
**Glass in building — Determination of
the bending strength of glass —**

**Part 3:
Test with specimen supported at two
points (four point bending)**

*Verre dans la construction — Détermination de la résistance du verre
à la flexion —*

*Partie 3: Essais avec éprouvettes supportées en deux points (flexion
quatre points)*

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 160, *Glass in building*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Use considerations*.

ISO 1288 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Glass in building — Determination of the bending strength of glass*:

- *Part 1: Fundamentals of testing glass*
- *Part 2: Coaxial double ring test on flat specimens with large test surface areas*
- *Part 3: Test with specimen supported at two points (four point bending)*
- *Part 4: Testing of channel shaped glass*
- *Part 5: Coaxial double ring test on flat specimens with small test surface areas*

Glass in building — Determination of the bending strength of glass —

Part 3: Test with specimen supported at two points (four point bending)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1288 specifies a method for determining the bending strength, including the effects of the edges, of flat glass for use in building. The method specified can also be used to determine the bending strength of the edges of glass separately.

The limitations of this part of ISO 1288 are described in ISO 1288-1.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*

ISO 1288-1, *Glass in building — Determination of the bending strength of glass — Part 1: Fundamentals of testing glass*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

bending stress

tensile bending stress induced in the surface of a specimen

Note 1 to entry: For testing purposes, the bending stress should be uniform over a specified part of the surface.

3.2

effective bending stress

weighted average of the tensile bending stresses, calculated by applying a factor to take into account non-uniformity of the stress field

3.3

bending strength

bending stress or effective bending stress which leads to breakage of the specimen

3.4

equivalent bending strength

apparent bending strength of patterned glass, for which the irregularities in the thickness do not allow precise calculation of the bending stress