Heat-Treated Float Glass:

1. Heat-treated lites to comply with ASTM C1048 and associated requirements specified herein for float Glass.

    a) For uncoated Glass, comply with requirements for Condition A.

    b) For coated vision Glass, comply with requirements for Condition C (other coated Glass).

    c) For fully tempered glazing, comply with testing requirements in 16 CFR Part 12 for Category II materials and ANSI Z97.1, Class A.

2. Fabrication Quality Requirements: The allowable range of defects in heat-treated Glass shall be as accepted through Glass Sample submissions. Installed heat-treated Glass products outside of the accepted Sample range are subject to rejection by the Architect. In order to reduce the possibility of Glass rejections, the supplier of heat-treated Glass products shall provide Glass production runs for the entire Project from a single facility. The allowable range of defects are defined as follows:

    a) Overall bow for rectangular glass measured in any direction shall not exceed half the values stated in ASTM C1048 Table 2.

    b) Localized bow for rectangular glass shall not exceed 7/32 in. over any 12 in. span. This value is half of the value stated in ASTM C1048.

    c) Roll wave shall not exceed 0.127 mm in the glass center and shall not exceed 0.3 mm at the leading and trailing edge when measured in accordance with ASTM Cl 651.

        1 Roll wave distortion shall be parallel to bottom edge of Glass as installed unless otherwise indicated.

        2 Measure roll wave distortion of curved Glass over the arc length of 12 in. of the curved edge.

    d) Chill cracks, roller marks, and picture framing are not permitted.

    e) Millidiopter Criteria: Maximum 120 millidiopters when viewed under an online distortion inspection system.

    f) Tracking/ Cloud, and Heat Dimples: Shall be rejected if detectable at 10 ft.

    g) The appearance of anisotropy, also known as “leopard spots” and “quench patterns”, is known to be associated with heat-treated Glass under certain polarized lighting conditions. This will not be considered a fault unless it is visible in a range of reasonably typical naturally occurring conditions. The Architect will determine the acceptable range(s)