Galss Manufacturing

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Overview

Discovered over 4,000 years ago

7th century Syrians - crown method lump of molten glass spun to flat shape

The History of Glass

- Early 20th century sheet glass drawn vertically out of molten glass
- Plate glass molten glass poured onto table, rolled to flatten - ground & polished into a plate
- 1959 float glass molten glass flows from furnace onto bath of molten tin formed to continuous ribbon of glass
- 1960's and beyond multi-color, insulating, heat-treated glass





Overview

- Hand glass manufacture
- Sheet glass manufacture
- Mechanical sheet glass manufacture
- Pilkington float glass process
- Bottle manufacture
 - Codd bottles
 - Ramune bottles

Rolled Glass

• Single roll

Molten glass is poured onto a metal table and a single metal roll is used to flatten it into a sheet.

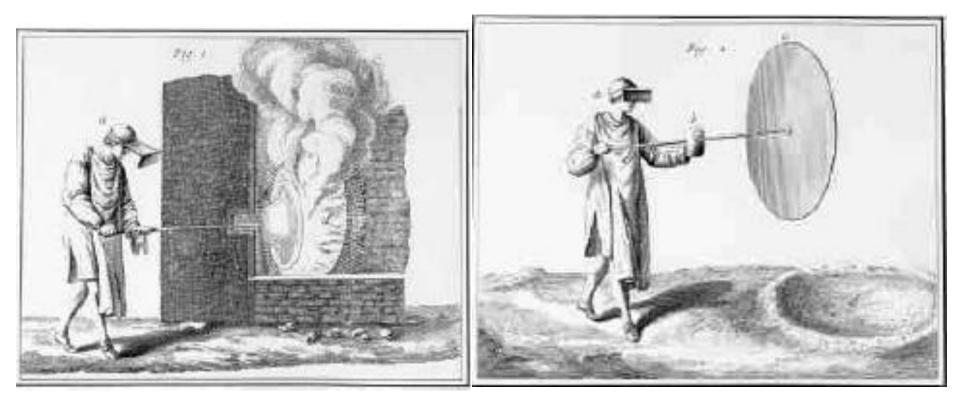
Double rool

Molten glass is passed between a pair of rotating metal rolls to form the sheet.

Cylinder Drawn Glass

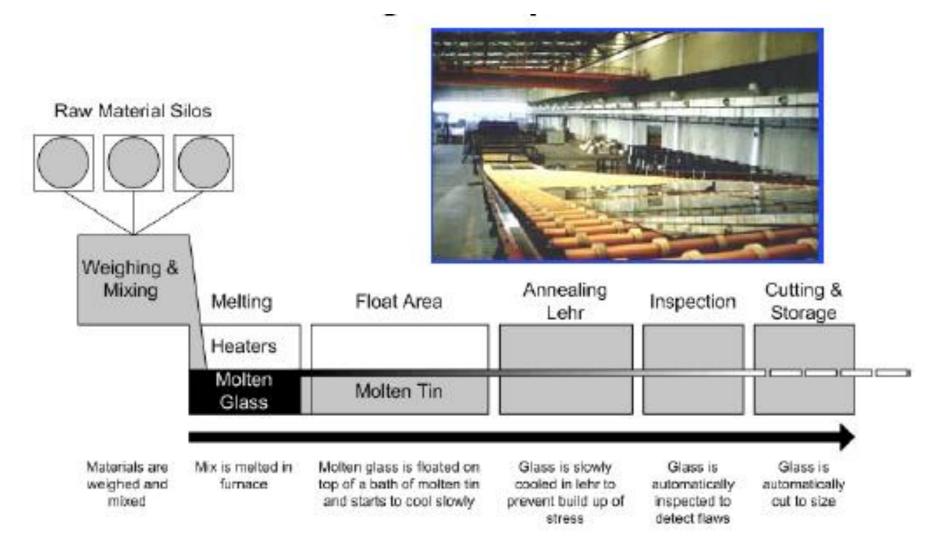
- The first mechanical method of drawing glass, 40 ft high cylinders of glass were drawn vertically from a circular tank.
- The glass was annealed and then cut into 7-10ft cylinders, which were then cut lengthways, reheated and flattened.
- This process was used in the UK up to the end of the 1920's.

Handglass Manufacturing



Batch Materials

- Silica Sand (72,6%)
- Limestone (8,4%)
- o Soda Ash (13,0%)
- Dolomite (4,0%)
- O Alumina (1,0%)
- Glass Cullet (1,0%)
- Over time, 100% of the internal cullet is recycled
- Typically 15-30% of a given batch is cullet



- Molten glass is pulled vertically through a slit in a large one-piece refractory block that is floating on the glass surface.
- The annealing lehr is mounted vertically over the draw chamber.
- The glass was drawn until it cooled sufficiently to allow it to be cut.
- The Belgians invented the original process but it did not reach the UK until 1919.
- Drawn glass is generally more pristine than rolled glass because its surface has remained untouched during forming.

Flat Glass Process

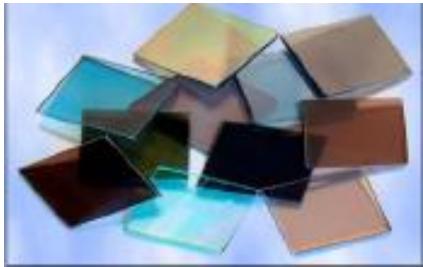
- Batch heated to 2900 $^\circ$ F
- Natural gas is the principal means of firing the flat glass furnace in North America
- Molten mass leaves conditioning zone at 1900°
 F
- Annealing

Slowly cooling the ribbon of glass from 1100 $^\circ$ F to 200 $^\circ$ F

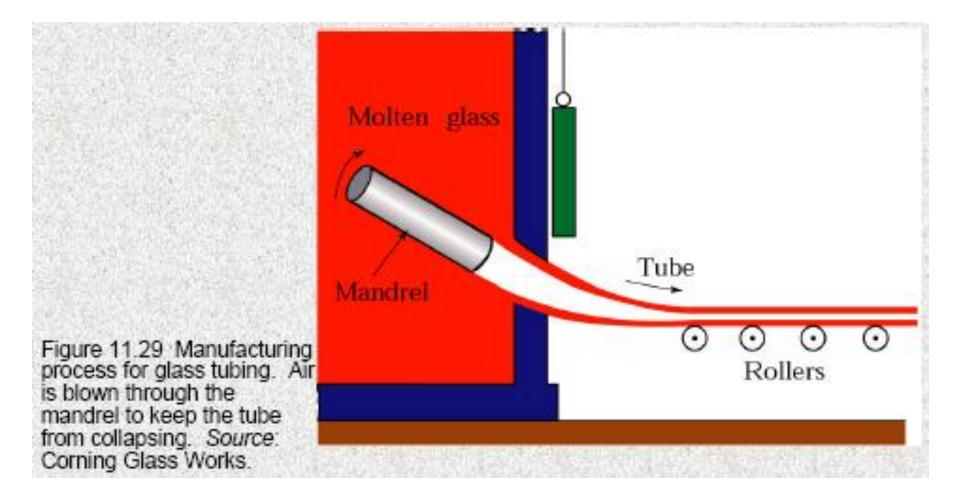
Float line operation:

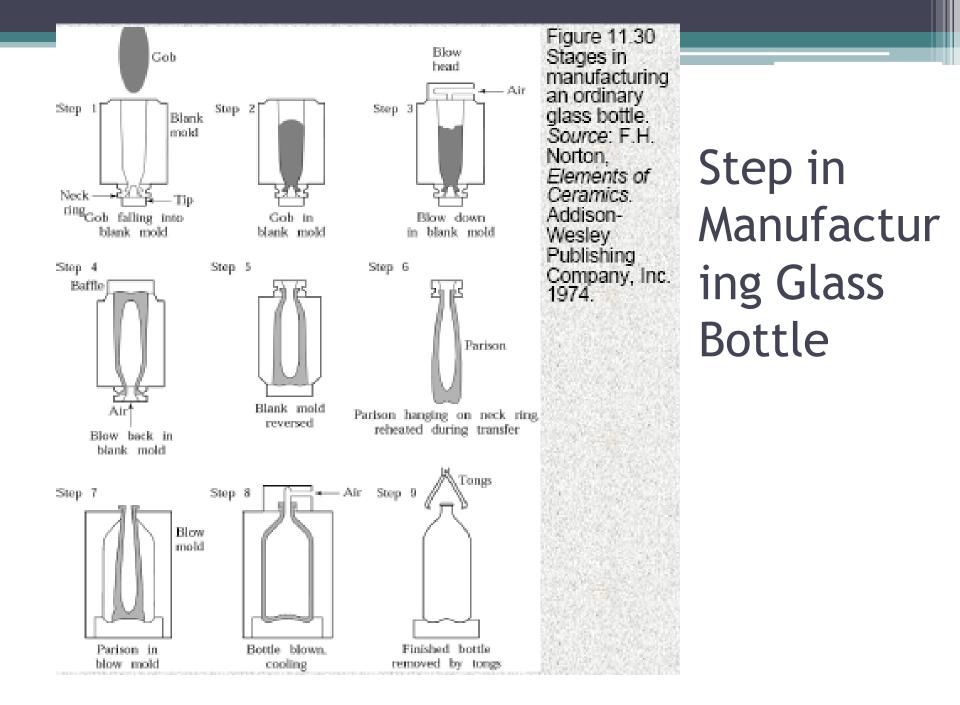
- 24 hours a day
- 7 days a week
- 365 days a year
- For 10 years +
- Typical furnace produces between 300 600 tons of glass per day
- In a year, a typical furnace produces enough glass that a 1 foot wide ribbon circles 3/4th of the Earth at the equator.

- Batch materials for tinted glass substrates include selenium, cobalt, etc.
- Other trace materials can be used
 - Clear
 - Green
 - Grey
 - Bronze
 - Blue
 - Blue Green
 - Low Iron
 - High Performance Substrates
 - Low Iron Glass



Glass Tubing



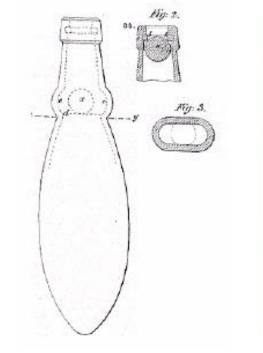


Ramune Bottles







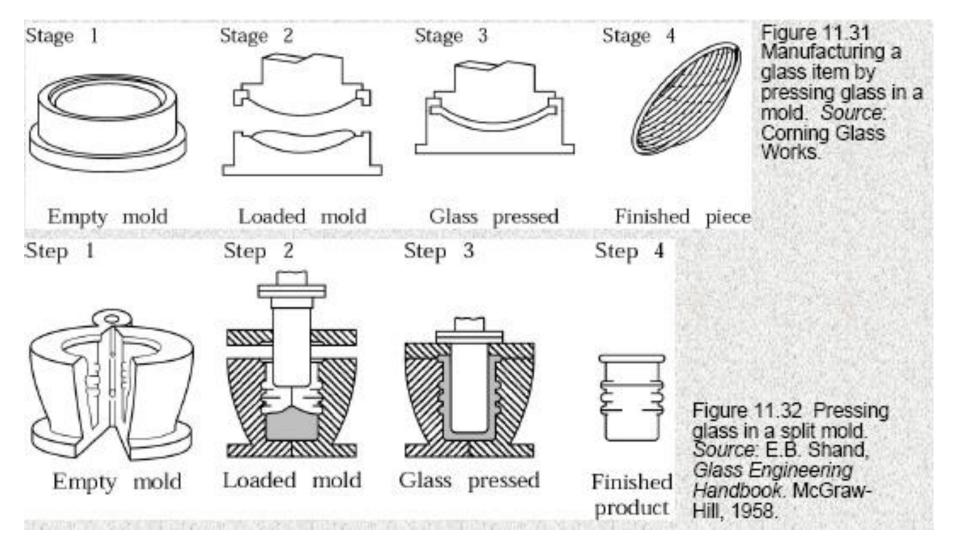




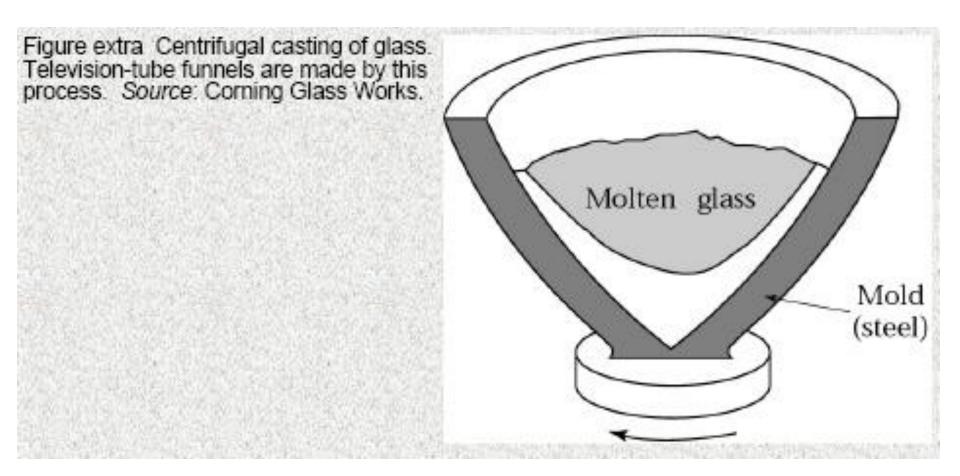
1838-1877



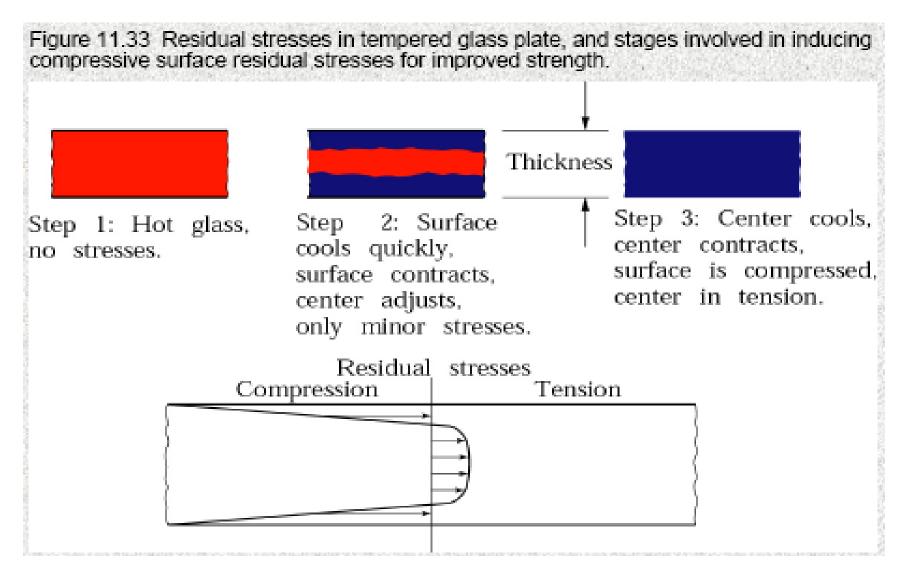
Glass Molding



Centrifugal Glass Casting



Residual Stress



References

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- Kalpakjian & Schmid, "Manufacturing Processes for Engineering Materials, 1997, Addison Wesley
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