

Anisotropy & roller wave measurement systems

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Quality challenges: Distortion





Quality challenges: Distortion

Intent or Accident?



glaston

SOURCE: www.gpd.fi © M. Patterson, Enclos

Quality challenges: Distortion





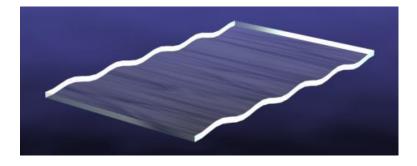
https://theglassblog.wordpress.com

Most common heat-treatment glass quality indicators

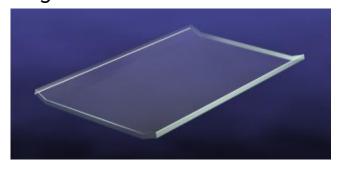


What criteria we have for heat-treated glass

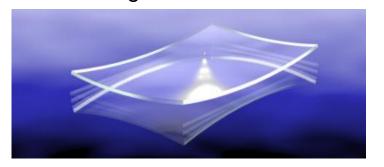
Rollerave



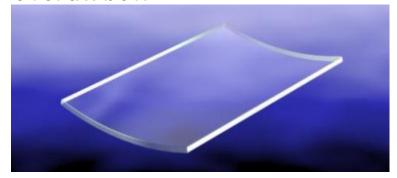
Edge lift



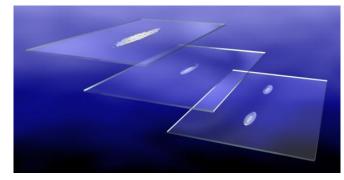
Bi-stable glass



Overall bow



Local haze, local distortion



Saddle bow



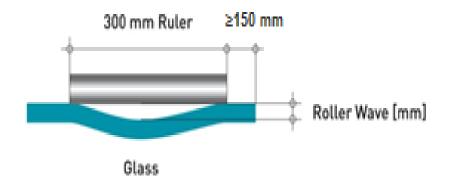
What can be measured

- Distortion
 - Roller wave
 - Edge lift
- Anisotropy
- Scratches
- Surface defects

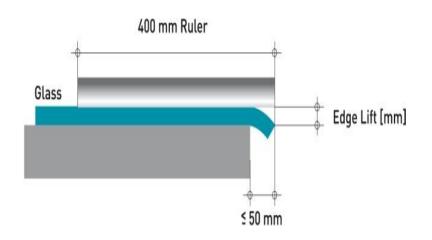
Distortion: what is measured EN-12150-1



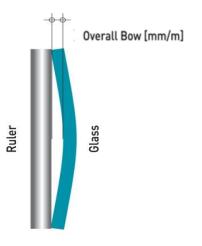
Roller wave



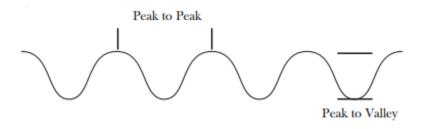
Edge lift

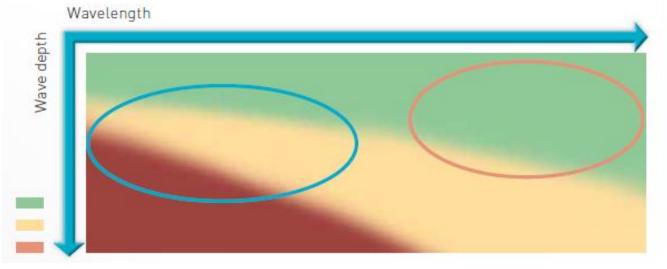


Overall bow



Measuring distortion: Millidiopter vs mm



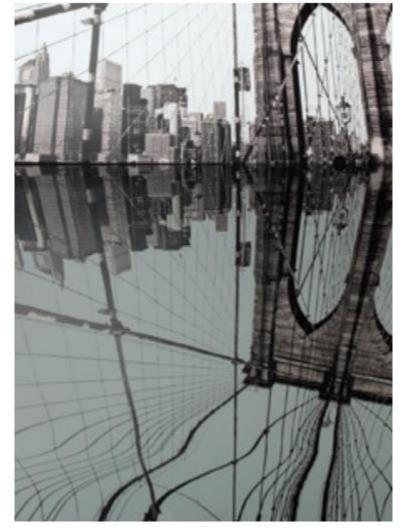




The impact on optical quality from short roller waves

The impact on optical quality from long roller waves

Pictures from: VitrumIndustries



Rollerwaver 0,2 Mpdt ~300



Rollerwave 0,1 Mpdt ~130



Rollerwave 0,07 Mpdt ~100

The market requirements for heat-treated glass

"at any peak to valley the deviation shall not exceed 0,076mm"





Online measurement of distortion







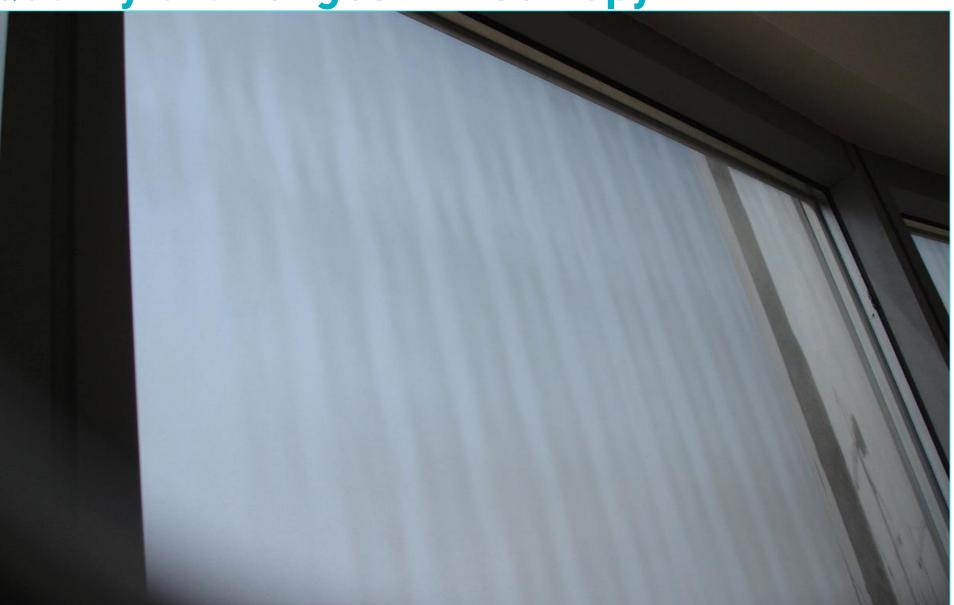
Quality challenges: Anisotropy





Source: Vehmas, J., GLASTON

Quality challenges: Anisotropy



Anisotropy

birefringence, iridescence, stress pattern, strain pattern, leopard spots

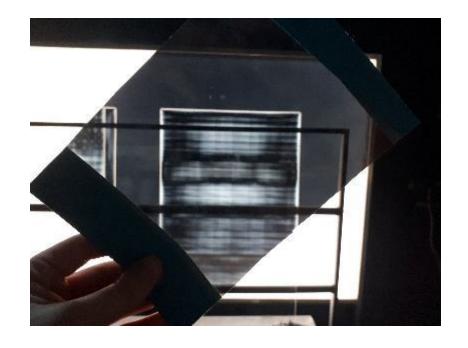


- Birefringence color or light effect
- Characteristic for tempered glass
- Caused by stress differences inside glass
- Stress differences are caused by local temperature/heat transfer differences during tempering process.
- Intensity of anisotropy depends on
 - Amount and direction of polarized light
 - Level of stress difference
 - Thickness of glass
- Visibility of anisotropy depends on
 - Location
 - Time of day / time of year
 - Weather



Observation of anisotropy

- Polarized light is needed to observe anisotropy
- Anisotropy pattern depends on the angle between polarization direction of light and the glass stresses
- Typical way to observe anisotropy is to use plane polariscope where two polarized filters are on both side of glass in 90° angle to each other



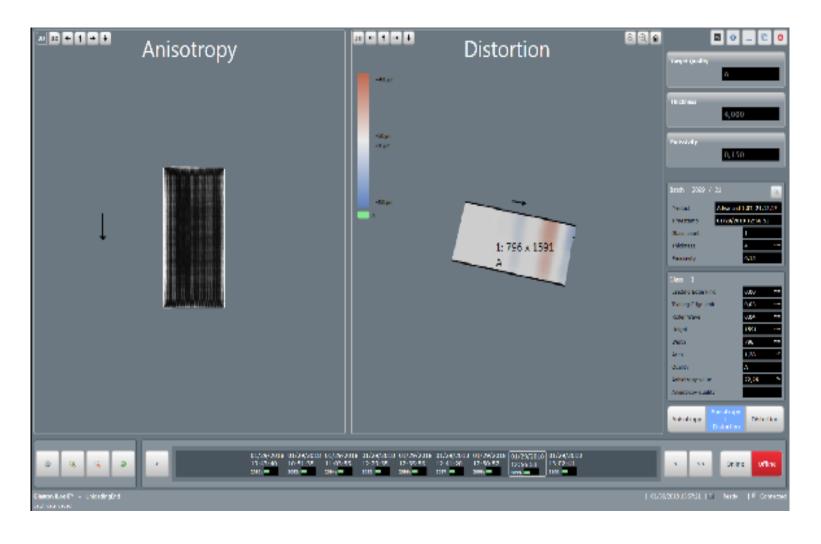
Online measurement of anisotropy

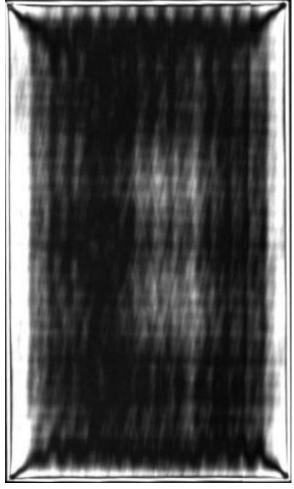






Measuring of anisotropy





No standards for anisotropy





Building owners have created their own standards for anisotropy

Online quality control - use cases

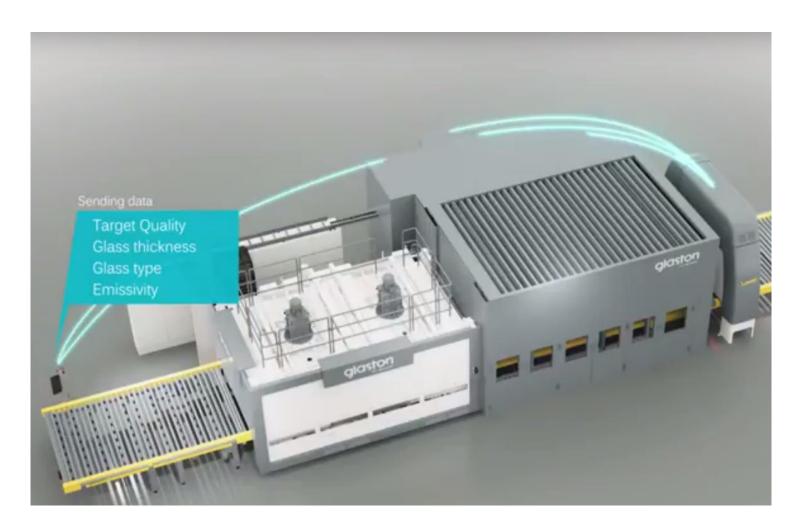


- Automatic quality control
 - Enables project specific quality criteria
- Reporting proven quality
- Traceability in case of problems
- Production / process development



Advantages of integration







Demand traceability for each glass - Demand quality

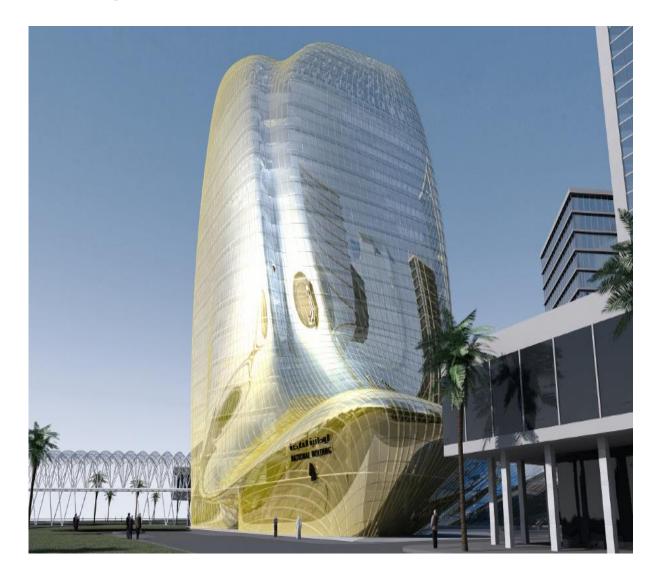






How to ensure your project glazing does not end up in the beginning of my presentation

- Demand a mock-up
- Right specification for the application
- Is the heat treatment technology up-todate for today's requirements?
- How is the quality control arranged?
- See reference projects





Thank you!