

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 572-4:1999

01-november-1999

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Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 4: Drawn sheet glass

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-Natronglas - Teil 4: Gezogenes Flachglas

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Verre dans la construction - Produits de base: verre de silicate sodo-calcique - Partie 4: Verre étiré

SIST EN 572-4:1999

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z 1994

ICS:

81.040.20 Steklo v gradbeništvu Glass in building

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EN 572-4

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 1994

ICS 81.040.20

Descriptors:

Construction, glass, glassware, window glass, dimensions, dimensioal tolerences, appearance, defects, quality, acceptability, designation

English version

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 4: Drawn sheet glass

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus dards.iteh.akalk-Natronglas - Teil 4: Gezogenes Flachglas Produits de base Verre dans la construction -Basiserzeugnisse aus : verre de silicate sodo-calcique -Verre étiré

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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.

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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.

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 4: Drawn sheet 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1995.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 and visual faults) for drawn sheet glass, as defined in EN 572 Part 1, for use in building.

This part of this standard applies only to drawn sheet 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 Athis European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

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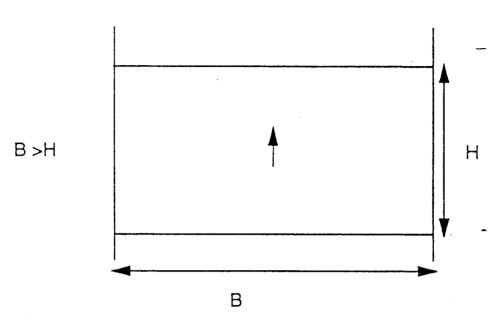
#### 3 Definitions

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

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#### 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.



## iTeh \$\frac{1}{2} \text{Direction of draw FW}

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

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3.2 Stock sizes

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Glass delivered in the following sizes:

Nominal length H: 1600 to 2160mm Nominal width B: 2440 to 2880mm

#### 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 and linear/extended faults.

#### 3.5 Spot faults

These are gaseous inclusions or other spot faults, e.g. solid inclusions, marks or deposits of small size.

#### 3.6 Gaseous inclusions

These faults consist generally of an elongated bubble of gas.

#### 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 Concentration, c

The sum of the lengths of gaseous inclusions >1,0mm in any circle of 400mm diameter.

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### 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: Allowable tolerances on nominal thickness

Nominal	thicknesses (mm)	Tolerances (mm)
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# 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.

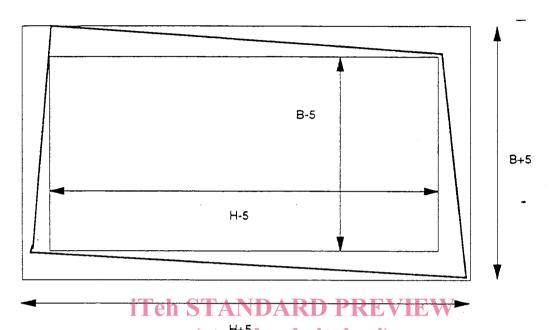
The sides of the prescribed rectangles shall be parallel to one another and these rectangles shall have a common centre (see Figure 2).

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

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#### 4.2.1 Tolerances

The tolerances on the nominal dimensions are  $\pm$  5mm.



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Figure 2: Determination of length, width and squareness SISTEN 572-4:1999

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Drawn sheet glass is classified into two classes, 1 and 2, according to the density and importance of accepted faults.

#### 5.1 Methods of observation and measurement

#### 5.1.1 Optical faults

A reticulated screen is observed through the pane of glass to be examined.

The screen should have approximately the same dimensions as the pane of glass to be examined. It should consist of a matt grey background (reflection coefficient between 0,2 and 0,4) having a network of lines 10mm thick of a colour contrasting clearly with the background. The network of lines should have the appearance of a wall of bricks whose size is 200mm x 70mm, each line offset by 100mm from the lines above and below.

The lighting of the screen should correspond to diffuse natural or artificial daylight.

Place the pane of glass to be examined vertically 3m from the screen. Arrange the point of observation 1m from the glass keeping the direction of observation perpendicular to the screen. Arrange the pane of glass to form an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  with the plane of the screen.