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IRISH STANDARD

I.S. EN 1288-3:2000

ICS 81.040.20

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GLASS IN BUILDING - DETERMINATION OF THE BENDING STRENGTH OF GLASS - PART 3: TEST WITH SPECIMEN SUPPORTED AT TWO POINTS (FOUR POINT BENDING)

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English version

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)

Glas im Bauwesen - Bestimmung der Biegefestigkeit von Glas - Teil 3: Prüfung von Proben bei zweiseitiger Auflagerung (Vierschneiden-Verfahren)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 September 1999.

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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.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2000.

CEN/TC 129/WG8 "Mechanical Strength" prepared the draft "Glass in building - Determination of the bending strength of glass" - Part 3 : Test with specimen supported at two points (four point bending)".

There are four other parts to this standard:

- Part 1 :Fundamentals of testing glass
- Part 2 :Coaxial double ring test on flat specimens with large test surface areas
- Part 4 :Testing of channel shaped glass
- Part 5 :Coaxial double ring test on flat specimens with small test surface areas

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.

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1 Scope

This European standard 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 standard are described in EN 1288-1.

EN 1288-1 should be read in conjunction with this standard.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, 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 revisions 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 572-1	Glass in building - Basic soda lime silicate glass products - Part 1 : Definitions and general physical and mechanical properties
EN 1288-1	Glass in building - Determination of the bending strength of glass - Part 1 : Fundamentals of testing glass
ISO 48	Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastic - Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 bending stress: The tensile bending stress induced in the surface of a specimen.

NOTE: For testing purposes, the bending stress should be uniform over a specified part of the surface.

3.2 effective bending stress: A 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: The bending stress or effective bending stress which leads to breakage of the specimen.

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