



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 572-2:1999

01-november-1999

**Steklo v stavbah - Osnovni proizvodi iz natrijevo-kalcijevo-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-Natronglas - Teil 2: Floatglas

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

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ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 572-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 1994

ICS 81.040.20

Descriptors: Construction, glass, glassware, plate glass, dimensions, dimensional tolerances, appearance, defects, quality, acceptability, designation

English version

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

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

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

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 "Glass in Building", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

CEN/TC 129/WG1 "Basic glass products" prepared a working draft based on the document ISO/TC 160 N56 "Glass in buildings - Basic Product - Part 2 : Plate and float glass".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This part of this European Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for float glass, as defined in EN572 Part 1, for use in building.

This part of this standard applies only to float glass supplied in Jumbo sizes (see note 1) and Split sizes (see note 2).

NOTE 1: Jumbo sizes - PLF (Plateau Largeur de Fabrication) - Bandmasse

NOTE 2: Split sizes - DLF (Dimension Largeur de Fabrication)
- Geteilte Bandmasse

This part of this standard does not apply to glass in cut sizes for final end use.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. The normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 572-1: Glass in Building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 1: Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties.

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this European Standard, the following definitions apply:-

3.1 Length, H, and width, B

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

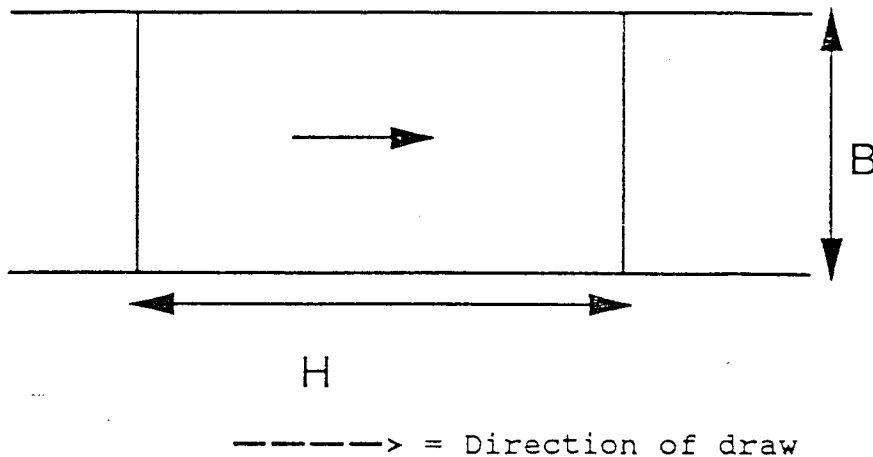


Figure 1: Relationship between length, width and direction of draw

3.2 Jumbo sizes

Glass delivered in the following sizes:-

Nominal length H: 4500mm, 5100mm or 6000mm

Nominal width B: 3210mm [SIST EN 572-2:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c59c92a0-f8bb-4485-9813-674751e03e3e/sist-en-572-2-1999)

NOTE: The usual width is 3210mm. Exceptional production requirements may cause this to be reduced but the nominal width is never below 3150mm.

3.3 Split sizes

Glass delivered in the following size ranges:-

Nominal length H: 1000mm to 2550mm

Nominal width B: 3210mm

NOTE: The usual width is 3210mm. Exceptional production requirements may cause this to be reduced but the nominal width is never below 3150mm.

3.4 Optical faults

These are faults which lead to distortions in the appearance of objects observed through the glass.

3.5 Visual faults

These are faults which alter the visual quality of the glass. They are spot faults and linear/extended faults.

3.6 Spot fault

A spot fault is a nucleus which is sometimes accompanied by a halo of distorted glass. The dimension of a spot fault comprising a nucleus with a halo is obtained by multiplying the dimension of the nucleus by a factor of approximately 3.

3.7 Linear/extended faults

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

4 Dimensional requirements

4.1 Thickness

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

4.1.1 Tolerances

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

Table 1: Tolerances on nominal thickness

Nominal thickness (mm)	Tolerances (mm)
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 nominal dimensions for length, H, and width, B, being given, the pane shall not be larger than a prescribed rectangle resulting from the nominal dimensions increased by the permissible plus tolerance or smaller than a prescribed rectangle reduced by the permissible minus tolerance. The sides of the prescribed rectangles shall be parallel to one another and these rectangles shall have a common centre (see Figure 2).

The limits of squareness shall also be prescribed by these rectangles.

4.2.1 Tolerances

The tolerances on nominal dimensions length, H , and width, B , are $\pm 5\text{mm}$.

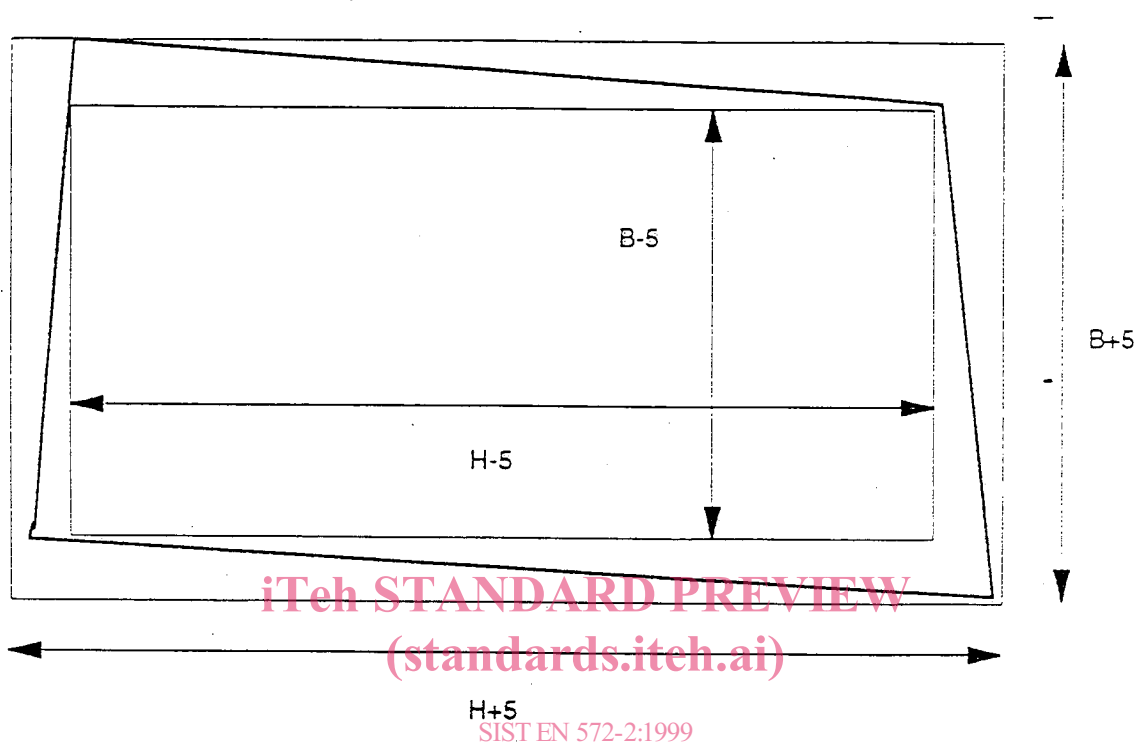


Figure 2: Determination of length, width and squareness
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5 Quality requirements

One quality level is considered in this 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.

5.1 Methods of observation and measurement

5.1.1 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 1500mm x 1150mm and 2500mm x 2000mm. It consists of a translucent white background with parallel black stripes, 25mm wide and 25mm apart, inclined at 45° .

The screen is uniformly lit from behind with white day-light fluorescent tubes. The luminance of the screen, measured 1m from it, should be between 400 and 1200 lux. The walls of the test room should be painted with a dark non-reflective paint having a diffuse reflection $\leq 0,10$.