SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 572-3:2004

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Nadomeģļa:
SIST EN 572-3:1999

Steklo v stavbah - Osnovni proizvodi iz natrij-kalcijevega silikatnega stekla - 3. del: Polirano ģiļno steklo

Glass in Building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 3: Polished wire glass

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

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

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 572-3:2004**

ICS:

81.040.20	Steklo v gradbeništvu	Glass in building

SIST EN 572-3:2004 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EN 572-3

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ICS 81.040.20

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English version

Glass in Building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 3: Polished wire glass

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

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

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Contents

Foreword

This document (EN 572-3:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 "Glass in building", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This document supersedes EN 572-3:1994.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2004.

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).

This European Standard “Glass in building – Basic soda lime silicate glass products” consists of the following parts:

EN 572-1 Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties

EN 572-2 Float glass

EN 572-3 Polished wired glass

EN 572-4 Drawn sheet glass

EN 572-5 Patterned glass

EN 572-6 Wired patterned glass

EN 572-7 Wired or unwired channel shaped glass

EN 572-8 Supplied and final cut sizes

EN 572-9 Evaluation of conformity/Product standard

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.

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 572-1, for use in building.

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

EN 572-8 gives information on polished wired glass in sizes other than those covered by this Part.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated references, provisions from other publications. These 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 (including amendments).

EN 572-1:2004, *Glass in building — Basic soda lime silicate glass products — Part 1: Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 572-1:2004 and the following apply.

3.1
length, *H*, and width, *B*
defined with reference to the direction of draw of the glass ribbon as shown in Figure 1

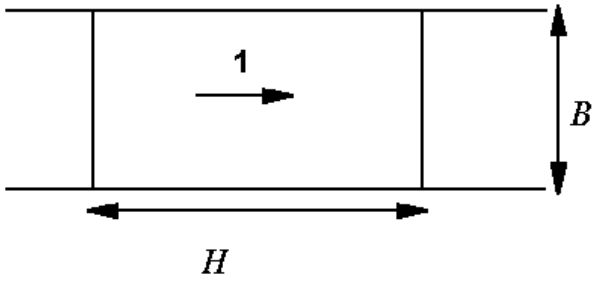

Figure 1 — Relationship between length, width and direction of draw

Key
1 direction of draw

3.2
stock sizes
glass delivered in the following sizes:

Nominal length *H*: 1 650 mm to 3 820 mm

Nominal width *B*: 1 980 mm to 2 540 mm

3.3
optical faults
faults, which lead to distortions in the appearance of objects observed through the glass

3.4
visual faults
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
spot faults, whose larger dimension is less than or equal to twice the smaller dimension

3.6
elongated spot faults
spot faults, whose larger dimension is more than twice the smaller dimension

3.7
linear/extended faults
faults, which can be on or in the glass, in the form of deposits, marks or scratches which occupy any extended length or area

3.8
wire faults
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
deviation, *y*, of the wire in relation to a reference, e.g. line or straight edge

4 Dimensional requirements

4.1 Thickness

4.1.1 General

The actual thickness shall be the average of four measurements, taken to the nearest 0,01 mm, one taken at the centre of each side. Measurement shall be by means of an instrument of the calliper micrometer type.

4.1.2 Tolerances

The actual thickness, rounded to the nearest 0,1 mm shall not vary from the nominal thickness by more than the limits shown in Table 1.

Table 1 — Thickness tolerances

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

4.2 Length, width and squareness

4.2.1 General

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

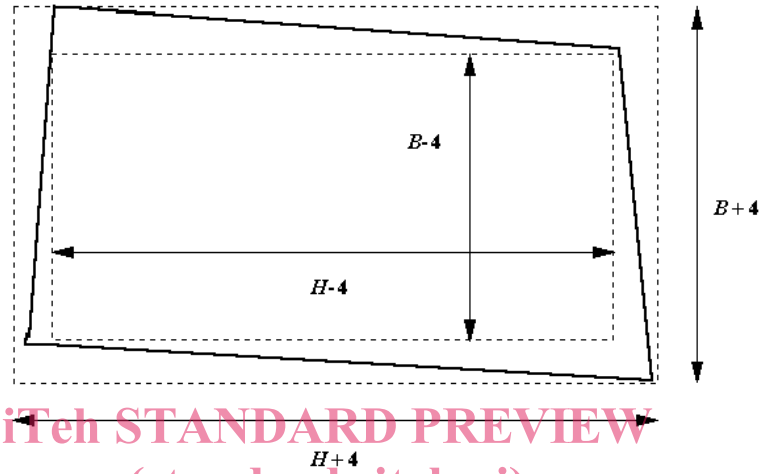

Figure 2 — Determination of length, width and squareness

4.2.2 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 12,5 mm, manufactured from wire of diameter ≥ 0,42 mm.

5 Quality requirements

5.1 General

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.

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.

5.2 Methods of observation and measurement

5.2.1 Optical faults

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

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

5.2.2 Visual faults

5.2.2.1 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.

5.2.2.2 Linear/extended faults

The glass pane to be examined is illuminated in conditions approximating to diffuse daylight and is observed in front of a matt black screen (reflection coefficient between 0,2 and 0,4).

Place the pane of glass to be examined vertically in front of the screen and parallel to it. Arrange the point of observation 2 m from the glass, keeping the direction of observation normal to the glass surface.View the pane of glass, and note the presence of visually disturbing faults.

5.2.2.3 Wire faults

A reference, e.g. line or straight edge, is placed parallel to the direction of the wires. The deviation, *y*, of the wire in relation to this reference edge is measured (see Figure 3).

Any penetration of the glass surface by the wire is noted.

Any breaks in the wire are noted.

5.3 Acceptance levels

5.3.1 Optical faults

The observer should not see any disturbing distortions within the glass pane.

5.3.2 Visual faults

5.3.2.1 Spot faults

a) Spherical and quasi-spherical spot faults situated in contact with the wire or ≤ 2 mm from the wire.

If the larger dimension is ≤ 2,0 mm, they are acceptable without restriction.

If the larger dimension is > 2,0 mm and ≤ 4,0 mm, they are acceptable up to 0,5 per m^2.

They are not acceptable if the larger dimension is > 4,0 mm.

b) Spherical or quasi-spherical spot faults situated > 2,0 mm from the wire.