
Glass in building — Coated glass —

Part 1:
Physical defects

Verre dans la construction — Verre à couche — Partie 1: Défauts physiques



This document is a preview generated by EVS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2011

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
2.1 Basic definitions	1
2.2 Definition of physical defects	2
3 Physical defects	3
3.1 General	3
3.2 Detection of defects	3
3.3 Conditions of examination	3
3.4 Punctual defects	5
3.5 Acceptance criteria for coated glass defects	6
Bibliography	7

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 11479-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 160, *Glass in building*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Product considerations*.

ISO 11479 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Glass in building — Coated glass*:

- *Part 1: Physical defects*
- *Part 2: Colour of façade*

Glass in building — Coated glass —

Part 1: Physical defects

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11479 specifies optical quality requirements for coatings applied to glass using either pyrolytic, sol-gel or vacuum (sputtering) deposition methods for use in building glazing. More specifically, this part of ISO 11479 relates to low-e and solar-control coated glass. This part of ISO 11479 is not applicable to patterned or other optically distorting glass.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1 Basic definitions

2.1.1

method of deposition

method of adding a single or multilayer coating consisting of metal, oxide, nitride, fluoride or other compound to the surface of the glass by vacuum (sputtering), sol-gel or pyrolytic deposition

2.1.2

coated glass

glass substrate to which a coating has been applied on one or both sides in order to modify one or more of its properties

2.1.3

coating

one or more layers applied to the glass using either the pyrolytic, sol-gel or vacuum (sputtering) deposition method

2.1.4

finished size glass

flat glass sheet cut to the dimensions required for final fabrication or use

2.1.5

stock size glass

jumbo size glass

standard size of annealed flat glass sheet that may be cut down to a smaller finished size for fabrication

2.1.6

daylight illumination

uniform overcast sky, with or without direct sunlight

2.1.7

glass substrate

glass to which the coating is applied to either one or both sides

NOTE Examples of glass substrates are: basic float glass (clear or body-tinted), thermally or chemically toughened safety glass, thermally toughened borosilicate safety glass, heat-strengthened glass, heat-strengthened borosilicate glass, laminated glass, laminated safety glass, alkaline earth silicate glass, or toughened alkaline earth silicate glass.