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Standard Specification for Silvered Flat Glass Mirror¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for silvered flat glass mirrors of rectangular shape supplied as cut sizes, stock sheets or as lehr ends and to which no further processing (such as edgework or other fabrication) has been done.

1.2 This specification covers the quality requirements of silvered annealed monolithic clear and tinted flat glass mirrors up to 6 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.) thick. The mirrors are intended to be used indoors for mirror glazing, for components of decorative accessories or for similar uses.

1.3 This specification does not address safety glazing materials nor requirements for mirror applications. Consult model building codes and other applicable standards for safety glazing applications.

1.4 Mirrors covered in this specification are not intended for use in environments where high humidity or airborne corrosion promoters, or both, are consistently present (such as swimming pool areas, ocean-going vessels, chemical laboratories and other corrosive environments).

1.5 The dimensional values stated in metric units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test method portion Section 7 of this specification. *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 Reference to these documents shall be the latest issue unless otherwise specified by the authority applying this specification:

2.2 *ASTM Standards:*

B 117 [Practice for Operating Salt Spray \(Fog\) Apparatus](#)

C 162 [Terminology of Glass and Glass Products](#)

C 1036 [Specification for Flat Glass](#)

E 903 [Test Method for Solar Absorptance, Reflectance, and Transmittance of Materials Using Integrating Spheres](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology C 162 and the standards referenced in 2.2 as appropriate.

3.1.1 *associated distortion, n*—alteration of viewed images cause by variations in glass flatness in inhomogeneous portions within the glass.

~~3.1.2 *blemishes*—an imperfections in the body or on the surface of the mirror. For the purpose of this specification blemishes are divided into 2 categories:~~

~~3.1.1.1 *point blemishes*—knots, dirt, stones, gaseous inclusions (seeds and bubbles), tin particles, crush and other similar imperfections:~~

~~3.1.1.2—*imperfections in the body, on the surface or in the silver coating of the mirror; for the purpose of this specification blemishes are divided into 3 categories:*~~

~~3.1.2.1 *linear blemishes*—scratches, rubs, digs and other similar imperfections:~~

~~3.1.2—*scratches, rubs, digs, and other similar imperfections on either surface of the glass substrate.*~~

~~3.1.2.2 *point blemishes*—crush, knots, dirt, stones, gaseous inclusions (seeds and bubbles), tin particles, and other similar imperfections in the body of the glass substrate.~~

~~3.1.2.3 *silver film blemishes*—visible clouding, spot silver faults and other similar imperfections of the silver coating.~~

~~3.1.3 *chip*—an imperfection on the edge of a mirror lite due to breakage of a small fragment out of an otherwise regular surface.~~

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3.1.2.1

3.1.3.1 *shell chip*—a circular indentation in the mirror edge due to breakage of a small fragment.

3.1.2.2

3.1.3.2 *v-chip*—a V-shaped chip indentation in the mirror edge due to breakage of a small fragment.

3.1.2.3

3.1.3.3 *chip width*—the perpendicular distance from the edge of the mirror to the inner edge of the chip.

3.1.2.4

3.1.3.4 *chip length*—the distance, parallel to the edge of the mirror, from one edge of a chip to the other.

3.1.2.5

3.1.3.5 *chip depth*—the measured distance of a chip from the face of the mirror into the thickness.

3.1.3

3.1.4 *clean cut edge*—natural cut edge of mirror without further fabrication.

3.1.4

3.1.5 *cluster*—a group of not less than 3 point blemishes separated by not more than 50 mm (2 in.).

3.1.5

3.1.6 *crush*—a lightly pitted area in the glass surface resulting in a dull gray or white appearance over the region.

3.1.6

3.1.7 *dig*—deep, short scratch in the glass surface.

3.1.7

3.1.8 *dirt*—a small particle of foreign material imbedded in the glass surface.

3.1.8

3.1.9 *edge corrosion*—change in the color or level of reflectance along the mirror edge as a result of degradation of the silver coating from external sources.

3.1.9

3.1.10 *edgework*—fabrication of the mirror edge beyond the original clean-cut condition.

3.1.10

3.1.11 *flare*—a protrusion on the edge of a lite of mirror.

3.1.11

3.1.12 *gaseous inclusion*—(also known as *seed* or *bubble*) a round or elongated bubble at the surface (open) or within the body thickness leaving a cavity in the mirror.

3.1.12

3.1.13 *knot*—an inhomogeneity in the form of a vitreous lump in the mirror.

3.1.13

3.1.14 *mirror cut size*—mirrors intended for final use in the size ordered (i.e. mirrors not intended for recutting).

3.1.14

3.1.15 *mirror Lehr end*—mirrors intended for recutting by the user into smaller sizes where it is expected that some material may be lost in cutting due to blemishes and edge quality.

3.1.15

3.1.16 *mirror stock sheet*—mirrors intended for architectural use and where trimming will be required.

3.1.16

3.1.17 *rub*—an abrasion of the mirror surface producing a frosted appearance.

3.1.17 *scratch*—damage on the glass surface in the form of a line caused by the relative movement of an object across and in contact with the glass surface.

3.1.18 *scratch*—damage on the glass surface in the form of a line caused by the movement of an object across and in contact with the glass surface.

3.1.19 *silver coating*—the metallic silver coating in a silvered mirror product.

3.1.19

3.1.20 *silvered mirror*—mirror product fabricated through the application of metallic silver and protected by a mirror backing paint.

3.1.20

3.1.21 *spot silver fault*—a small area at which the silver coating is partially or entirely absent.

3.1.21

3.1.22 *stone*—a crystalline inclusion in the mirror.

3.1.22

3.1.23 *visible clouding*—a frosted appearance in the reflected image from a silvered mirror.

4. Classification and Intended Use

4.1 *Grades*—Mirrors furnished under this specification shall be of the following grades, as specified.

4.1.1 *Mirror Cut Size*—Mirrors intended for final use in the size ordered (that is, mirrors not intended for recutting).

4.1.2 *Mirror Stock Sheet*—Mirrors intended for architectural use and where trimming will be required.

4.1.3 *Mirror Lehr End*—Mirrors intended for recutting by the user into smaller sizes where it is expected that some material may be lost in cutting due to blemishes and edge quality.

4.2 *Qualities*—Mirrors furnished under this specification shall be of the following qualities, as specified.

4.2.1 *Mirror Select Quality*—(Usually available in 6 mm (1/4 in.) clear mirror only.) Recommended or intended or both, for use in visually demanding applications requiring minimal distortion and blemishes.

4.2.2 *Mirror Glazing Quality*—Recommended or intended or both, for general use where limited levels of minor blemishes or distortion, or both are acceptable.

4.3 *Color*—The glass substrate may be clear or tinted.

4.3.1 *Clear Glass Mirrors*—~~Mirrors made with clear (untinted) glass.~~ Mirrors made with clear (untinted) glass. (This does NOT include low-iron glass mirrors.)

4.3.2 *Low-Iron Glass Mirrors*—Mirrors made with low-iron content glass. Intended for use in applications where increased light reflectance and glass clarity are required. Not all grades or qualities may be available in low-iron glass mirrors.

4.3.3 *Tinted Glass Mirrors*—Mirrors made with tinted (colored) glass. Intended for use primarily in decorative applications where diminished light reflectance is not a concern. A variety of tinted glass substrates are available. The specific tint desired should be specified by the purchaser and is subject to availability. Not all grades or qualities may be available in tinted glass mirror.

NOTE 1—Actual color or shade of tinted glass mirror may vary from manufacturer to manufacturer and from batch to batch. 1—Although usually imperceptible, actual color or shade of clear glass, tinted glass or low-iron glass substrates may vary from manufacturer to manufacturer and from batch to batch.

4.4 *Thickness*—Mirrors are available in the following standard nominal thicknesses:

Designation	Thickness	Intended use	
	(Traditional designation)	Maximum recommended surface area per cut size piece	Recommended application
2.5 mm	(single)	Up to .5 sq. m. (5 sq.ft.)	Utility mirrors where distortion and blemishes are not a major concern
3.0 mm	(double or 1/8 in.)	Up to .75 sq. m. (7.5 sq.ft.)	Mirror components and other general use applications
4.0 mm	(5/32 in.)	Up to 1 sq. m. (10 sq.ft.)	Mirror components and other general use applications
5.0 mm	(3/16 in.)	Up to 3 sq. m. (32 sq. ft.)	Architectural use and other applications where optical quality is a major concern
6.0 mm	(1/4 in.)	Up to 3 sq. m. (32 sq. ft.)	Architectural use and other applications where optical quality is a major concern

—Mirrors are available in the standard nominal thicknesses provided in Table 1:

5. Ordering Information

5.1 Purchasers should select the preferred options permitted in this specification and include the following information in procurement documents:

5.1.1 Title, number, and date of this specification.

5.1.2 Grade of mirror (see 4.1).

TABLE 1 Available Nominal Mirror Thickness

Nominal Designation		Intended use	
SI Designation (mm)	Traditional designation	Maximum recommended surface area per cut size piece	Recommended application
2.5	single	Up to .5 sq. m. (5 ft ²)	Utility mirrors where distortion and blemishes are not a major concern
3.0	double or 1/8 in.	Up to .75 sq. m. (7.5 ft ²)	Mirror components and other general use applications
4.0	5/32 in.	Up to 1 sq. m. (10 ft ²)	Mirror components and other general use applications
5.0	3/16 in.	Up to 3 sq. m. (32 ft ²)	Architectural use and other applications where optical quality is a major concern
6.0	1/4 in.	Up to 3 sq. m. (32 ft ² .)	Architectural use and other applications where optical quality is a major concern