
Glass in building — Curved glass —

**Part 2:
Quality requirements**

Verre dans la construction — Verre bombé — Partie 2: Exigences de qualité



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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 11485-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 160, *Glass in building*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Product considerations*.

ISO 11485 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Glass in building — Curved glass*:

- *Part 1: Terminology and definitions*
- *Part 2: Quality requirements*
- *Part 3: Requirements for tempered and laminated curved safety glass¹⁾*

1) Under preparation.

Glass in building — Curved glass —

Part 2: Quality requirements

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11485 specifies the quality requirements for curved glass used in general building construction, furniture, display and various other non-automotive applications.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 11485-1, *Glass in building — Curved glass — Part 1: Terminology and definitions*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11485-1 apply.

4 Quality requirements

4.1 General

Curved glass can originate as annealed float glass, patterned glass or wired glass. Curved glass can be processed as tempered, laminated, heat strengthened, coated or frit enamelled. It can also be assembled into insulated glass units.

All of these various products shall conform to the corresponding ISO standard for flat products except for those unique characteristics covered by this part of ISO 11485 or when it can be demonstrated that a particular requirement of the corresponding standard cannot be applied to curved glass for any reason (i.e. testing flat samples vs. curved samples).

When there is no corresponding International Standard, any other national standard may be used instead.

When tested in accordance with Clause 5, the curved glass shall conform to the quality requirements given in Clause 4, summarized in Table 1.

The tolerance on thickness of curved glass panes shall conform to the tolerance on thickness stated in the corresponding basic product standard ISO 16293 (all parts), however minor changes to glass thickness may occur due to stretching during forming and/or shaping.