



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 572-3:1999

01-november-1999

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

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

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

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ^{SIST EN 572-3:1999} EN 572-3:1994
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ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

SIST EN 572-3:1999 en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 572-3

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 1994

ICS 81.040.20

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

English version

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

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

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

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1994-11-08. 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 Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

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

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

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 3 : Polished Wired Glass". This document was drawn up by ISO/TC 160 "Glass in Buildings".

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, visual and wire faults) for polished wired glass, as defined in EN 572 Part 1, for use in building.

This part of this standard applies only to polished wired glass supplied in rectangular panes and in stock sizes.

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.

[SIST EN 572-3:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3752f8c3-e9bd-4bb9-9b77-)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3752f8c3-e9bd-4bb9-9b77->

EN 572-1: Glass in Building - 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 glass ribbon as shown in Figure 1.

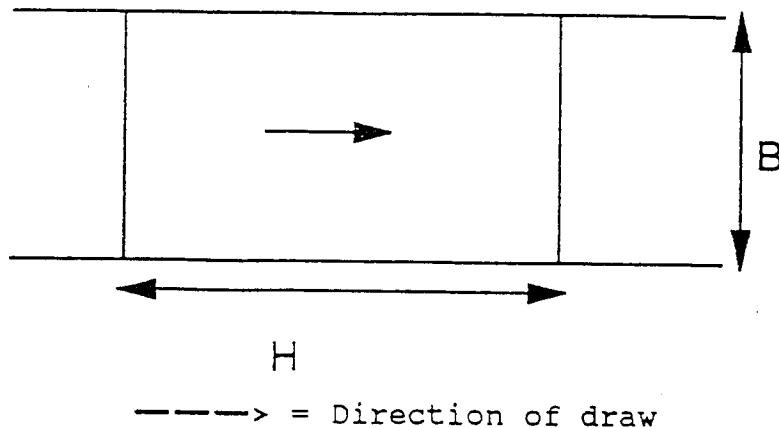


Figure 1: Relationship between length, width and direction of draw

3.2 Stock sizes

Glass delivered in the following sizes :-
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Nominal length H: 1650 to 3820mm

Nominal width B: 1980 to 2540mm

3.3 Optical faults

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

3.4 Visual faults

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

3.5 Spherical or quasi-spherical spot faults

These are spot faults whose larger dimension is less than or equal to twice the smaller dimension.

3.6 Elongated spot faults

These are spot faults whose larger dimension is more than twice the smaller dimension.

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.

3.8 Wire faults

These are 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

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

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 limits shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Limiting thicknesses

Nominal thickness (mm)	Limiting values (mm)	
	Minimum	Maximum
6	6,0	7,4
10	9,1	10,9

4.2 Length, width and squareness

The nominal dimensions for length, H , and width, B , being given, the pane should 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).

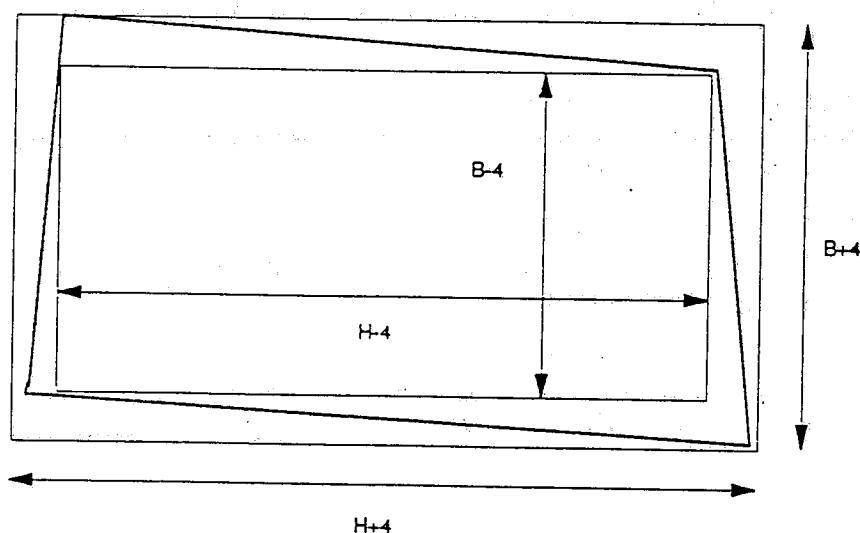


Figure 2: Determination of length, width and squareness

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

4.2.1 Tolerances

The tolerances on nominal dimensions are ± 4 mm.

4.3 Wire mesh

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

5 Quality requirements

One quality level is considered in this 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.

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There are three different types of deviation of the wire considered, which may occur simultaneously. They are shown in Figure 3 and are:

- out of square
- waviness
- bow

5.1 Methods of observation and measurement

5.1.1 Optical faults

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

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

5.1.2 Visual faults

5.1.2.1 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.