

## MIRROR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

### Surface Preparation Before Mirror Installation

- Before gluing a mirror, the surface to which it will be attached must be cleaned of moisture, dirt, and other contaminants. The back of the mirror must be dry and clean before installation. It should be cleaned with a soft, clean cloth to avoid scratching or damaging the surface. The mirror must not come into contact with any damp surface.
- The surface where the mirror is to be installed must be dry and free from steam, acids, alkalis, and other substances that may cause corrosion. Concrete, gypsum, or cement surfaces may be coated with oil-based paint.
- Rough surfaces must be primed before attaching the mirror.
- There must be air circulation between the mirror and the surface to which it is attached. A gap of at least 2 mm should be maintained. Therefore, when gluing a mirror, it is important to leave the recommended spacing.
- If mirrors are placed side by side, a minimum 2 mm gap must also be maintained between them.
- The supporting surface for the mirror must be perfectly flat to avoid deformation of the mirror and visual distortion.

### Framed Mirrors

- If the mirror is mounted into profiles or a frame, to prevent edge corrosion, the gap must be protected from condensation, detergents, shampoos, cleaning chemicals, etc., which may seep into the profile.
- Mirrors with wooden frames are recommended for use in interior spaces without extreme temperature fluctuations, and with normal relative humidity.
- Glass framed with aluminum offers better protection against moisture than other materials. Therefore, in humid environments, it is recommended to use non-corrosive materials.

### Mirror Glue

- Mirrors must be glued using adhesives specifically designed for mirror installation.
- When using adhesive, mirror-safe silicone, or double-sided tape, it is essential to ensure that these bonding products are compatible with the protective backing of the mirror.
- Use supports underneath the mirror to hold it in place until the adhesive has fully cured. Make sure to apply the correct amount of adhesive as indicated in the manufacturer's instructions.
- Adhesive or silicone should be applied in vertical strips, allowing for air circulation between the back of the mirror and the mounting surface.
- Evenly press the entire surface of the mirror to ensure proper adhesion.

### Mirror Mounting with Brackets

- As a standard, if a mirror is not glued or mounted with a frame, it must be fixed to the wall using at least two mounting points.
- When mounting mirrors mechanically, the main rule is to avoid direct contact between the mirror and any metal parts (such as screws, brackets, or frames).
- Gaskets or spacers must be used to protect the mirror from damage.

## MIRROR CARE GUIDELINES

### Cleaning

- Use a soft, non-abrasive cloth or a microfiber cloth.
- For cleaning, use specialized mirror cleaners or mild soap diluted in water.
- Avoid aggressive chemical cleaners (e.g., acids, alkalis) that may damage the surface.
- Do not spray cleaner directly onto the mirror surface – spray it onto the cloth first, then wipe the mirror.

### Dust and Fingerprint Removal

- Regularly remove dust from the mirror surface to maintain its shine.
- Fingerprints can be easily removed using a mild cleaner and a microfiber cloth.

### Moisture Protection

- It is recommended to hang mirrors away from direct water sources.
- In bathrooms or other humid areas, ensure proper ventilation to reduce the risk of condensation buildup.

### Prevention of Mechanical Damage

- Avoid scratching the mirror with sharp objects.
- Do not place heavy or sharp items on the mirror frame or near its surface.

### Avoidance of Temperature Fluctuations

- Sudden temperature changes can damage the mirror surface.
- Avoid direct exposure to heat sources (e.g., heaters or direct sunlight).

## QUALITY INDICATORS

### Tolerances

#### Glass Cutting Tolerances

The table presents the length (H) and width (B) tolerances (t) for glass cutting, which apply when the glass is cut on a cutting table with straight or curved edges.

The tolerance requirements for the engraving of float glass and mirrors with straight edges

Glass thickness, d	Tolerance (t)		
	(H, B) ≤ 1500	1500 < (H, B) ≤ 3000	(H, B) > 3000
2, 4, 5, 6	± 1,0	± 1,5	± 2,0
8, 10, 12	± 1,5	± 2,0	± 2,5
15	± 2,0	± 2,5	± 3,0
19	± 2,5	± 3,0	± 3,5

The dimensions are given in millimeters.

The tolerance requirements for the engraving of float glass and mirrors with curved edges

Curved edges	Tolerance (t)		
	Glass thickness	Glass thickness	Glass thickness 15, 19
According to the electronic drawings	± 1,0	± 1,0	± 1,5
According to the templates	± 2,0	± 2,5	± 3,0

Common Surface Defects in Silver-Coated Mirrors – such as specks, bubbles, fibers, etc. The permissible quantity of defects is specified in the table.

Product dimensions	Spot defects, bubbles				Surface defects	
	Center zone		Edge zone		Fibers	Scratches
	≥ 0,2 mm * ≤ 0,3 mm	> 0,3 mm ≤ 0,5 mm	≥ 0,2 mm ≤ 0,5 mm	> 0,5 mm ≤ 1,0 mm	< 50 mm	
≤ 0,3 mm <sup>2</sup>	2	1	2	0	2	0
0,31 iki 1,0 m <sup>2</sup>	2	1	2	0	2	0
1,01 iki 1,5 m <sup>2</sup>	3	2	3	1	3	0
> 1,51 m <sup>2</sup>	4	2	4	2	4	0

\* Isolated defects smaller than 0.2 mm are allowed.

### Visual Inspection:

The mirror is observed in a vertical position, with the naked eye under normal diffused lighting (natural daylight or simulated daylight, between 300 and 600 lux at the mirror surface), from a distance of no less than 1 meter. The viewing angle must be perpendicular to the mirror surface. The use of additional light sources, such as spotlights or flashlights, is not permitted.



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