



Designation: C 1376 – 97

Standard Specification for Pyrolytic and Vacuum Deposition Coatings on Glass¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1376; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the optical and aesthetic quality requirements for coatings applied to glass for use in building glazing.

1.2 The coatings covered are applied to the glass using either pyrolytic or vacuum (sputtering) deposition methods and are typically applied to control solar heat gain, energy performance, comfort level, and condensation and enhance the aesthetic of the building.

1.3 This specification addresses blemishes related to the coating only. It does not address glass blemishes, applied ceramic frits, and organic films.

1.4 Dimensional values are stated in inch pound units and are to be regarded as the standard units for this specification. The metric units given in parentheses are for information only.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 Reference to these documents shall be the latest issue unless otherwise specified by the authority applying this specification.

2.2 *ASTM Standards*:

C 162 Terminology of Glass and Glass Products²

C 1036 Specification for Flat Glass²

C 1048 Specification for Heat-Treated Flat Glass—Kind HS, Kind FT Coated and Uncoated Glass²

D 2244 Test Method for Calculation of Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology C 162, Specification C 1036 or Specification C 1048 as appropriate:

3.1.1 *blemishes in flat glass*—refer to Specifications C 1036 or C 1048, as appropriate.

NOTE 1—These definitions do not apply to in-service damage.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.2.1 *banding*—Linear nonuniformity that may be wide or narrow and occur anywhere on a lite.

NOTE 2—The following terms are designed to guide the user to the appropriate inspection charts and requirements.

3.2.2 *coated overhead glass*—glass used in an installation in which the lower edge of the glass is more than 6 ft (1.8 m) above (the viewer's) floor level or cannot be approached within 10 ft (3.0 m); the glass can usually but not always be viewed in both transmission and reflection; the glass is usually sloping in from the vertical plane, however, may also be vertical or sloping out from the vertical plane.

3.2.3 *coated spandrel glass*—glass used in an installation in which the glass is only viewed in reflection from the building's exterior. The glass is usually installed vertically, however, may be at a slope to the vertical plane.

3.2.4 *coated vision glass*—glass used in an installation in which the lower edge of the glass is a maximum of 6 ft (1.8 m) above (the viewer's) floor level; the glass can be viewed in transmission or reflection; the glass is usually vertical, however, may also be sloping in or out from the vertical plane; and the glass can be approached within 10 ft (3.0 m) or less. (If the distance is greater than 10 ft (3.0 m), see coated overhead glass.)

3.2.5 *coating rub*—a surface abrasion of appreciable width that has partial, or complete, removal of the coating producing a hazy appearance.

3.2.6 *coating scratch*—partial, or complete, removal of the coating along a thin straight or curved line.

3.2.7 *corrosion*—change in the color or level of reflected or transmitted light over all or part of the glass surface as a result of degradation of the coating from external sources.

3.2.8 *crazing*—a random conglomeration of fine lines or cracks in the coating.

3.2.9 *cut size*—flat glass sheets cut to specific dimensions.

3.2.10 *edge to edge*—gradient nonuniformity within a lite of glass.

3.2.11 *lite to lite*—nonuniformity between individual lites.

3.2.12 *mark/contaminant*—a deposit of foreign material on the glass surface.

3.2.13 *mottling*—splotchy or patchy nonuniformity (not to be confused with strain pattern inherent to heat-treated glass or in-service staining, or both, or damage of glass).

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-14 on Glass and Glass Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C14.08 on Flat Glass.

Current edition approved Oct. 10, 1997. Published February 1998.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.02.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.01.

3.2.14 *nonuniformity*—obvious variation in reflected color of the coating within a lite of glass or between two lites of coated glass in the same building or both.

3.2.15 *picture framing*—perimeter nonuniformity.

3.2.16 *pinhole*—small area in which the coating is entirely or partially absent.

3.2.17 *pyrolytic*—term used to describe a method of manufacture of a coating. Process applies the coating to hot glass, usually at the time of flat glass manufacturing.

3.2.18 *spot*—a small, opaque blemish in the coating.

3.2.19 *stock size*—flat glass sheets cut to standard dimensions that will be cut to smaller sizes in future use.

3.2.20 *vacuum deposition*—term used to describe a method of manufacture of a coating. The process applies the coating in a vacuum chamber to flat glass.

3.2.21 *vacuum sputtering*—see *vacuum deposition*.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This specification groups coated glass according to application. These groups are: vision, spandrel/nonvision, and overhead. Similar but unique quality tolerances and inspection guidelines have been outlined for each application. The glass to be coated shall comply with the applicable provisions of Specification C 1036 and Specification C 1048.

4.2 Coating blemishes may be an inherent part of the glass-coating process. In addition, coatings can be damaged as a result of improper transportation, storage, handling, fabrication, installation, and application guidelines.

4.3 Individual manufacturers should be contacted for recommended handling, fabrication, installation, and application guidelines.

5. Classification

5.1 *Kinds*—Coated flat glass furnished under this specification shall be of the following kinds, as specified:

5.1.1 *Kind CV*—Flat transparent glass conforming to the applicable requirements of Specification C 1036 or Specification C 1048 or both and having a coating applied to one or more of the glass surfaces which further conforms with the requirements hereinafter specified for coated vision glass.

5.1.2 *Kind CO*—Flat transparent glass conforming to the applicable requirements of Specification of C 1036 or Specification C 1048 or both and having a coating applied to one or more of the glass surfaces which further conforms with requirements hereinafter specified for coated overhead glass.

5.1.3 *Kind CS*—Flat glass conforming to the applicable requirements of Specifications of C 1036 or Specification C 1048 or both and having a coating applied to one or more of the glass surfaces that further conforms with the requirements hereinafter specified for coated spandrel glass.

NOTE 3—Coated spandrel glass may have additional material designed to opacify the glass that is not included in the scope of this specification.

6. Requirements

6.1 *Blemishes for Coated Vision Glass*—The type and number of blemishes shall be no greater than those specified in Table 1.

TABLE 1 Quality Specifications for Cut Size Coated Vision Glass (Kind CV)^A

Blemish ^{B,C}	Central Area, in. (mm) ^D	Outer Area, in. (mm) ^D
Pinhole	1/16 (1.6) max	3/32 (2.4) max
Spot	1/16 (1.6) max	3/32 (2.4) max
Coating scratch	2 (50) max length	3 (75) max length
Mark/contaminant	2 (50) max length	3 (75) max length
Coating rub	none allowed	length plus width not to exceed 3/4 (19)
Crazing	none allowed	none allowed
Corrosion	none allowed	none allowed

^AThese specifications apply to cut size glass only. For specifications of stock size glass contact the manufacturer.

^BThe glass shall be inspected, in transmission, at a distance of 10 ft (3.0 m) at a viewing angle of 90° to the specimen against a bright uniform background. If a blemish is readily apparent under these viewing conditions, the above criteria applies.

^CNo more than two readily apparent blemishes are allowed in a 3-in. (75-mm) diameter circle, and no more than five readily apparent blemishes are allowed in a 12-in. (300-mm) diameter circle.

^DThe central area is considered to form a square or rectangle defined by the center 80 % of the length and 80 % of the width dimensions centered on a lite of glass. The remaining area is considered the outer area.

6.2 *Blemishes for Coated Overhead Glass*—The type and number of blemishes shall be no greater than those specified in Table 2.

6.3 *Blemishes for Coated Spandrel Glass*—The type and number of blemishes shall be no greater than those specified in Table 3.

6.4 *Nonuniformity for Coated Glass*—The phenomenon of nonuniformity in coated glass may be visible within an individual lite, or between lites of glass, in a particular building or curtain wall. Consultation with suppliers and viewing full

TABLE 2 Quality Specifications for Cut Size Coated Overhead Glass (Kind CO)^A

Blemish ^{B,C}	Central Area, in. (mm) ^D	Outer Area, in. (mm) ^D
Pinhole	3/32 (2.4) max	1/8 (3.2) max
Spot	3/32 (2.4) max	1/8 (3.2) max
Coating scratch	3 (75) max length	4 (100) max length
Mark/contaminant	3 (75) max length	4 (100) max length
Coating rub	length plus width not to exceed 3/4 (19)	Length plus width not to exceed 3/4 (19)
Crazing	none allowed	none allowed
Corrosion	none allowed	none allowed

^AThese specifications apply to cut size glass only. For specifications of stock size glass contact the manufacturer.

^BThe glass shall be inspected, in transmission, at a distance of 15 ft (4.6 m) at a viewing angle of 90° to the specimen against a bright uniform background. If a blemish is readily apparent under these viewing conditions, the above criteria applies.

^CNo more than two readily apparent blemishes are allowed in a 3-in. (75-mm) diameter circle, and no more than five readily apparent blemishes are allowed in a 12-in. (300-mm) diameter circle.

^DThe central area is considered to form a square or rectangle defined by the center 80 % of the length and 80 % of the width dimensions centered on a lite of glass. The remaining area is considered the outer area.