

Klaas ehitusmaterjalina. Klaasingu valgus- ja päikesekiirguse karakteristikute määramine

Glass in building - Determination of luminous and
solar characteristics of glazing

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 410:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 410:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 410:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 410:1998.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 23.11.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 23.11.1999 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks meetodid ehitusmaterjalina kasutatava klaasingu valgus- ja päikeseikiirguse karakteristikute määramiseks. Neid karakteristikuid saab kasutada ruumide valgustuse, kütmise ja jahutuse projekteerimiseks ning need lubavad võrrelda eri klaasingute tüüpe. See Euroopa standard on rakendatav nii tavaliste kui ka absorbeerivate või päikeseikiirguse peegeldamise reguleerimisega klaasingute korral, mida kasutatakse püst- ja rõhtavade klaasimiseks. Esitatakse sobivad lahendusi ühe-, kahe- ja kolmekordsete klaasingute jaoks.	Scope:
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Võtmesõnad: hooned, klaas, klaasing, määramine, poolläbipaistvad klaasid, päikeseenergia, päikesevalgus, spektraaljaotus, ultraviolettkiirgus, valguslambilaskvus

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Descriptors: Building, glazing, luminous transmittance, solar energy transmission.

English version

Glass in building

**Determination of luminous and solar characteristics
of glazing**

Verre dans la construction – Détermination des caractéristiques lumineuses et solaires des vitrages

Glas im Bauwesen – Bestimmung der lichttechnischen und strahlungsphysikalischen Kenngrößen von Verglasungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-03-26.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 "Glass in building", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

CEN/TC 129/WG 9, "Light and energy transmission, thermal insulation", prepared a working draft based on the document ISO/DIS 9050, "Glass in building - Determination of light transmittance, solar direct transmittance, total solar energy transmittance and ultraviolet transmittance and related glazing factors", prepared by ISO/TC 160, "Glass in Building".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies methods of determining the luminous and solar characteristics of glazing in buildings. These characteristics can serve as a basis for lighting, heating and cooling calculations of rooms and permit comparison between different types of glazing.

This European Standard applies both to conventional glazing and to absorbing or reflecting solar-control glazing, used as vertical or horizontal glazed apertures. The appropriate formulae for single, double and triple glazing are given.

This European Standard is accordingly applicable to all transparent materials except those which show significant transmission in the wavelength region (5 to 50) μm of ambient temperature radiation, such as certain plastic materials.

Materials with light-scattering properties for incident radiation are dealt with as conventional transparent materials subject to certain conditions (see 4.2).

2 Normative references

This European standard, as appropriate incorporates by dated or undated references, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revision of any of these publications apply to this European standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 673	Glass in building - Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) - Calculation method
EN 674	Glass in building - Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) - Guarded hot plate method
EN 675	Glass in building - Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) - Heat flow meter method
prEN 1098	Glass in building - Measuring method for the determination of the thermal transmittance of multiple glazing (U Value) - Calibrated and guarded hot box method
prEN 12898	Glass in building - Determination of the emissivity