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**Glass in building — Laminated glass and  
laminated safety glass —**

Part 1:  
**Definitions and description of component  
parts**

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*Verre dans la construction — Verre feuilleté et verre feuilleté de  
sécurité —  
Partie 1: Définitions et description des composants*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 12543-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 160, *Glass in building*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Product considerations*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12543-1:1998), which has been technically revised.

ISO 12543 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass*:

- *Part 1: Definitions and description of component parts*
- *Part 2: Laminated safety glass*
- *Part 3: Laminated glass*
- *Part 4: Test methods for durability*
- *Part 5: Dimensions and edge finishing*
- *Part 6: Appearance*

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# Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass —

## Part 1: Definitions and description of component parts

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 12543 defines terms and describes component parts for laminated glass and laminated safety glass for use in building.

### 2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Definitions 2.3 onwards apply to both laminated glass and laminated safety glass.

#### 2.1

##### **laminated glass**

assembly consisting of one sheet of glass with one or more sheets of glass and/or plastic glazing sheet material joined together with one or more interlayers

#### 2.2

##### **laminated safety glass**

laminated glass where in the case of breakage the interlayer serves to retain the glass fragments, limits the size of opening, offers residual resistance and reduces the risk of cutting or piercing injuries

See ISO 12543-2.

#### 2.3

##### **laminated glass with fire-resistant properties**

laminated glass that does not achieve its fire resistance by means of interlayers, which react to high temperatures

NOTE No glass product in itself can be classified as fire resistant. When the glass product is glazed into an appropriate frame system, the assembly can be tested and classified as fire resistant. This type of laminated glass can be used as a component in a fire-resisting glazed assembly.

#### 2.4

##### **fire-resistant laminated glass**

laminated glass where at least one interlayer reacts to the high temperature to give the product its fire resistance

NOTE This product can also contain glass components which are themselves fire resistant. No glass product in itself can be classified as fire resistant. When the glass product is glazed into an appropriate frame system, the assembly can be tested and classified as fire resistant. This type of laminated glass can be used as a component in a fire-resisting glazed assembly.

## 2.5

### **laminated glass with acoustic properties**

laminated glass where at least one interlayer increases the sound transmission loss of the product

NOTE 1 Sound transmission loss can be evaluated in accordance with ISO 22897.

NOTE 2 The interlayer can be evaluated in accordance with ISO 16940, which measures the mechanical impedance of laminated glass.

## 2.6

### **symmetrical laminated glass**

laminated glass in which, from both outer surfaces, the sequence of glass panes, plastic glazing sheet material and interlayer(s) by type, thickness, finish and general characteristics are the same

## 2.7

### **asymmetrical laminated glass**

laminated glass in which, from both outer surfaces, the sequence of glass panes, plastic glazing sheet material and interlayer(s) by type, thickness, finish and/or general characteristics is different

## 2.8

### **flat laminated glass**

laminated glass in which the constituent glass panes and plastic glazing sheet material have not been formed or bent in the course of manufacture

## 2.9

### **curved laminated glass**

laminated glass in which the constituent glass panes and plastic glazing sheet material have been deliberately shaped by forming or bending prior to laminating

## 2.10

### **interlayer**

one or more layers of material acting as an adhesive and separator between plies of glass and/or plastic glazing sheet material

NOTE 1 The interlayer can also give additional performance to the finished product, for example impact resistance, resistance to fire, solar control and acoustic insulation.

NOTE 2 The interlayer itself can also encapsulate non-adhesive films and plates, wires, grids, etc.

## 2.11

### **encapsulated material**

non-adhesive material that is encapsulated by an interlayer between the glass and/or plastic glazing material

NOTE The non-adhesive material can be a film, plate, wire, grid, etc.

## 2.12

### **film**

thin planar product of arbitrarily-limited maximum thickness in which the thickness is very small in proportion to length and width

NOTE Film is generally supplied in roll form.

## 2.13

### **plate**

smooth, flat piece of material of uniform limited thickness that may be perforated

## 2.14

### **grid**

regular arrangement of wires

**2.15****folio lamination process**

lamination process where the interlayer is a solid film which is placed between the plies of glass or plastic glazing sheet material and is then subjected to heat and pressure to produce the final product

NOTE The pressure can be higher or lower than the ambient pressure.

**2.16****cast-in-place lamination process**

lamination process where the interlayer is obtained by pouring a liquid between the plies of glass or plastic glazing sheet material and is then chemically or ultraviolet cured to produce the final product

NOTE Lamination processes other than those defined in 2.15 and 2.16 are available, but they do not necessarily fit into either of the two methods defined in 2.15 and 2.16.

**2.17****stock sizes**

sizes which are intended to be recut or processed for final use

**2.18****finished sizes**

sizes which are either manufactured to size or cut from stock sizes and may be further processed

NOTE Examples of further processing can include edge worked, drilled or face decorated.

**3 Description of component parts**

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**3.1 General**

Laminated glass shall be manufactured from the combinations of glass, plastic glazing sheet material and interlayers described in 3.2 to 3.5, as specified in ISO 12543-2 or ISO 12543-3.

NOTE 1 Laminated glass can also be read as laminated safety glass.

NOTE 2 The description of component parts in this clause is not exhaustive.

Some plastic glazing materials, interlayers, films, plates, wires and grids are subject to standardization. If materials are not subject to standardization, they should be subject to the laminated glass manufacturer's specifications. These specifications are usually subject to the manufacturer's own quality procedures for factory production control or the quality assurance system.

NOTE 3 Standardization of plastics can be covered by ISO 472.

**3.2 Glass composition and type**

NOTE Glass compositions and types are the subject of product standards (see Annex A for EN product standards or Reference [4]).

**3.2.1 Glass composition**

Glass compositions of laminated glass may be one of the following:

- soda lime silicate glass;
- borosilicate glass;
- alkaline earth silicate glass;

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- alumino silicate glass;
- glass ceramics.

### 3.2.2 Glass type

The type of glass used in laminated glass may be:

- float glass;
- drawn sheet glass;
- patterned glass;
- polished wired glass;
- wired patterned glass.

### 3.2.3 Other characteristics of glass

The glass may also be:

- clear, tinted or coated;
- transparent, translucent or opaque;
- annealed, heat strengthened, thermally toughened (tempered) or chemically toughened;
- surface treated (e.g. by sandblast or acid etched).

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### 3.3 Plastic glazing sheet material

Plastic glazing sheet material may be manufactured from:

- a) polycarbonate;
- b) acrylic.

The plastic glazing materials may be:

- clear, tinted or coated;
- transparent or translucent.

### 3.4 Interlayers

Interlayers (when they are components of the completed laminate) can differ by:

- a) material type and composition;
- b) mechanical characteristics;
- c) optical characteristics.

Interlayers may be:

- clear or tinted;



- transparent, translucent or opaque;
- coated.

### **3.5 Films, plates, wires and grids**

Films, plates, wires and grids can differ by:

- material type and composition;
- mechanical characteristics;
- optical characteristics.

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