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

**Part 4:
Testing of channel shaped glass**

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

Partie 4: Essais sur verre profilé

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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 4: Testing of channel shaped glass

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1288 specifies a method for determining the bending strength (defined as the profile bending strength) of wired or unwired channel shaped glass for use in buildings.

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*

NOTE ISO TC 160 SC1 is still not certain as to whether there is a need for a standard on the product “Wired or unwired channel shaped glass”.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

profile bending strength

quotient of the maximum bending moment and the section modulus of a channel shaped glass

Note 1 to entry: Due to sideways movement of the flanges of the channel shaped profile in the bending test, the specimens break almost exclusively at the transition from web to flange (i.e. not at the extreme edge of the flange or the face of the web). Consequently, the profile bending strength is not the glass strength, but rather a value representing the strength of the profile.