



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

oSIST prEN 15683-1:2007

01-julij-2007

Steklo v stavbah - Toplotno kaljeno natrij-kalcijevo silikatno utorjeno varnostno steklo - 1. del: Definicije in opis

Glass in building - Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass - Part 1: Definition and description

Glas im Bauwesen - Thermisch vorgespanntes Kalknatron-Profilbau-Sicherheitsglas - Teil 1: Definition und Beschreibung

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ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

oSIST prEN 15683-1:2007

en;de

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May 2007

ICS 81.040.20

English Version

Glass in building - Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass - Part 1: Definition and description

Glas im Bauwesen - Thermisch vorgespanntes Kalknatron-
Profilbau-Sicherheitsglas - Teil 1: Definition und
Beschreibung

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 129.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (prEN 15683-1:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 “Glass in building”, the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

No existing document is superseded.

This Part of the European Standard does not stand alone, it is a part of one standard:

– prEN 15683-1: *Glass in building – Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass – Part 1: Definition and description*;

– prEN 15683-2: *Glass in building – Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass – Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard*.

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Introduction

Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass has a safer breakage behaviour when compared with annealed glass.

1 Scope

This document specifies tolerances, flatness of web and flanges, flange deviation, edgework, fragmentation and physical and mechanical characteristics of monolithic thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass for use in buildings.

Other requirements, not specified in this document, can apply to thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass, which undergoes an additional treatment, e.g. coating. The additional requirements are specified in the appropriate product standard. Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass, in this case, does not lose its mechanical or thermal characteristics.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 572-1, *Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products — Part 1: Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties*

EN 572-7, *Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products — Part 7: Wired or unwired channel shaped glass*

EN 1096-1, *Glass in building — Coated glass — Part 1: Definitions and classification*

EN 1288-4, *Glass in building — Determination of the bending strength of glass — Part 4: Testing of channel shaped glass*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass
glass within which a permanent surface compressive stress has been induced by a controlled heating and cooling process in order to give it greatly increased resistance to mechanical and thermal stress and prescribed fragmentation characteristics

3.3 enamelled thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass
thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass which has a ceramic frit fired into the surface during the toughening process. After toughening the ceramic frit becomes an integral part of the glass

3.4

horizontal toughening

process in which the glass is supported on horizontal rollers

4 Glass products

Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass shall be made from a monolithic glass generally corresponding to the following standard:

- basic soda lime silicate glass products – unwired channel shaped glass according to EN 572 – Parts 1 and 7
- this may also be coated in accordance with EN 1096-1.

5 Fracture characteristics

In the event of breakage, thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass fractures into numerous small pieces, the edges of which are generally blunt.

NOTE Fragmentation in service does not always correspond to that described in Clause 8, due to restraint from fixing or due to the cause of fracture.

6 Dimensions and tolerances

6.1 General

The dimensions of thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass are shown in fig 1. These are glass thickness (c), width (B), length (H) and flange height (d).

6.2 Dimensions and dimensional tolerances

6.2.1 Nominal thickness(c) and thickness tolerances

The nominal thicknesses and thickness tolerances shall be those given in EN 572-7, which are reproduced in Table 1.

The thickness shall be determined as for the basic product.

6.2.2 Width, flange height and length (sizes)

6.2.2.1 General

Thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass dimensions are quoted as follows:

- the type which defines the width, B , the flange height, d and the thickness, c ; and
- the length, H ,

For example: 232/41/6 – 4 000.

NOTE The type may be given as a code rather than the full specification.



Figure 1 — Dimensions of a thermally toughened soda lime silicate channel shaped safety glass

6.2.2.2 Maximum and minimum sizes

The range of width, B , is from 232mm to 498mm and maximum length is 7,000mm.

Note: The maximum available length will depend upon the thermal toughening equipment used; contact the manufacturer.

6.2.2.3 Tolerances on dimensions (standards.iteh.ai)

The tolerances on the dimensions shall be those given in EN 572-7. They are repeated in Table 1.

Table 1 — Nominal dimensions and dimensional tolerances

Dimensions in millimetres

Width (B)		Height of flange (d)		Thickness (c)		Length (H)	
Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance
232 to 498	± 2,0	41	± 1,0	6	± 0,2	Upto 7 000	± 3,0
232 to 331	± 2,0	60	± 1,0	7	± 0,2		

6.3 Shape

6.3.1 Flange deviation

The deviation of the flange, z , from perpendicular to the web is determined with a right angle, as shown in Figure 2.

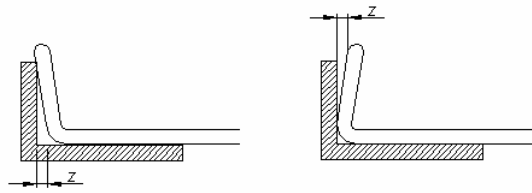


Figure 2 — Determination of flange deviation

6.3.2 Squareness of cut

The out of squareness of the web and flanges is determined at both cut ends. It is measured relative to a plane perpendicular to the direction of draw of the glass at the intersection of the centre line of the web and of the cut edge (see Figure 3). The deviation of the flange plane is measured.

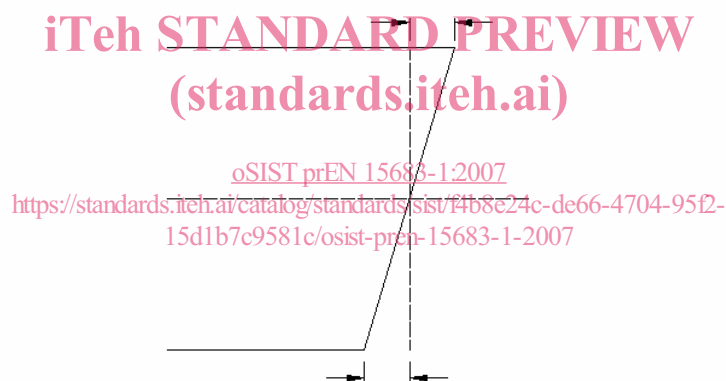


Figure 3 — Determination of squareness of cut

6.3.3 Tolerances on shape

The tolerance on flange deviation, z , shall not exceed 1,0 mm.

The deviation on squareness of cut shall not exceed 3,0 mm.

6.4 Flatness

6.4.1 General

By the very nature of the toughening process, it is not possible to obtain a product as flat as annealed glass. The difference depends on the nominal thickness, the web and flange dimensions and the length. Therefore a distortion known as overall bow may occur (see Figure 4).

NOTE Overall bow can, in general, be accommodated by the framing system.

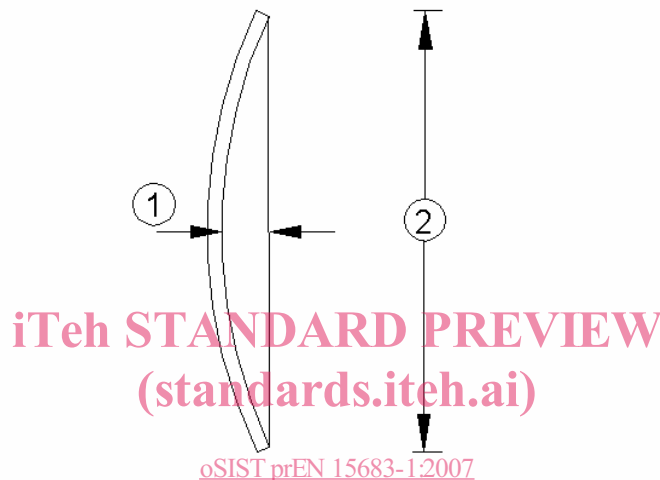
6.4.2 Measurement of overall bow

The pane of glass shall be placed in a horizontal position on its side on a flange supported by two load bearing blocks at the quarter points (see Figure 5).

The deformation shall be measured along the middle axis of the web between the cut edges of the channel shaped glass as the maximum distance between a straight metal ruler, or a stretched wire, and the concave surface of the channel shaped glass (see Figure 4).

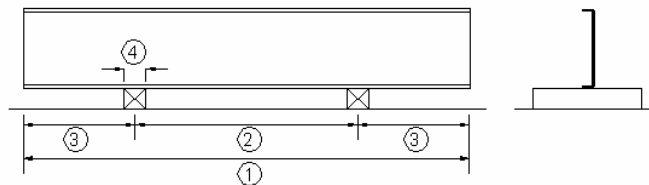
The value for the bow is then expressed as the deformation, in millimetres, divided by the measured length of the channel shaped glass in millimetres.

The measurement shall be carried out at room temperature.



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Figure 4 — Representation of overall bow



Key

- 1) B
- 2) $B/2$
- 3) $B/4$
- 4) maximum 100 mm

Figure 5 — Support conditions for the measurement of overall bow