

## F.5 Insulating glass unit containing a heat treated glass

The visual quality of thermally toughened safety glass, with or without heat soaking and of heat strengthened glass, when assembled in an insulating glass unit or in a laminated glass which is a component of an insulating glass unit, shall fulfil the requirements of their respective product standard.

In addition to these requirements, for heat treated float glass, the overall bow relative to the total glass edge length may not be greater than 3 mm per 1 000 mm glass edge length. Greater overall bow may occur for square or near square formats (up to 1:1.5) and for single panes with a nominal thickness < 6 mm.

## F.6 Edge defects

Allowable edge defects are given in the relevant standard for each glass pane component.

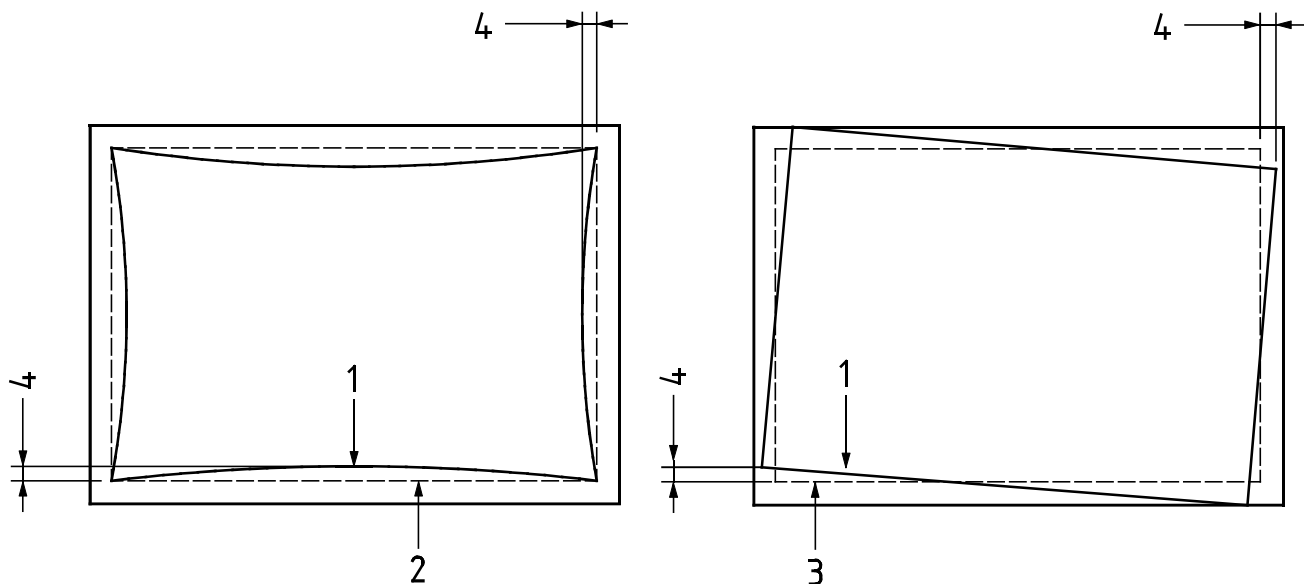
External shallow damage to the edge or conchoidal fractures which do not affect the glass strength and which do not project beyond the width of the edge seal are acceptable.

Internal conchoidal fractures without loose shards, which are filled by the sealant, are acceptable.

## F.7 Tolerance on spacer straightness

For double glazing the tolerance on the spacer straightness is 4 mm up to a length of 3,5 m, and 6 mm for longer lengths. The permissible deviation of the spacer(s) in relation to the parallel straight glass edge or to other spacers (e.g. in triple glazing) is 3 mm up to an edge length of 2,5 m. For longer edge lengths, the permissible deviation is 6 mm.

Figure F.2 shows examples of deviation of spacer position.



### Key

- 1 spacer
- 2 theoretical shape of the spacer
- 3 theoretical position of the spacer
- 4 deviation

Figure F.2 — Examples of spacer deviation