



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 572-2:2012

01-oktober-2012

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 572-2:2004

Steklo v gradbeništvu - Osnovni izdelki iz natrij-kalcijevega silikatnega stekla - 2. del: Ravno steklo

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 2: Float glass

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-Natronsilicatglas - Teil 2: Floatglas

Verre dans la construction - Produits de base : verre de silicate sodocalcique - Partie 2: Glace

[SIST EN 572-2:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-66e3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012)

[https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-66e3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 572-2:2012

ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

SIST EN 572-2:2012 en,fr,de

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST EN 572-2:2012](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012>

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 572-2

July 2012

ICS 81.040.20

Supersedes EN 572-2:2004

English Version

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 2: Float glass

Verre dans la construction - Produits de base : verre de
silicate sodo-calcique - Partie 2: Glace

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-
Natronsilicatglas - Teil 2: Floatglas

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 May 2012.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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 572-2:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012>



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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
1 Scope	4
2 Normative references	4
3 Terms and definitions	4
4 Dimensional requirements.....	5
4.1 Thickness	5
4.1.1 General.....	5
4.1.2 Tolerances	6
4.2 Length, width and squareness	6
5 Quality requirements	7
5.1 General.....	7
5.2 Methods of observation and measurement	7
5.2.1 Optical faults	7
5.2.2 Visual faults	8
5.3 Acceptance levels.....	9
5.3.1 Optical faults	9
5.3.2 Spot faults	9
6 Designation	10
Annex A (normative) Method for measuring spot fault size (including halo)	11
A.1 Conditions of observation	11
A.2 Measurement of the size of the spot fault including the halo	12
Bibliography	14

iTech STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.itech.ai)

SIST EN 572-2:2012

<https://standards.itech.ai/document/standards/572-2-2012/e-c0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012>

cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012

Foreword

This document (EN 572-2:2012) 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 January 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2013.

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 572-2:2004.

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

This edition is a revision of EN 572-2:2004. The main changes in this edition are:

- a) an enlargement of the scope to oversize plates;
- b) a new method of determination of squareness;
- c) a new method of measurement for spot fault (including halo) and an adaptation of the related requirements.

[SIST EN 572-2:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7cf7693c-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012)

This European Standard "Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products" consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties;
- Part 2: Float glass;
- Part 3: Polished wired glass;
- Part 4: Drawn sheet glass;
- Part 5: Patterned glass;
- Part 6: Wired patterned glass;
- Part 7: Wired or unwired channel shaped glass;
- Part 8: Supplied and final cut sizes;
- Part 9: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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.

EN 572-2:2012 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for float glass, as defined in EN 572-1:2012, for use in building.

This European Standard applies only to float glass supplied in jumbo sizes (see Note 1), split sizes (see Note 2) and oversize plates (see Note 3).

NOTE 1 Jumbo sizes — PLF (plateau largeur de fabrication) — Bandmasse.

NOTE 2 Split sizes — DLF (dimension largeur de fabrication) — Geteilte Bandmasse.

NOTE 3 Oversize plates – these are plates where the nominal length, H , is greater than 6 000 mm. These plates are produced to special order.

EN 572-8 gives information on float glass in sizes (i.e. supplied and final cut sizes) other than those covered by this European Standard.

2 Normative references

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

EN 572-1:2012, *Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products — Part 1: Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties*

[SIST EN 572-2:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012)

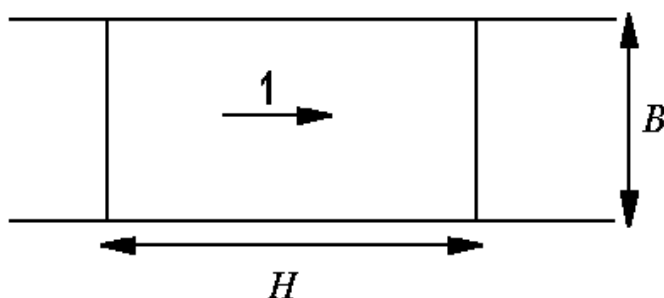
3 Terms and definitions

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012>

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 572-1:2012 and the following apply.

3.1**length, H , and width, B**

defined with reference to the direction of draw of the float glass ribbon as shown in Figure 1

**Key**

1 direction of draw

Figure 1 — Relationship between length, width and direction of draw

3.2

jumbo sizes

glass delivered in the following sizes:

- nominal length H : 4 500 mm, 5 100 mm or 6 000 mm;
- nominal width B : 3 210 mm

Note 1 to entry: The usual width is 3 210 mm. Exceptional production requirements can cause this to be reduced but the nominal width is never less than 3 150 mm.

3.3

split sizes

glass delivered in the following size ranges:

- nominal length H : 1 000 mm to 2 550 mm;
- nominal width B : 3 210 mm

Note 1 to entry: The usual width is 3 210 mm. Exceptional production requirements can cause this to be reduced but the nominal width is never less than 3 150 mm.

3.4

optical fault

fault which leads to distortions in the appearance of objects observed through the glass

3.5

visual fault

fault which alters the visual quality of the glass

Note 1 to entry: Visual faults include spot faults and linear/extended faults.

3.6

spot fault

nucleus which is generally accompanied by a halo of distorted glass

Note 1 to entry: Spot faults can be solid inclusions, bubbles, etc.

3.7

halo

area locally distorted, generally around a point defect

3.8

linear/extended faults

faults which can be on or in the glass, in the form of deposits, marks or scratches that occupy an extended length or area

4 Dimensional requirements

4.1 Thickness

4.1.1 General

The actual thickness shall be the average of four measurements, taken to the nearest 0,01 mm, one taken at the centre of each side. Measurement shall be by means of an instrument of the calliper micrometer type.

EN 572-2:2012 (E)

4.1.2 Tolerances

The actual thickness, rounded to the nearest 0,1 mm, shall not vary from the nominal thickness by more than the tolerances shown in Table 1.

Table 1 — Tolerances on nominal thickness

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal thickness	Tolerances
2	± 0,2
3	± 0,2
4	± 0,2
5	± 0,2
6	± 0,2
8	± 0,3
10	± 0,3
12	± 0,3
15	± 0,5
19	± 1,0
25	± 1,0

ITeH STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

4.2 Length, width and squareness

The tolerances on nominal dimensions length, H , and width, B , are ± 5 mm.
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3f7/sist-en-572-2-2012>

The limits of squareness are described by the difference between diagonals. Such limits are given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Limit on the difference between diagonals

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal glass thickness, d	Limit on the difference between diagonals			
	Jumbo sizes	Splits		
		$(H, B) \leq 1\ 500$	$1\ 500 < (H, B) \leq 3\ 000$	$(H, B) > 3\ 000$
2, 3, 4, 5, 6	10	3	4	5
8, 10, 12	10	4	5	6
15, 19, 25	10	5	6	8

For oversize plates, the manufacturer shall be consulted for tolerances on dimensions and on the difference between diagonals.

5 Quality requirements

5.1 General

One quality level is considered in this European Standard. This is determined by the evaluation of optical and visual faults.

The manufacturer(s) shall be consulted if higher levels of quality are required.

5.2 Methods of observation and measurement

5.2.1 Optical faults

A screen bearing an assembly of black and white stripes (zebra) is observed through the glass to be examined.

The usual size of screen is between 1 500 mm × 1 150 mm and 2 500 mm × 2 000 mm. It consists of a translucent white background with parallel black stripes, 25 mm wide and 25 mm apart, inclined at 45°.

The screen is uniformly lit from behind with white daylight fluorescent tubes. The illuminance of the screen measured 1 m from it shall be between 400 lx and 1 200 lx. The measurement shall be taken at a point on a line normal to the centre of the screen. The walls of the test room should be painted with a dark non-reflective paint having a diffuse reflection $\leq 0,10$.

The glass to be examined shall be held vertically in a support frame. The centre of the glass shall be at a distance of 4,5 m from the screen and on a line normal to the centre of the screen. The glass shall be capable of being rotated around a vertical axis. The glass shall be held with the direction of draw of the glass vertical. Appropriate critical viewing angles, α , formed by the glass and the screen should be indicated (see Figure 2). The observer stands still at a distance of 9 m from the centre of the screen on a line passing through the axis of rotation.

[https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012)

[cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cf7693e-e0d5-408d-8ca1-cf146cac3fc7/sist-en-572-2-2012)

The glass being examined is rotated from an angle $\alpha = 90^\circ$ until there is no longer any distortions of the lines on the screen. The angle, α (see Figure 2), at which this occurred is noted.

The glass sample taken, with a length, H , between 300 mm and 500 mm and a width, B , of 3 210 mm, is split into four. This gives samples of a width of approximately 800 mm. The distortion is measured in zone D and zone d as shown in Figure 3.