

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 1096-2:2012

01-april-2012

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 1096-2:2001

Steklo v gradbeništvu - Steklo z nanosi - 2. del: Zahteve in preskusne metode za nanose razredov A, B in S

Glass in building - Coated glass - Part 2: Requirements and test methods for class A, B and S coatings

Glas im Bauwesen - Beschichtetes Glas - Teil 2: Anforderungen an und Prüfverfahren für Beschichtungen der Klassen A, B und S (Standards.iteh.ai)

Verre dans la construction - Verre à couche + (Partie 2: Exigences et méthodes d'essai pour les couches de classes A, Bret Salog/standards/sist/d8d3c63d-fb77-4535-a137-a5e44d9144ba/sist-en-1096-2-2012

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1096-2:2012

ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

SIST EN 1096-2:2012 en,fr,de

SIST EN 1096-2:2012

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>SIST EN 1096-2:2012</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d8d3c63d-fb77-4535-a137-a5e44d9144ba/sist-en-1096-2-2012 EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1096-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

January 2012

ICS 81.040.20

Supersedes EN 1096-2:2001

English Version

Glass in building - Coated glass - Part 2: Requirements and test methods for class A, B and S coatings

Verre dans la construction - Verre à couche - Partie 2: Exigences et méthodes d'essai pour les couches de classes A, B et S Glas im Bauwesen - Beschichtetes Glas - Teil 2: Anforderungen an und Prüfverfahren für Beschichtungen der Klassen A, B und S

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 December 2011.

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. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

SIST EN 1096-2:2012

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d8d3c63d-fb77-4535-a137-a5e44d9144ba/sist-en-1096-2-2012



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Cont	ents Pa	age
Forewo	ord	4
1	Scope	
2	Normative references	<u></u>
3	Terms and definitions	
4	Requirements	<i>ξ</i>
5	Samples and test pieces	
5.1	Preparation	7
5.1.1 5.1.2	Coated annealed glass Thermally treated coated glass	
5.1.3	Coated toughened or heat strengthened glass	8
5.2 5.3	Storage Marking	
6 6	Initial evaluation of test pieces	
6.1	Preparation	8
6.2 6.3	Visual inspection	٤
ი.ა 6.3.1	Coated annealed glass	8
6.3.2	Coated annealed glass Toughened or heat strengthened coated glasss.iteh.ai)	
7	Duration of the tests	
В	Test methods	9
8.1 8.2	General Positioning of test pieces in the test cabinets	§
9	Final evaluation of test pieces	
9.1	General	. 11
9.2 9.3	Cleaning Visual Inspection	
9.4	Spectrophotometric measurements	
9.4.1 9.4.2	Coated annealed glass Thermally treated coated glass	
	, c	
10	Test report	
Annex A.1	A (normative) Special procedures for thermally treated coated glass	
A.2	Samples and test pieces for chemical and abrasion tests	. 15
A.3 A.3.1	Spectrophotometric measurements	
A.3.2	Procedures	
Annex	B (normative) Determination of the condensation resistance	. 17
B.1	General	. 17
B.2 B.3	Procedure Test cabinet	
	C (normative) Determination of the resistance to acid	
C.1	General	. 19
C.2 C.3	Procedure Test cabinet	
	D (normative) Determination of the resistance to neutral salt spray	21

D.1	General	21
D.2	Apparatus	
D.2.1		
D.2.2		
D.2.3	S Spraying device	21
Anne	ex E (normative) Determination of resistance to abrasion	22
E.1	General	
E.2	Apparatus	
E.2.1		
E.2.2	Metal finger	22
E.2.3	Abrasive felt	22
E.3	Test piece	
E.4	Test procedure	
Anne	ex F (normative) Criteria to demonstrate equivalence of coatings	25
F.1	General	
F.2	Composition of coatings	25
F.3	Previous test reports	
F.4	Evaluation	25
F.5	Examples	25
Anne	ex G (informative) Summary of test report	27
Biblio	ography	29

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>SIST EN 1096-2:2012</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d8d3c63d-fb77-4535-a137-a5e44d9144ba/sist-en-1096-2-2012

Foreword

This document (EN 1096-2:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 "Glass in building", the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1096-2:2001.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are:

- reference to the future EN 1096-5, Test method and classification for the Self-cleaning performances of coated glass surfaces;
- the introduction of a method to deal with toughenable / heat strengthenable and to be toughened / to be heat strengthened coated glass, see Annex A. R.D. PREVIEW

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods related to artificial weathering and abrasion of coatings on glass for use in buildings.

These tests are aimed at evaluating the resistance of the coating to attack by simulated natural weathering conditions as well as to abrasion. This attack can be considered as representative of that which could be found on the external and/or internal face of the glazing.

This European Standard applies to Class A, B and S coatings, as described in EN 1096-1.

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 410, Glass in Building — Determination of luminous and solar characteristics of glazing

EN 1096-1:2012, Glass in building — Coated glass — Part 1: Definitions and classification.

EN 12898, Glass in building — Determination of emissivity

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

3 Terms and definitions (standards.iteh.ai)

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1096-1 apply.

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d8d3c63d-fb77-4535-a137-a5e44d9144ba/sist-en-1096-2-2012

4 Requirements

The coated glass complying with this European Standard shall respect the requirements related to the different characteristics given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Requirements

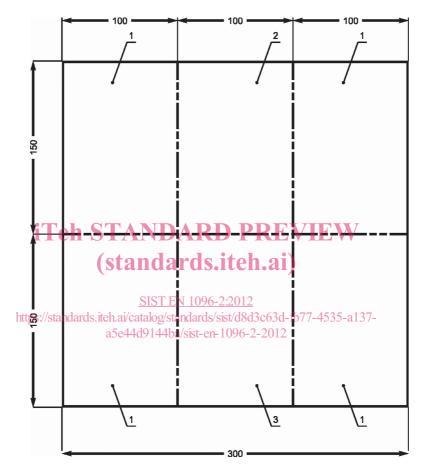
	Test	Requirements		
Characteristics	Method	Visual Inspection	Spectrophotometric measurements	
	Annex B	- No defect, as defined in EN 1096-1, greater than 3 mm length		
		- Maximum one defect between 2 mm and 3 mm length	The transmittance measured at 550 nm and 900 nm shall differ by no more than ± 0,03 from the corresponding measured value on the	
Condensation		- Maximum five defects between 1 mm and 2 mm length		
resistance		In addition, no scratches, staining of the coating or clusters of pinholes greater than 1 mm shall be allowed (see EN 1096-1).		
		When compared with the reference test piece, in both reflection and transmission, there shall be no significant colour change. This observation shall be made within 20 s ^a .		
Acid resistance	Annex C	No requirements	reference test piece.	
Neutral salt spray resistance	http: Annex D	- No defect, as defined in EN 1096-1, greater than 3 mm length - Maximum one defect between 2 mm and 3 mm length SIST EN 1096-2-2012 Maximum five defects between 3 mm and 77-453 2 mm length e44d9144ba/sist-en-1096-2-2012 In addition, no scratches, staining of the coating or clusters of pinholes greater than 1 mm shall be allowed (see EN 1096-1).	For a glass claimed to have a low emissivity coating the reflectance at 8 µm shall decrease by no more than 0,02.	
		When compared with the reference test piece, in both reflection and transmission, there shall be no significant colour change. This observation shall be made within 20 s ^a .		
Abrasion resistance	Annex E	No requirement other than to ensure that the abraded area is uniform	Total (diffuse plus direct) transmittance measured at 550 nm and 900 nm shall differ by no more than ± 0,05 from the corresponding value measured for the reference test piece.	

5 Samples and test pieces

5.1 Preparation

5.1.1 Coated annealed glass

A sample of 300 mm x 300 mm is needed for each test. For the three chemical durability tests, the test pieces are obtained by cutting the sample as shown in Figure 1. The abrasion test is undertaken on a 300 mm x 300 mm test piece. It is recommended that a spare sample be supplied in the event of one sample not being defect free.



Key

- 1. test pieces
- 2. reference test piece for visual inspection
- 3. reference test piece for spectrophotometric measurement

Figure 1 — Plan for cutting a sample into test pieces

5.1.2 Thermally treated coated glass

For the thermally treated coated glass, defined in EN 1096-1:2012, 3.1.8 to 3.1.11, as the test pieces cannot be cut from test samples, a special procedure has to be employed to obtain the test pieces (see Annex A).

5.1.3 Coated toughened or heat strengthened glass

Use coated annealed glass samples for testing this type of coated glass.

5.2 Storage

The test pieces shall be stored inside a room at a temperature of (23 ± 5) °C with a relative humidity less than 80 %. Storage shall prevent dust, chemicals or condensation reacting with the test pieces.

The test pieces shall not be stored for more than three months before performing the test.

5.3 Marking

The test pieces shall be marked on the uncoated glass surface. The following information shall be marked:

- manufacturers' coating reference
- test pieces number 1 to 4
- code for test

Glasses with coating on both surfaces shall be marked without damaging the coating. The two reference test pieces shall be marked as the test pieces plus "ref".

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

6 Initial evaluation of test pieces (standards.iteh.ai)

6.1 Preparation

SIST EN 1096-2:2012

All test pieces shall be cleaned with demineralised water and with a soft tissue. Drying shall also be done with a soft tissue. If necessary this cleaning procedure can be repeated: -2-2012

6.2 Visual inspection

The test pieces shall be subjected to a visual inspection under an artificial sky in accordance with EN 1096-1. The inspection shall take place in both transmission and reflection.

The test pieces shall be observed at a distance of 600 mm. All test pieces shall be defect free. No scratches or pinholes shall be observed. If a test piece contains defects it shall be replaced.

NOTE The replacement of test pieces is to avoid any misinterpretation of the testing results.

6.3 Spectrophotometric measurements

6.3.1 Coated annealed glass

A measurement sample shall be cut from the centre of the reference test piece. The actual size shall be dependent on the type of equipment being used for the measurements. The transmittance of the measurement sample shall be measured with radiation of normal incidence at the following wavelengths:

- 550 nm (representative wavelength for light and solar transmittance);
- 900 nm (representative wavelength for solar transmittance).

For glass claiming to have a low emissivity coating a measurement of the reflectance shall be made at $8 \mu m$ using radiation of nearly normal incidence.

6.3.2 Toughened or heat strengthened coated glass

As the measurement sample cannot be cut from the reference test piece, a special procedure has to be employed to make the measurement (see Annex A).

7 Duration of the tests

The durations of the tests are set out in Table 2.

Table 2 — Duration of the tests

Test	Test duration for class		
	Α	В	S
Condensation resistance	21 days	4 days	14 days
Acid resistance	5 cycles	1 cycle	5 cycles
Neutral salt spray STANI	AR21 daysRE	10 days	а
Abrasion resistance (stand	ar (500 strokes ai)	50 strokes	500 strokes
SIST	EN 1096-2:2012		

The neutral salt spray test is excluded for class S coatings as they are subject to frequent cleaning in the applications for which they are used in accordance with EN 1096-1. a5c44d9144ba/sist-en-1096-2-2012

8 Test methods

8.1 General

The coated glass complying to this part of the European Standard shall pass the tests given in Annexes B, C, D and E which are designed to verify the chemical and mechanical characteristics of the coating.

The tests are as follows:

- condensation resistance test (see Annex B)
- acid resistance test (see Annex C)
- neutral salt spray test (see Annex D)
- abrasion resistance test (see Annex E)

These tests are evaluated by their effect on the visual quality of the product and its spectrophotometric properties. Whilst it would be feasible to evaluate the spectrophotometric properties across the entire spectrum, a number of representative wavelengths have been selected. These wavelengths represent transmission of light and energy, together with reflectance relating to emissivity, where appropriate.

Each test shall be carried out without interruption. The only exception is the acid resistance test which can be interrupted after each cycle. However, any interruption shall not exceed three days.

Testing shall start as soon as possible after the test pieces have been cleaned. The exception is the abrasion resistance test where testing shall commence within 30 min of the test piece being cleaned.

Care shall be taken to ensure the test pieces are clean and uncontaminated.

8.2 Positioning of test pieces in the test cabinets

The test pieces shall have their coated side oriented upwards, the pieces presenting an angle of $(15 \pm 5)^{\circ}$ with the vertical, and the coated side shall face away from the door.

For consistent results, a certain quantity of glass shall be present. For 300 I cabinet the total weight of the glasses shall be $(7,5 \pm 0,5)$ kg. An insufficient quantity of coated glass shall be compensated with uncoated clear glasses.

In the centre of the test pieces a piece of 6 mm clear glass is placed, with the reference thermocouple attached (see Figure 2).

The following spacing shall be maintained:

- distance from the walls not less than 100 mm
- distance between bottom of the test pieces and water _____not less than 200 mm
- spacing between adjoining test pieces (standards.i not less than 20 mm not more than 40 mm

Where there is an insufficient quantity of coated <code>glass_forl</code> <code>festing</code>, <code>it</code> is required to use uncoated clear glasses to fill up a cabinet.

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d8d3c63d-fb77-4535-a137-a5e44d9144ba/sist-en-1096-2-2012