SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST FprEN 572-3:2012

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Steklo v gradbeništvu - Osnovni izdelki iz natrij-kalcijevega silikatnega stekla - 3. del: Polirano žično steklo

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

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-Natronsilicatglas - Teil 3: Poliertes Drahtglas

Verre dans la construction - Produits de base : verre de silicate sodocalcique - Partie 3: Verre armé poli

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **FprEN 572-3**

ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

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FINAL DRAFT
FprEN 572-3

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English Version

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

Verre dans la construction - Produits de base : verre de silicate sodocalcique - Partie 3: Verre armé poli

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-Natronsilicatglas - Teil 3: Poliertes Drahtglas

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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
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (FprEN 572-3:2011) 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 572-3:2004.

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, visual and wire faults) for polished wired glass, as defined in FprEN 572-1:2011, for use in building.

This European Standard applies only to polished wired glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes.

EN 572-8 gives information on polished wired glass in sizes other than those covered by this European Standard.

2 Normative references

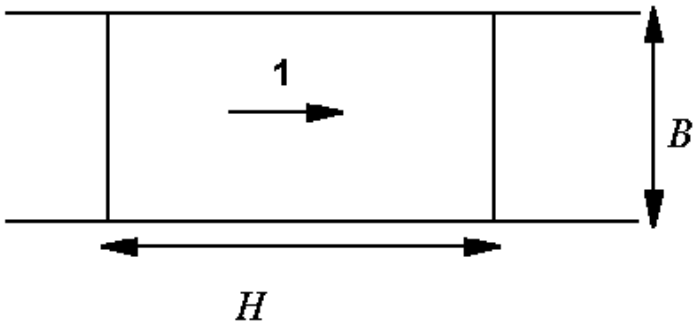
The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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 glass ribbon as shown in Figure 1



Key
1 direction of draw

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

3.2
stock sizes
glass delivered in the following sizes:

– nominal length H: 1 650 mm to 3 820 mm;

– nominal width B: 1 980 mm to 2 540 mm

3.3
optical fault
fault which leads to distortions in the appearance of objects observed through the glass

3.4
visual fault
fault which alters the visual quality of the glass

NOTE Visual faults include spot faults, linear/extended faults and wire faults.

3.5
spherical or quasi-spherical spot fault
fault whose larger dimension is less than or equal to twice the smaller dimension

3.6
elongated spot fault
fault whose larger dimension is more than twice the smaller dimension

3.7
linear/extended fault
fault which can be on or in the glass, in the form of deposits, marks or scratches which occupy any extended length or area

3.8
wire fault
deviation of the wire, penetration of the glass surface by the wire or break in the wire in the body of the glass

3.9
deviation of the wire
deviation, y, of the wire in relation to a reference, e.g. line or straight edge

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 limits shown in Table 1.

Table 1 — Thickness tolerances

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal thickness	Limiting values	
	Minimum	Maximum
7	6,6	7,4
10	9,1	10,9

4.2 Length, width and squareness

The tolerances, t, on nominal dimensions length, H, and width, B, are ± 4 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		
	Stock sizes — Splits		
	$(H, B) \leq 1\,500$	$1\,500 < (H, B) \leq 3\,000$	$(H, B) > 3\,000$
6 and 10	3	4	5

4.3 Wire mesh

This is a square steel mesh welded at all intersections of approximate dimensions 12,5 mm, manufactured from wire of diameter ≥ 0,42 mm.

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.

Many spot faults are associated with the wire, due to the incorporation of the wire into the glass. Spot faults can thus be distinguished by their relationship with the wire:

— distance from the wire > 2 mm;

— distance from the wire ≤ 2 mm, or in contact with the wire.

There are three different types of deviation of the wire considered, which may occur simultaneously. They are shown in Figure 2 and are,

- out of square,
- waviness, and
- bow.

5.2 Methods of observation and measurement

5.2.1 Optical faults

The glass pane to be examined is placed 1 m from a bank of strip lights. The observer stands 2 m away from the glass pane.

The strip lights are viewed through the glass and any disturbing distortions within the glass pane noted.