



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 572-6:1999**  
**01-november-1999**

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GHY`c`j`ghUj VU`!`Cgbcj b]`dfc]nj cX]`n`bUf]`Yj c!`UWY`Yj c!g]`]`Uby[ UghY`U!`\*`"  
XY.`p] bc`j ncf Ughc`ghY`c

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 6: Wired patterned glass

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-Natronglas - Teil 6: Drahtornamentglas

Verre dans la construction - Produits de base: verre de silicate sodo-calcique - Partie 6:  
Verre imprimé armé

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**ICS:**

81.040.20      Steklo v gradbeništvu      Glass in building

**SIST EN 572-6:1999**      en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 572-6

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 1994

ICS 81.040.20

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

English version

**Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass  
products - Part 6: Wired patterned glass**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

Verre dans la construction - Produits de base  
: verre de silicate sodocalcique - Partie 6:  
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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 6 : Wired cast 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1995.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 visual, pattern and wire faults) for wired patterned glass, as defined in EN572 Part 1, for use in building.

This part of this standard applies only to wired patterned 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.

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

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## 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this part 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.

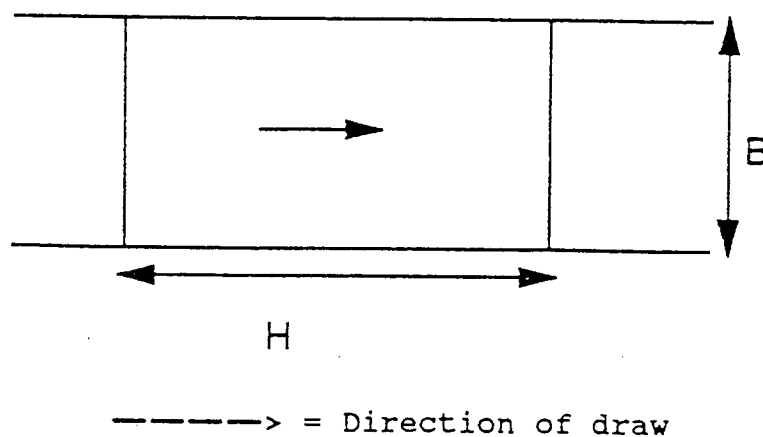


Figure 1: Relationship between length, width and direction of draw

**3.2 Stock sizes**

Glass delivered in the following sizes:-

Nominal length H: 1380 to 4500mm

Nominal width B: 1500 to 2520mm

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**3.3 Visual faults**

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

**3.4 Spherical or quasi-spherical spot faults**

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

**3.5 Elongated spot faults**

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

**3.6 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.

**3.7 Pattern faults**

These are deviations of the pattern relative to a reference e.g. line or straight edge.

**3.8 Deviation of the pattern**

This is a deviation,  $x$ , of the pattern.

**3.9 Wire faults**

These are deviations of the wire, penetration of the glass surface by the wire or break in the wire in the body of the glass.

**3.10 Deviation of the wire**

This is a deviation,  $y$ , of the wire relative 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, each one taken at the thickest and closest point to the centre of each side. Measurement shall be by means of an instrument of the plate gauge type with a diameter of 50mm  $\pm$  5mm.

NOTE: The mechanical resistance of wired patterned glass is a function of the pattern as well as the thickness.

**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)
6	$\pm 0,6$
7	$\pm 0,7$
8	$\pm 0,8$
9	+1,5 - 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 are  $\pm 4\text{mm}$ .

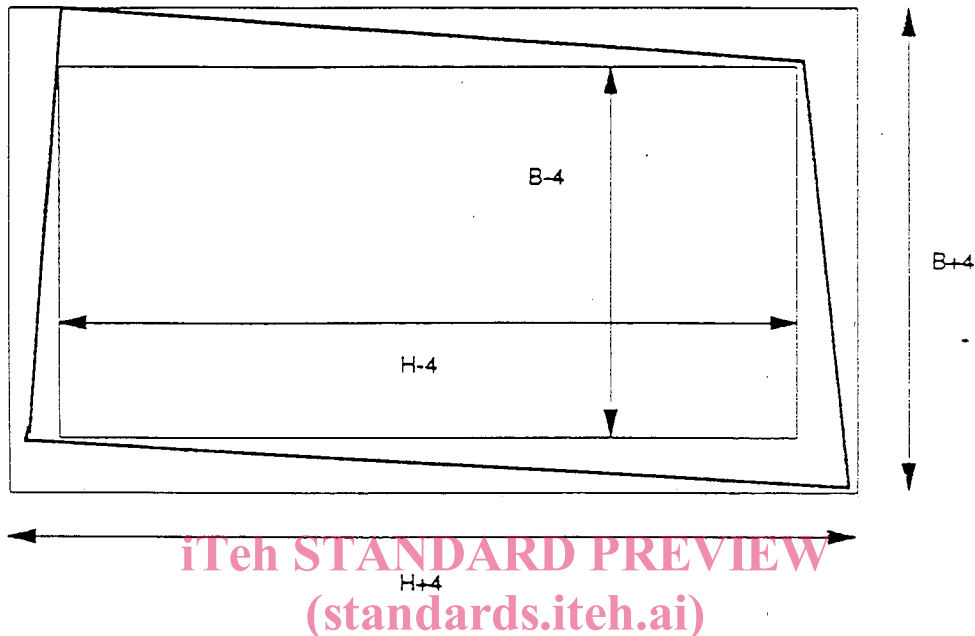


Figure 2: Determination of length, width and squareness

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#### 4.3 Wire mesh

This is a square steel mesh welded at all intersections of approximate dimensions 12,5mm or 25,0mm, manufactured from wire of diameter  $\geq 0,42\text{mm}$ .

### 5 Quality requirements

One quality level is considered in this standard. This is determined by evaluation of the visual faults.

There are three different types of pattern faults considered which may occur simultaneously. They are shown in Figure 3 and are:

- out of square
- waviness
- bow

There are three different types of deviation of the wire considered which may occur simultaneously. They are shown in Figure 4 and are:

- out of square
- waviness
- bow