SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST FprEN 572-2:2012

01-januar-2012

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

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **FprEN 572-2**

ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

kSIST FprEN 572-2:2012 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

FINAL DRAFT
FprEN 572-2

November 2011

ICS 81.040.20

Will supersede 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 sodocalcique - Partie 2: Glace

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

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for unique acceptance procedure. 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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Foreword

This document (FprEN 572-2:2011) 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 Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This document will supersede 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, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

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.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for float glass, as defined in FprEN 572-1:2011, 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

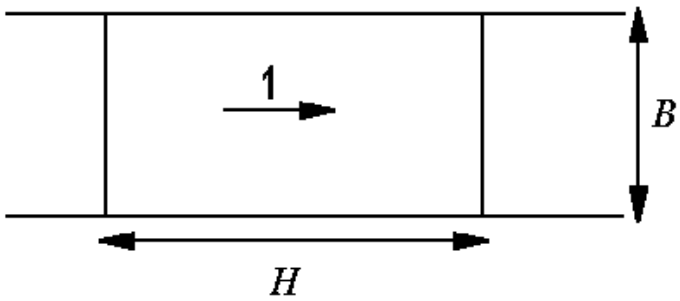
The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FprEN 572-1:2011, *Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products — Part 1: Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in FprEN 572-1:2011 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 The usual width is 3 210 mm. Exceptional production requirements can cause this to be reduced but the nominal width is never below 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 The usual width is 3 210 mm. Exceptional production requirements can cause this to be reduced but the nominal width is never below 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 Visual faults include spot faults and linear/extended faults.

3.6
spot fault
nucleus which is sometimes accompanied by a halo of distorted glass

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.

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

4.2 Length, width and squareness

The tolerances on nominal dimensions length, H, and width, B, are ± 5 mm.

The limits of squareness are described by the difference between diagonals. 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

NOTE For oversize plates, the manufacturer should 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 evaluation of the optical and visual faults.

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