



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 572-7:1999**

**01-november-1999**

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GHY`c`j`ghUj VUa`!`Cgbcj b]`dfc]nj cX]`n`bUf]`Yj c!`UWY`j c!g]`\_UtbY[ UghY`U!`+"  
XY.`p] bc`]b`VfYny] bc`i`lcf`Ybc`ghY`c`

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 7: Wired or unwired channel shaped glass

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-Natronglas - Teil 7: Profilbauglas mit oder ohne Drahteinlage

**ITeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
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Verre dans la construction - Produits de base: verre de silicate sodo-calcique - Partie 7: Verre profilé armé ou non armé

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 572-7:1994**

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**ICS:**

81.040.20      Steklo v gradbeništvu      Glass in building

**SIST EN 572-7:1999**      **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 572-7

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 7: Wired or unwired channel shaped glass**

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Verre dans la construction - Produits de base  
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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 7 : Wired or unwired channel shaped 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1995.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 and wire faults) for channel shaped glass as defined in EN572- Part 1 for use in building.

This part of this standard covers channel shaped glass supplied in stock sizes.

This part of this standard does not apply to channel shaped 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.

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

### 3.1 Patterned channel shaped glass

This is a channel shaped glass with one patterned surface. A number of different patterns are available.

### 3.2 Wired channel shaped glass

This is a channel shaped glass which has a wire inlay in the web, i.e. across the width, B, which runs in the direction of the length, H. Additional wires may also be in the flanges.

**3.3 Length, H, width, B, and flange height, d**

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

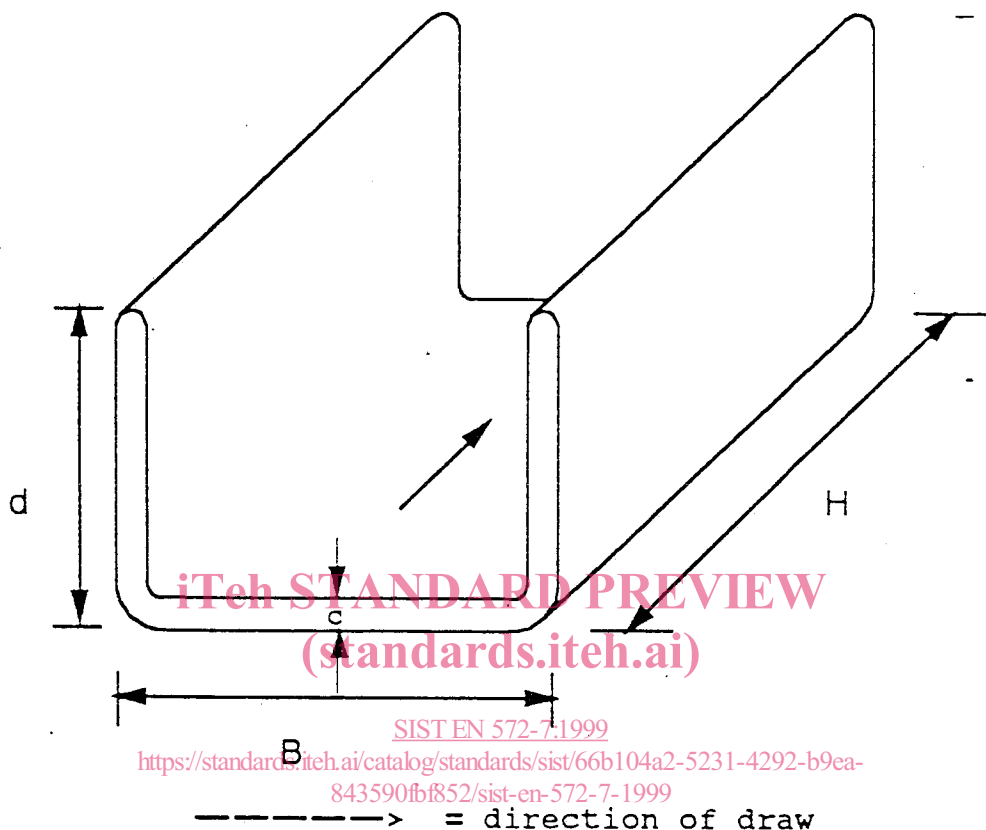


Figure 1: Relationship between U-channel dimensions and direction of draw

**3.4 Stock sizes**

Glass delivered in the following sizes:-

**3.4.1 Nominal length, H**

These are supplied in multiples of 250mm.

NOTE: Maximum length, H, available:- 7000mm

**3.4.2 Nominal width, B**

These range from 232mm to 498mm.

**3.4.3 Nominal height of flange, d**

These are either 41mm or 60mm.

NOTE: Not all widths, B, are available with all flange heights, d.

**3.5 Visual faults**

These are faults that alter the visual quality of the glass. These include bubbles, ream, scratches and inclusions and where applicable wire faults.

**3.6 Flange deviation**

This is a deviation,  $z$ , of flange from the vertical (see Figure 2).

**3.7 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.

**3.8 Wire deviation**

This is a deviation,  $y$ , of wire relative to a reference, e.g. line or straight edge, (see Figure 4).

**4 Dimensional requirements****4.1 Method of measurement****4.1.1 Width,  $B$ , and height of flange,  $d$** 

These are measured at both cut ends of the piece using a vernier caliper with an accuracy of 0,1mm.

**4.1.2 Length,  $H$** 

This is measured at the centre of the web.

**4.1.3 Thickness,  $c$** 

The actual thickness is measured at both cut ends. Measurements, to an accuracy of 0,1mm, are made in the centre of the web and flanges. Measurement should be made by means of an instrument of the plate gauge type with a diameter of 50mm  $\pm$  5mm.

**4.1.4 Flange deviation**

The deviation of the flange,  $z$ , from perpendicular to the web is determined with a right angle, as shown in Figure 2.

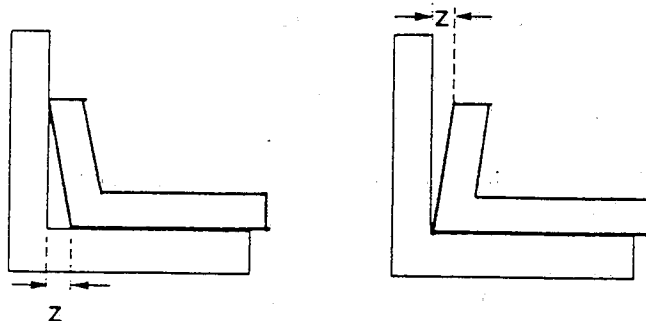
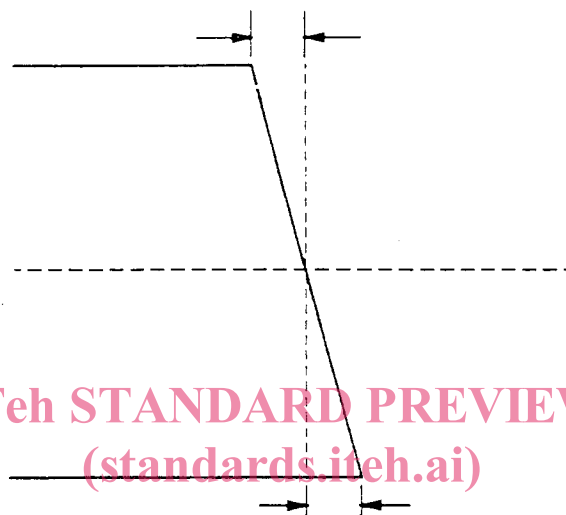


Figure 2: Determination of flange deviation



#### 4.1.5 Squareness of cut

The out of squareness of the web and flanges is determined at both cut ends. It is measured relative to a plane perpendicular to the direction of draw of the glass at the intersection of the centre line of the web and of the cut edge (see Figure 3). The deviation of the flange from the plane is measured.



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Figure 3: Determination of squareness of cut  
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#### 4.1.6 Wire inlay

The relationship between the width of the wire inlay, in the web, and the width, B, of the web should be obtained by measurement. The actual distance between adjacent wires should be measured together with any variation in the spacing. The diameter of the wire should be measured.

#### 4.2 Tolerances

##### 4.2.1 Width, B, height of flange, d, and thickness, c

All measured value shall comply with Table 1.

Table 1: Tolerances on nominal width, B, height of flange, d, and thickness, c

Width, B mm		Height of flange, d mm		Thickness, c mm	
Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance
232 to 498	± 2,0	41	± 1,0	6	± 0,2
232 to 331	± 2,0	60	± 1,0	7	± 0,2