Dark and dull rooms can become brighter.

Application

- Wardrobe doors
- Bathroom and mirrors
- Commercial spaces
- Furniture



Patterned Glass

Brief Introduction

Patterned glass, is a flat translucent glass with pattern on one surface of the glass sheet. They not only offer decorative benefits to architects, builders, interior designers for a range of exciting applications in homes, restaurants, office interiors, hotels and other venues, but also help protecting privacy and controlling the inflow of light. The play of lights with patterned glass gives the design a whole new dimension and the designer freedom to explore. It can be tinted or non-tinted, produced in different thickness and sizes.

Color

Clear,Grey, Bronze, Amber, Blue, Green etc.

Patterns

Bamboo, Nashiji, Flora, Mayflower, Karatachi, Moru, etc

Thickness

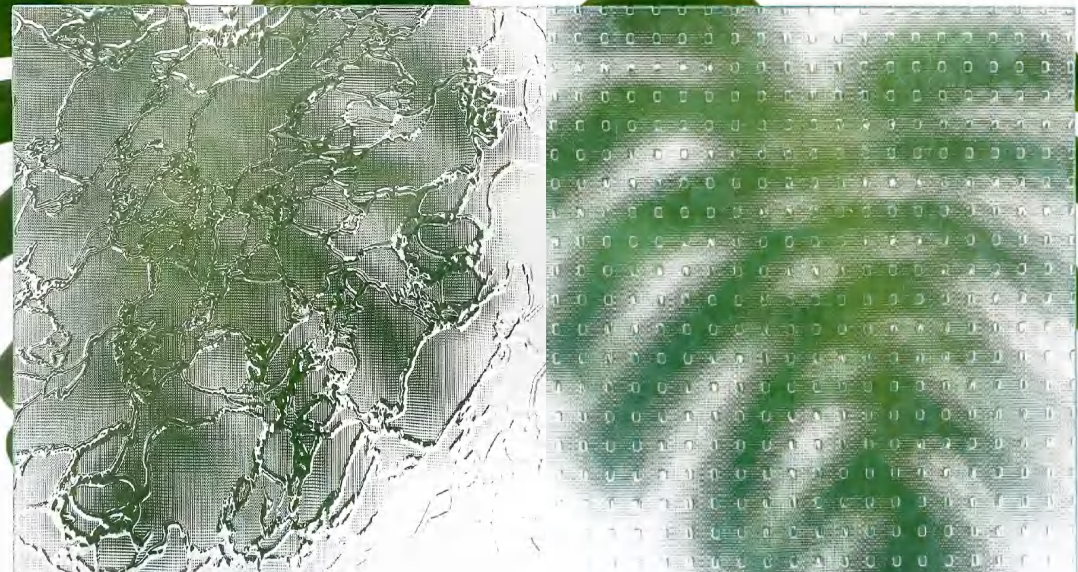
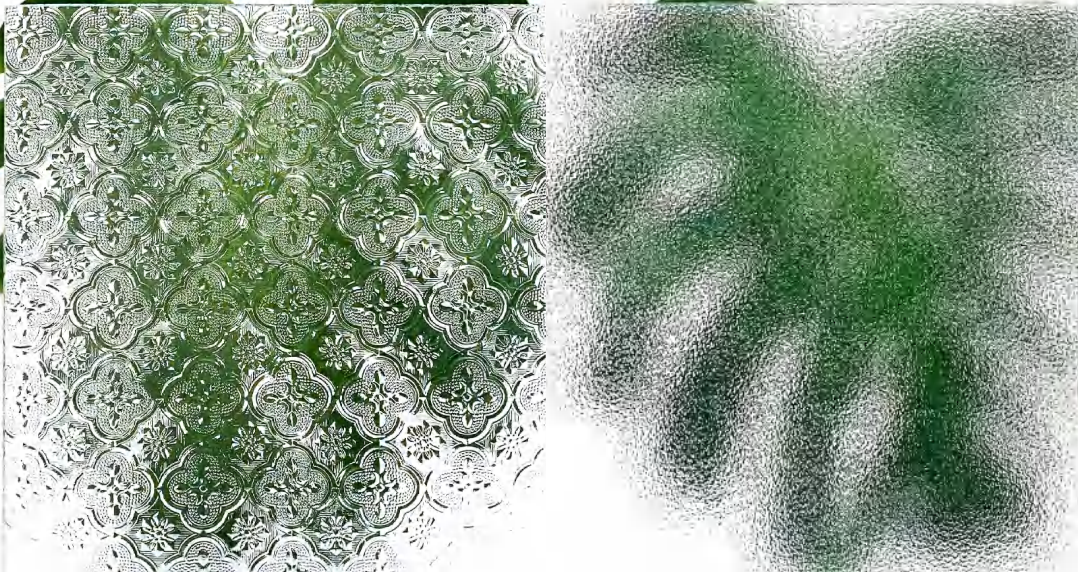
3mm/4mm/5mm/6mm/8mm etc.

Advantages/Benefits

- Creat Various level of privacy
- Variety of building's textures appearance
- Soften sun light, adjust space of room
- Maintenance friendly

Processing options

- Clean cut and drilled
- Toughened
- Laminated
- Acid etched
- Back mirrors



Lacquered Glass

Brief Introduction

Lacquered Glass is manufactured by depositing and baking a lacquer coating on one side of the base glass, usually clear glass. The lacquer gives it a coloured and opaque appearance, bringing an element of vibrancy to any interior application. Unlike Back Painted Glass (BPG) available in the market, the lacquered finish protects the glass from damage, making it highly durable. Lacquered glass contains low VoC, and therefore is not only safe to use but also does not harm the environment. It is humidity-resistant and also scratch-proof.

Color

White,Black,Red,Green,Grey,Blue etc.

Thickness

3mm/4mm/5mm/6mm/8mm etc.

Application

- TV cabinet
- Wardrobe
- Internal
- Sliding doors
- Fruniture
- Showcases
- Signages

Advantages/Benefits

- The manufacturing process guarantees a uniform finish, thereby ensuring that the paint adheres flawlessly to the glass. This safeguards the hue of the coloured glass, allowing it to look brand new every day.
- can be easily used and maintained.
- The paints used in the manufacture of are environmentally friendly.





Acid Etched Glass

Brief Introduction

Acid-Etched Glass, with a smooth mattefinish appearance, creates a distinctive look that responds to current design trends toward minimalist and simplicity. Combines a satin finish with a neutral, translucent appearance. It filters light, smooths visual contours, and provides obscurity and privacy.

Thickness

3mm/4mm/5mm/6mm/8mm/10mm etc.

Application

- Door Panels
- Screens
- Cladding
- Balustrades
- Table Tops
- Mirrors
- Transoms
- Sanitised Shower Screens
- Partitions
- Signs
- Windows
- Traditional Pub Windows

Manufacturing Abilities

Float Glass



Mirror



Tempered Glass



Patterned Glass



Laminated Glass



Acid Etched Glass



Insulated Glass





Safe Packing & Delivery

Features

- Loading from China, Nigeria, Malaysia, Tanzania, etc.
- High quality seaworthy wooden crates or polywood cases
- Fumigation treated for requirements
- Powder sprayed or paper interlayer
- 20'GP/20'OT/20'OH/40'GP/40'HQ available
- Competitive seafreight/airfreight
- Accept deliver to door

