

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 572-9:2005 01-marec-2005

#### Steklo v stavbah - Osnovni izdelki iz natrij-kalcijevega silikatnega stekla - 9. del Ovrednotenje skladnosti/standard za izdelek

Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 9: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard

Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-Natronsilicatglas - Teil 9: Konformitätsbewertung/Produktnorm

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Verre dans la construction - Produits verriers de silicate sodo-calcique de base - Partie 9 : Evaluation de la conformité/Norme produit

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<u>ICS:</u> 81.040.20

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

### EN 572-9

October 2004

ICS 81.040.20

English version

### Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 9: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard

Verre dans la construction - Verre de silicate sodo-calcique de base - Partie 9: Evaluation de la conformité Glas im Bauwesen - Basiserzeugnisse aus Kalk-Natronsilicatglas - Teil 9: Konformitätsbewertung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 May 2004.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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### Foreword

This document (EN 572-9:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 "Glass in building", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2006.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, B, C or D, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

No existing document is superseded

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This part of the document does not stand-alone, it is a part of one document:

- EN 572-1: Glass in building Basic Socia lime silicate glass products Part 1:Definition and general physical and mechanical properties 496136e4a9c1/sist-en-572-9-2005
- EN 572-2: Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products Part 2: Float glass
- EN 572-3: Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products Part:3 Polished wired glass
- EN 572-4: Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products Part 4: Drawn sheet glass
- EN 572-5: Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products- Part 5: Patterned glass
- EN 572-6: Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products- Part 6: Wired patterned glass
- EN 572-7: Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products Part 7: Wired or unwired channel shaped glass
- EN 572-8: Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products Part 8: Supplied and final cut sizes
- EN572-9: Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products- Part 9 Evaluation of conformity/Product standard

This part of this document details the evaluation of conformity, which includes initial type testing of the essential characteristics, initial type testing if the product belongs to the intended product group, and the organisation of the factory production control, and is in line with the draft Mandate for flat glass, profiled glass and glass block products.

This document contains other aspects of importance of trade.

#### 1 Scope

This document covers the evaluation of conformity and the factory production control of basic soda lime silicate glass products for use in buildings.

Note: For glass products with electrical wiring or connections for, e.g. alarm or heating purposes, other directives, e.g. Low Voltage Directive, may apply.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 356, Glass in building - Security glazing - Testing and classification of resistance against manual attack

EN 410, Glass in building - Determination of luminous and solar characteristics of glazing

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

EN 572-2, Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 2 Float glass

EN 572-3, Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 3: Polished wired glass SIST EN 572-9:2005

EN 572-4, Glass in building Basic soda lime silicate glass products 5-5 Part 4: Drawn sheet glass 496136e4a9c1/sist-en-572-9-2005

EN 572-5, Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 5: Patterned glass

EN 572-6, Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 6: Wired patterned glass

EN 572-7, Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 7: Wired or unwired channel shaped glass

EN 572-8, Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 8: Supplied and final cut sizes

EN 673, Glass in building – Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) – Calculation method

EN 1063, Glass in building - Security glazing - Testing and classification of resistance against bullet attack

EN 12600, Glass in building - Pendulum test - Impact test method and classification for flat glass

EN 12758, Glass in building - Glazing and airborne sound insulation – Product descriptions and determination of properties

prEN 13474, Glass in building - Design of glass panes

EN 13501-1, Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 1: Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests

EN 13501-2, Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 2: Classification using data from fire resistance tests, excluding ventilation services

prEN 13501-5, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 5: Classification using data from fire exposure roof tests* 

EN 13541, Glass in building - Security glazing - Testing and classification of resistance against explosion pressure

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in EN 572 –1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the following apply.

#### 3.1

#### initial type testing

determination of the performance of a product (characteristic, durability), on the basis of either actual tests or other procedures (such as conventional, standardised, tabulated or general accepted values, standardised or recognised calculation methods, test reports when made available,), in accordance with this document that demonstrates compliance with this document

#### 3.2

#### test report

document that covers the results of tests undertaken on a representative sample of the product from production or on a prototype design of the product

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#### 3.3

#### product description

document that details the relevant parameters, e.g. process conditions, structure, etc., for defining a product that complies with the standard tab includes specific reference(s) to characteristics that are modified by the production process 496136e4a9c1/sist-en-572-9-2005

#### 3.4

#### significant change

variation in performance beyond the permitted tolerance for the characteristic

#### 4 Requirements

#### 4.1 Conformity with the definition of basic soda lime silicate glass products

Products shall conform to the definition and fulfil the requirements of basic soda lime silicate glass products as defined in EN 572-1.

#### 4.2 Determination of the characteristic's performances

#### 4.2.1 Characteristics of basic soda lime silicate glass

Basic soda lime silicate glass products are made in accordance with EN 572-1 and one of the other Parts: EN 572-2, EN 572-3, EN 572-4, EN 572-5, EN 572-6, or EN 572-7. The characteristics listed in Table 1, concern general accepted values, calculated values or measured values.

Characteristic	Symbol	Unit
Generally accepted values:		
- density	ρ	kg/m³
- hardness	HK <sub>0,1/20</sub>	GPa
- Young's modulus	E	Pa
- Poisson's ratio	μ	Dimensionless
- Characteristic bending strength	f <sub>g,k</sub>	Ра
- Resistance against sudden temperature changes and temperature	-	К
differentials		
- Specific heat capacity	С	J/(kg.K)
- Coefficient of linear expansion	α	К <sup>-1</sup>
- Thermal conductivity (for <i>U</i> -value)	λ	W/(m.K)
- Mean refractive index to visible radiation	n	Dimensionless
- Emissivity	ε	Dimensionless
Measured values: iTeh STANDARD PRE	VIEW	
- light transmittance (standards.iteh.ai	$\tau_{\rm V}$	Dimensionless
- solar direct transmittance	$ au_{e}$	Dimensionless
Calculated values: <u>SIST EN 572-9:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b9e405b7 - total solar energy transmittance 496136e4a9c1/sist-en-572-9-2005		19- Dimensionless

#### Table 1: Necessary information on characteristics of basic soda lime silicate glass

#### 4.2.2 Determination of essential characteristics of basic soda lime silicate glass products

If the basic soda lime silicate glass manufacturer wishes to claim that any performance characteristic is independent of the production equipment used then the factory production control system shall be in accordance with this document including his specific process control conditions.

#### 4.2.2.1 Safety in the case of fire - Resistance to fire

Fire resistance shall be determined and classified in accordance with EN 13501-2.

Note: EN 357 may be used as a classification reference specific to fire resistant glazed elements.

#### 4.2.2.2 Safety in the case of fire - Reaction to fire

Reaction to fire shall be determined and classified in accordance with EN 13501-1.

Basic soda lime silicate glass products are products/materials that do not require to be tested for reaction to fire (e.g. Products/materials of Classes A1\* according to Commission Decision 96/603/EC, as amended 2000/605/EC)

#### 4.2.2.3 Safety in the case of fire - External fire behaviour

Where the manufacturer wishes to declare external fire performance (e.g. when subject to regulatory requirements), the product shall be tested and classified in accordance with prEN 13501-5.

Note: Compliance with this requirement is not possible until a version of prEN 13501-5 later than 2002 becomes available.

#### 4.2.2.4 Safety in use - Bullet resistance: shatter properties and resistance to attack

Bullet resistance shall be determined and classified in accordance with EN 1063.

#### 4.2.2.5 Safety in use - Explosion resistance: impact behaviour and resistance to impact

Explosion resistance shall be determined and classified in accordance with EN 13541.

#### 4.2.2.6 Safety in use - Burglar resistance: shatter properties and resistance to attack

Burglar resistance shall be determined and classified in accordance with EN 356.

# 4.2.2.7 Safety in use - Pendulum body impact resistance: shatter properties (safe breakability) and resistance to impact

Pendulum body impact resistance shall be determined and classified in accordance with EN 12600.

# 4.2.2.8 Safety in use - Mechanical resistance: Resistance against sudden temperature changes and temperature differentials

The resistance against sudden temperature changes and temperature differentials is a generally accepted value that ist given in EN 572;1; and shall be ensured by compliance with this document. 496136e4a9c1/sist-en-572-9-2005

## 4.2.2.9 Safety in use - Mechanical resistance: Resistance against wind, snow, permanent load and/or imposed loads of the glass unit

The mechanical resistance of basic soda lime silicate glass is a characteristic value that is given in EN 572-1 and is ensured by compliance with this document.

As long as on the concerned construction or building site no part of prEN 13474 is applicable then the current method of determining mechanical resistance in the country of destination shall be applied.

The manufactured or supplied thickness of soda lime silicate glass shall conform to the ordered thickness.

#### 4.2.2.10 Protection against noise - Direct airborne sound reduction

The sound reduction indexes shall be determined in accordance with EN 12758. .

#### 4.2.2.11 Energy conservation and heat retention - Thermal properties

The thermal transmittance value (*U*-value) shall be determined by calculation in accordance with EN 673 with:

- emissivity  $\mathcal{E}$  using the value of emissivity as given in EN 572-1
- nominal thickness of the glass panes

# 4.2.2.12 Energy conservation and heat retention - Radiation properties: Light transmittance and reflectance

The light transmittance and reflectance shall be determined in accordance with EN 410.

# 4.2.2.13 Energy conservation and heat retention - Radiation properties: Solar energy characteristics

The solar energy transmittance and reflectance shall be determined in accordance with EN 410.

#### 4.3 Durability

When products conform to the definition of basic soda lime silicate glass product as 4.1, the characteristic's performances in 4.2 are ensured during an economically reasonable working life.

The durability of glass products, including their characteristics, shall be ensured by the following:

- Compliance with this document
- Compliance with instructions from the glass product manufacturer or supplier

The manufacturer shall supply specific installation instructions or make reference to appropriate technical specifications.

Note 1: The durability of glass products depends on: A RD PREVIEW

- building and construction movements due to various actions;
- building and construction vibrations due to various actions;
- deflection and racking of the glass support due to various actions;
- alass support design (e.g. drainage of infiltrated water in the rebate, provention of a
- glass support design (e.g. drainage of infiltrated water in the rebate, prevention of direct contact between glass support members and glass);
- accuracy of glass support and glass support member dimensions;
- quality of the assembling of glass support members up to a glass support;
- quality of installation of the glass support into or onto the buildings or constructions;
- glass support expansion due to adsorbed moisture from the air or other sources;
- quality of installation of the glass product into or onto its support.

#### 4.4 Characteristics other than those listed in 4.2

Optical and visual characteristics shall comply with EN 572 Parts 2 to 8

Dimensional tolerances: shall comply with EN 572 Parts 2 to 8

#### 4.5 Dangerous substances

Materials used in products shall not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination.

#### 5 Evaluation of conformity

#### 5.1 General

Evaluation of conformity in accordance with this document shall be as a result of Factory Production Control and Initial Type Testing in accordance with this document

1) Factory production control;

This shall include the following:

- a) Inspection of samples taken at the factory in accordance with a prescribed test plan;
- b) Initial inspection of the factory and of factory production control;
- c) Continuous surveillance and assessment of the factory production control.
- 2) Initial type testing of the product;

Note: There may be a need to involve a third party, with 1b, 1c, and/or 2, for the purpose of regulatory marking (see Annex ZA).

#### 5.2 Initial type testing of the product (see 5.1, 2)

### 5.2.1 General **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

All the product's characteristics shall be initial type tested to verify they are in conformity with the requirements of this document. Instead of performing any actual testing, initial type testing may make use of: SIST EN 572-9:2005

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- generally accepted and/or conventional and/or standardised values, in the Clause 2 referenced standards, or in publications that are referred to in these standards;
- standardised calculation methods and recognised calculation methods in Clause 2 referenced standards, or in publications that are referred to in these standards;
- test report(s) on the basis of 5.2.1.2 when made available except for the characteristics listed in 5.2.2.
- where components are used whose characteristics have already been determined, by the component manufacturer, on the basis of conformity with other product standards, these characteristics need not be reassessed providing they remain unchanged by the manufacturing process;
- release of dangerous substances may be assessed indirectly by controlling the content of the substance concerned;
- durability may be assessed indirectly by controlling the production processes according to this document;

Note 1: Products CE marked in accordance with appropriate harmonised European specifications may be presumed to have the performances stated with the CE marking.

Note 2: There may be a need to involve a third party for the purpose of regulatory marking (see Annex ZA).

When actual testing is required then the Initial Type Testing (ITT) shall be undertaken on a sample representative of the product taken from direct production or a prototype, any plant and/ or line.

Whenever a change occurs in the raw material or production process (subject to the definition of a family), which would change significantly one or more of the characteristics, the type tests shall be repeated for the appropriate characteristic(s).

#### 5.2.1.1 Multiple lines/sites

If a manufacturer operates more than one line and/or site, the following can reduce the requirement for multiple Initial Type Testing (ITT):

- i) The manufacturers' technical file for a product shall specifically covers all sites and/or lines of the same manufacturer<sup>1</sup>,
- ii) The manufacturer shall establish a direct relationship between production control, initial type testing and on-going internal audit testing,
- iii) The manufacturer shall have a responsible individual designated to ensure product compliance based on:
  - The operation of a consistent Factory Production Control system on all applicable sites and/or lines,
  - The manufacturer having obtained evidence that shows the product to be consistent, with respect to both product characteristics and intended use characteristics,
  - The manufacturer has in place an internal auditing scheme, including product consistency.

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#### 5.2.1.2 Historic Data

#### <u>SIST EN 572-9:2005</u>

Tests previously performed in accordance with the provisions of this document (same product, same characteristic(s), same or more onerous test method, sampling method and attestation of conformity) may be taken into account.

# 5.2.2 Initial type testing if the product belongs to the group soda lime silicate glass, clear or tinted

Initial type testing to establish if a product conforms to the definition of soda lime silicate glass, shall be economized as much as possible. For that purpose appropriate available test reports are equivalent to actual testing and may be used instead of actual testing. The initial type testing concerns the product aspects as listed in Table 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The terms 'manufacturer' and 'producer' are understood as being synonyms (see CPD working document NB-CPD/02/019-issued 24 April 2002 – page1)