



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 572-3:2012

01-oktober-2012

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 572-3:2004

**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

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 572-3:2012

ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

SIST EN 572-3:2012 **en,fr,de**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 572-3

July 2012

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English Version

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 3: Polished wired glass

Verre dans la construction - Produit de base: verre de
silicate sodo-calcique - Partie 3: Verre armé poli

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

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

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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.

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Foreword

This document (EN 572-3:2012) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2013.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 572-3:2004.

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 572-3:2004. The main change in this edition is a new method of determination of squareness.

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

- ITC STANDARD PREVIEW**
(standards.iteh.ai)
- Part 1: Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties;
 - Part 2: Float glass; [SIST EN 572-3:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cdcee2d5-8075-4010-8b97-cf170c0a0453/sist-en-572-3-2012)
 - Part 3: Polished wired glass; <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cdcee2d5-8075-4010-8b97-cf170c0a0453/sist-en-572-3-2012>
 - 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 572-3:2012 (E)

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 EN 572-1:2012, 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 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*

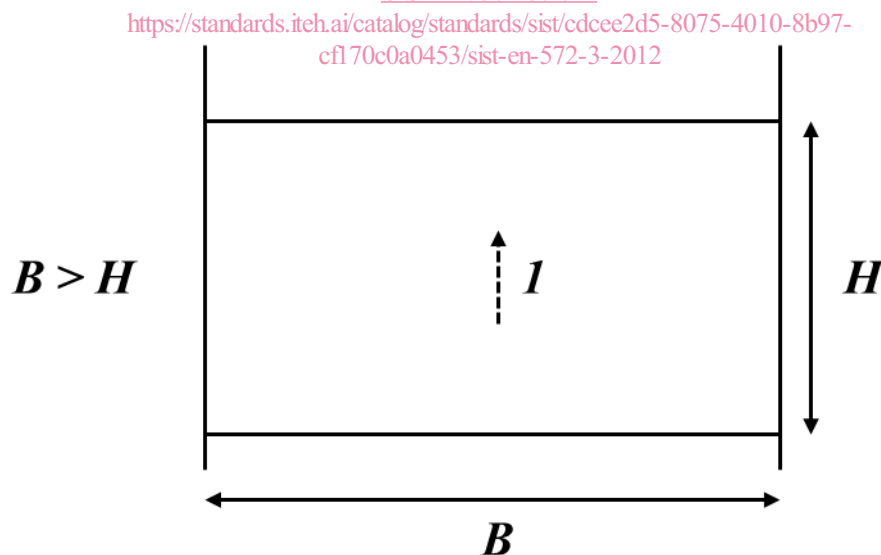
3 Terms and definitions

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

3.5**spherical or quasi-spherical spot fault**

spot fault whose larger dimension is less than or equal to twice the smaller dimension

3.6**elongated spot fault**

spot 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 resulting in 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 | 6,2 | 7,4 |
| 10 | 9,1 | 10,9 |

4.2 Length, width and squareness

The tolerances, t , on the nominal dimensions length, H , and width, B , are ± 4 mm.

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 | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Stock sizes — Splits | | |
| | $(H, B) \leq 1\ 500$ | $1\ 500 < (H, B) \leq 3\ 000$ | $(H, B) > 3\ 000$ |
| 7 and 10 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

4.3 Wire mesh

SIST EN 572-3:2012

This is a square steel mesh welded at all intersections and of approximate dimensions 12,5 mm, manufactured from wire of diameter $\geq 0,42$ 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 classified as:

- a) out of square;
- b) waviness;
- c) 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.

5.2.2 Visual faults

5.2.2.1 Spot faults

Measure the dimensions of these faults with a micrometer with graduations in tenths of a millimetre. Note the number, dimensions and concentration of the spot faults together with their relationship to the wire.

5.2.2.2 Linear/extended faults

The glass pane to be examined is illuminated in conditions approximating to diffuse daylight and is observed in front of a matt black screen (reflection coefficient between 0,2 and 0,4).

Place the pane of glass to be examined vertically in front of the screen and parallel to it. Arrange the point of observation 2 m from the glass, keeping the direction of observation normal to the glass surface. View the pane of glass, and note the presence of visually disturbing faults.

5.2.2.3 Wire faults

A reference, e.g. line or straight edge, is placed parallel to the direction of the wires. The deviation, y , of the wire in relation to this reference edge is measured (see Figure 2).

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Any penetration of the glass surface by the wire is noted.

Any breaks in the wire are noted.

5.3 Acceptance levels

5.3.1 Optical faults

The observer should not see any disturbing distortions within the glass pane.

5.3.2 Visual faults

5.3.2.1 Spot faults

Spot faults are categorised and found to be acceptable or not acceptable as follows:

- a) Spherical and quasi-spherical spot faults situated in contact with the wire or ≤ 2 mm from the wire:
 - 1) if the larger dimension is $\leq 2,0$ mm, they are acceptable without restriction;
 - 2) if the larger dimension is $> 2,0$ mm and $\leq 4,0$ mm, they are acceptable up to 0,5 per m²;
 - 3) they are not acceptable if the larger dimension is $> 4,0$ mm.
- b) Spherical or quasi-spherical spot faults situated $> 2,0$ mm from the wire: