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FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

GLASS, FLOAT OR PLATE, SHEET, FIGURED (PLAT, FOR GLAZING, MIRRORS AND OTHER USES)

This specification was approved by the Commissioner, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, for the use of all Federal agencies.

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

- 1.1 Scope. This specification covers the requirements for cut sizes of flat glass for glazing, mirrors and other uses.
- 1.2 Classification. Glass shall be of the following types, classes, qualities, styles, and forms, as specified (see 6.2):
 - Type I Primary glass (float or plate or sheet).
 - Class 1 Transparent.
 - Quality ql Mirror select.
 - **ç** 2 - Mirror.
 - q3 Glazing select.
 - g4 Glazing A.
 - 5 ي
 - Glazing h. Greenhouse. 96
 - Class 2 Heat absorbing and light reducing.
 - Quality q3 Glazing select.
 - q4 Glazing A.q5 Glazing B.
 - Style A Higher light transmission.
 - B Lower light transmission.
 - Class 3 Light reducing, tinted.
 - Quality 43 Glazing select.
 - q4 Glazing A. q5 Glazing B.
 - Type II Rolled, flat.
 - Class 1 Translucent.
 - 2 Heat absorbing.
 - Style A Higher light transmission.

 Lower light transmission.
 - Class 3 Light reducing, tinted.

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Forms (classes 1, 2, and 3).
       - Wired, polished both sides.
          Wired and figured.
       - Figured.
 Quality q7 - Decorative.
           - Glazing.
         48
 Finish fl - Figured one side.
         f2 - Figured both sides.
Hesh (forms 1 and 2):
       Diamond.
m2 - Square.
m3 - Parallel strand.
    - Special.
Pattern (forms 2 and 3):
μl
       Linear.
p2 ~
       Geometric.
   - Random.
 p3
 p4 -
       Special.
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2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 The following documents, of the issues in effect on date of invitation for bids or request for proposal, form a part of this specification to the extent specified berein.

Federal Specifications:

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(JJ-S-781
             Steel, Strapping, Plat.
PPP-D-601 -
             Boxes, Wood, Cleated-Flywood.
             Boxes, Wood, Nailed and Lock-Corner.
PPP-B-621
             Fiberboard; Corrugated and Solid, Sheet Stock (Container
PPF-F-320 -
              Grade), and Cut Shapes.
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Federal Standard:

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Fed. Std. No. 123 - Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies).
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(Activities outside the Federal Government may obtain copies of Federal Specifications, Standards, and Handbooks as outlined under General Information in the Index of Federal Specifications and Standards and at the prices indicated in the Index. The Index, which includes cumulative nonthly supplements as issued, is for sale on a subscription basis by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

(Single copies of this specification and other Federal Specifications required by activities outside the Poderal Government for bidding purposes are available without charge from business Service Centers at the General Services Administration Regional Offices in Boston, New York, Washington, DC, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, MO, Fort Worth, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle, WA.

(Federal Government activities may obtain copies of Federal Specifications, Standards, and Handbooks and the Index of Federal Specifications and Standards from established distribution points in their agencies.)

Military Standards:

MIL-STD-105 - Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes. MIL-STD-129 - Marking for Snipment and Storage.

(Copies of Military Specifications and Standards required by contractors in connection with specific procurement functions should be obtained from the procuring activity or as directed by the contracting officer.)

2.2 Other publications. The following documents form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. Unless a specific issue is identified, the issue in effect on date of invitation for bids or request for proposal shall apply.

National Motor Freight Traffic Association, Inc., Agent:

National Motor Freight Classification.

(Application for copies should be addressed to the American Trucking Associations, Inc., Traffic Department, 1616 P Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.)

Uniform Classification Committee, Agent:

Uniform Freight Classification.

(Application for copies should be addressed to the Uniform Classification Committee, Room 1106, 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.)

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Material. Glass shall be a fused inorganic substance made from a mixture of natural silica sand and two or more alkaline salts such as soda, lime, or potash.

3.2 Types I and II.

- 3.2.1 Edges. Edges shall be cut, ground, swiped, seamed, ground and polished, beveled, or mitred, as specified (see 6.2).
- 3.2.2 Marking. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), each light of glass, except when recut, shall be labeled with the manufacturer's name or brand, the quality of the glass, and the nominal thickness designation.
 - 3.3 Type I, primary glass (float, plate or sheet).
- 3.3.1 Dimensional tolerances, classes 1, 2, and 3. Tolerances for length, width, and thickness shall be in accordance with table I (see 6.2).
- 3.3.2 Defects in primary glass. Defects shall be not greater than those listed in tables II, III, and IV.
- 3.3.2.1 Reference notes for tables II, III, and IV. Reference notes are as follows:

 - (a) Separated by at least 12° (30.5cm).
 (b) Separated by at least 24° (61.0mm).
 - The central area is considered to form an oval or circle centered on the light whose axes or diameters do not exceed 80 percent of the overall dimension. The remaining area is considered the outer area.
 - (d) The central area is considered to form an oval or circle centered on the light whose axes or diameters do not exceed 50 percent of the overall dimension. The remaining area is considered the outer area.

(e) Intensity - scratches, rubs, and crush. When looking through the glass and perpendicular to it using daylight without direct sunlight or with background light suitable for observing each type of defect, the defects shall not be detectable at distances greater than the following, except for heavy intensity (see 4.3.3):

Intensity	Distance	
Paint	# inche	s (20.3cm)
Light	3 feet	(91.4cm)
Medium		(3.35m)
Heavy	≥11 feet	(3.35m)

(f) Intensity - process surface defects. When viewed in normal reflected light, the defects are classified as follows:

Paint - visible only to the trained eye.

Light - Medium just noticeable.

visible as a slight grayish hase. Heavy - readily visible as a cloudy surface.

- (g) Vision interference angle (see 4.3.2).
- (h) Intensity ream, strings, lines and other linear distortion. When evaluated using the shadowgraph, the intensities of these defects are defined as having a shadowgraph readout at distances greater than or equal to the following (see 4.4.4):

Intensity	Minimum distance
Light	3 inches (7.6cm)
Medium	2 inches (5.1cm)
Heavy	1 inch (2.5cm)

(i) Intensity - wave. When evaluated using the shadowgraph, the intensities of wave are defined as having shadowgraph readouts at distances greater than or equal to the following (see 4.4.4):

Intensity	Minimum distance
Medium	10 inches (25.4cm)
Keavy	6 inches (15.2cm)

- (j) Gaseous inclusions, knots, dirt, and stones may be round or elongated. For elongated defects of this type(s) the maximum size specified shall be determined by adding the length and width of the defect and dividing by two
- (k) For defects of a smaller size or of less intensity, the minimum separation shall be proportionately less. The larger of the two defects shall govern the separation. Defects not specifically mentioned shall be compared to the defect they closely resemble.
- (1) Glass greater than 6.0mm (1/4") in thickness may contain proportionally more and larger defects.
- 3.3.3 Quality q6, greenhouse. Glass may contain defects of any size or intensity but shall contain no stones which may cause spontaneous breakage.

TABLE I. Dimensional tolerance for rectangular shapes of transparent Primary Glass (Float, Plate or Sheet).

					Tolerance	nce			
	Thickness						Length and W1	th Width	Generally
Nominal		-	Thic	Thickness Ra	Range		Cut S1	Sires	Available in
Decimal	Traditional	Metric		ı	E		Plus o	Plus or Minus	the Following
Inch		Designation	Mın.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Inch	F	Qualities
				070	6	, ,,	1/16	7	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	110/	T. Curat	100.0	, c	6,,0	1.4	91/1		7
	Picture	1. Small	0.00	200	77.7	2 13	1/16	2 4	1 W C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
B 0.0		A. Oman	1/0:	•	20:1	74.4	04/4	•	7
8	Single	2. Smm	0.085	0.101	2.16	2.57	1/16		91,92,94,95
) · ·	Lami	2. 7 men	0.102	0.114	2.59	2.90	1/16		94,95
11.0	Double-1/8"	3. Oran	0.115	•	2.32	3.40	1/16	1.6	91,92,93,94,95,96
0.16	\$/32"	4 . Omm	0.149	0.165	3.78	4.19	1/16		93,94,95
0.10	3/16	5. Orten	0.180	0.199	4.57	5.05	1/16		41,42,43,44,45
0.21	7/32	5. Smma	0.200	0.218	5.08	5.54	1/16	1.6	93,94,95
0.23	1/4.	6.0mm	0.219	0.244	5.56	6.20	1/16		91,92,93
0.32	2/16	. Omm	0.292	0.332	7.42	8.43	2/64		43
0.39	3/8"	10.0mm	0.355	0.406	9.02	10.31	3/32		43
;	1/2	12.	0.469	0.531	11.91	13.49	1/8	3.2	43
0 · •	18/8	16.0mm	0.594	0.656	15.09	16.66	5/32	0.7	33
	3/4"	19.0mm	0.719	0.781	18.26	19.84	3/16	8.7	[d]
0.87	1/8"	22. Crtem	0.844	906.0	21.44	23.01	7/32	9.6	43
1.00		25.0mm	696.0	1.031	24.61	26.19	1/1	9.9	n
1.23	1-1/4.	32.0mm	1.125	1.375	28.58	34.93	2/16	7.9	q 3

Table II. Primary glass (float or plate or sheet), type I, class I, qualities qland q2, maximum allowable defects for thick-nesses 6.0mm (1/4") or less (1).

					y (
		10			7 1	,
		400 100	Outlity		MILLOR	
		MILTOI SEASON OVER 25	Over 25 Square Peet	Peet	COURTE	
Defects	Up To 25 Square rect	ייייייי פיייייי		outer	Centrald	Outer
tago an Cont	Centralc 1/32 incha.k	3/64 inchark	¥,	1/16 inch#.k (1.6mm)	14 : UCI 5.4 (6.4 IN)	(6.4 x W)
	(() . Brem)	(1.2mm)	i	1/32 Inche,k	1/4 inchb'k	1/4 inchbik
Open or Translucent ⁾	None	1/64 inch (0.4mm)		(0.8mm)		Ada tel
Knots, Dirt 6	None	1/64 incha.k	1/64 incha.k (0.4mm)	1/32 inch ^{2, K} (0.8mm)		(O.8mm)
Stones	. 3/64-1-4	Light C6"		1.6476	LIGHT C6"	(-2 2 C-)
Scratches and Rubs	(15.2cm)	(15.2cm)		9 4 F. (1.6.1.5.4	┼
Crush	None	Mon	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A 3 0 E)	1 %4 :202 (04 1 m)	
				4	To INICH	74 inc.
Dige	Mone	Hone	1/64 inch ⁵ (0.4mm)	1/32 inch ² (0.8m)	(6.4 nm)	(6.4 27)
		-	8-05	0	6.51	.
Ream, Strings,	B 10 0		or Lighth	د ع	P P	or Madium ^h
-	Ligh	•	-	and tom!	Med 1 um	Medius!
Wave	Hed1 um1	Medium1	Medium		* 45.	ALE DION
Process Surface	Paint	Light	FA18-4			
Defects						

Reference Hotes (see 3.3.2.1)

Table III. Primary glass (float or plate or sheet), type I, classes 1, 2, and 3, quality q3, maximum allowable defects for thickness

		d) Glazing Select	as Glazing Select Quality	ity		4 1 1 1
			A COLOR	o Foot	Over 75 Squar	Square recu
	Squar		25 to 75 Saute C	Outer	Central	Outer
	Central		Central	aha,k	1/4 inchark	1/4 inchark
Derects	1		1/8 incha/x (3.2rm)	3/16 inch (4.8mm)	(6.4mm)	(6.4mm)
	(1.6mm)	1/16 tncha'k	3/64 incha,k	1/16 incha,k	1/4 incha,k	1/4 incherk (6.4mm)
Open or Trans Jucent Gaseous	3/64 Inch. (1.2mm)	(1.6mm)	(1.2mm)	(Toung T)	6 4 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	1/8 1nch
Inclusions nive el	1/64 incha	1/32 incha	1/16 incha	1/16 inch* (1.6mm)	1/8 1ncm (3.2mm)	(3.2mm)
Stones	(O. 4mm)	(O.8mm)		9,000	Heavy	Heavy
Scratches &	Mediume	Medium	Medium	I again		
Rubs				Houver	Heavye 6	Heavy
Crush	Mediume L	Mediume C. 3/32 inch	Medium 1/8 inchb	3/16 inchb (4.8mm)	1/4 incho (6.4mm)	(6.4mm)
	(1.6mm)	(2.4mm)		Buch 200	1/4 Incha	1/4 inch*
200	1/16 inchb	3/32 Inchb	1/8 inch ^a (3.2mm)	3/10 1mm (4.8mm)	(6.4mm)	(6.4mm)
	(1.6mm)	(0.00		6.06	Ď.
Ream, Strings,	45.9		ביי		or Heavy ^h	луh
Lines & Other	Medium'n	_			1,11,2	Heavy
Linear Distorer		Mediumi	Mediumi	Heavy	неачу	
Mave	TOOL			JAN B	Heavy	HORNY
Process Surface	Medium	Medium	Medium			_

Reference Notes: (see 3.3.2.1)

Table IV. Primary glass (float, plate or sheet), type I, classes 1, 2, and 3, qualities q4 and q5, maximum allowable defects for thickness 6.0mm (1/4") or less (1).

	Q4 Glazing		q5 Glazing B.	
Defects	Central	Outer	Central	Outer
Gaseous inclusions	1/4 incha,k (6.4mm)	1/2 inch ^{a,k} (12.7mm)	1/2 incha,k (12.7mm)	3/4 incha,k (19.0mm)
Open or translucent ^j Gaseous inclusions	1/4 inchb,k (6.4mm)	1/4 inchb,k (6.4mm)	1/4 inchb,k (6.4mm)	1/4 inch ^{b,k} (6.4mm)
Knots, dirt & J Stones	1/32 inchb,k (0.8mm)	1/16 inchb,k (1.6mm)	1/16 inchb,k (1.6mm)	1/8 inchb,k (3.2mm)
Scratches and rubs	Lighte	Light ^e	Mediume	Medium ^e
Crush	Light ^e < 1/4 inch ^b (6.4mm)	Light ^e ≪ 1/2 inch ^b (12.7mm)	Mediume ← 1/2 inchb (12.7mm)	Medium ^e ← 3/4 inch ^b (19.0mm)
Digs	1/4 inch ^b (6.4mm)	1/2 inch ^b (12.7mm)	1/2 inch ^b (12.7mm)	3/4 inch ^b (19.0mm)
Ream, strings, lines and Other linear distortion	30°9 or Light		90°9 Heavy	
Wave	Mediumi	Mediumi	Heavy ⁱ	Heavy i
Process Surface Defects	Medium ^f	Mediumf	Heavyf	Heavyf

Reference Notes: (see 3.3.2.1)

- 3.4 Type II, rolled.
- 3.4.1 Forms, classes 1, 2, and 3.
- 3.4.1.1 Forms 1 and 2 wired.
- 3.4.1.1.1 Thickness and dimensional tolerances. The allowable tolerances for rectangular shapes shall be plus or minus 1/16 inch (1.6mm) for each 1/8 inch (3.2mm) of nominal thickness. Thickness, and tolerance on thickness shall be in accordance with table V (see 6.2).

TABLE V. Thickness and tolerance for wired glass

			Tolerance	Thickness	
Thic	ckness	PI	us	Min	us
Inch	mr.:	Inch	THE N	Inch	TO THE
7/32a	5.6	1/32	0.8	1/64	0.4
1/4	6.4	3/64	1.2	0	0
3/8	9.5	1/64	. 4	3/64	1.2

a - Never approved by Underwriters' Laboartories for fire resistance.

- 3.4.1.1.2 Wire and mesh. Diameter of wires shall be 0.020 + .005 .003 inch (0.51 + 0.13 0.08mm). Discoloration and slight distortion of wire is permissible.
 - (a) Mesh ml, Diamond, shall be welded. Openings in the mesh shall not exceed 1-1/4" (31.8mm) between wire intersection measured across diagonal corners of the Diamond.
 - (b) Mesh m2, Square, shall be welded. Openings in the mesh shall not exceed 5/8' (15.9mm) between wire intersections measured along a side of the Square.
 - (c) Mesh m3, Parallel Strand, spacing shall be $1/2 \pm 3/32$ " (12.7 ± 2.4 mm).
 - 3.4.1.1.3 Glass, polished or figured.
 - (a) Form 1, polished both sides. Glass may contain waviness which does not interfere with vision normal to the surface.
 - (b) Form 2, figure both sides. Glass shall not contain fire cracks, exposed wire or stones which can cause spontaneous breakage.
 - 3.4.1.2 Form 3, figured glass.
 - 3.4.1.2.1 Thickness and dimensional tolerances.
- (a) Finishes fl and f2, patterns pl, p2, and p3. The allowable tolerances for cut rectangular shapes shall be plus or minus 1/16 inch (1.6mm) for each 1/8 inch (3.2mm) of thickness. Thickness, and tolerances on thickness shall be in accordance with table VI (see 6.2).

Table VI. Thickness and tolerances for figured glass, patterns pl to p3

ምክ (ckness	Pli	10181 Biller	Mi	nus
Inch	EEC.	Inch		Inch	14
1/8	3.2	3/64	1.2	1/64	0.4
3/16	4.8	1/32	1.2	1/64	. •
7/32	5.6	3/64	1.2	1/64	. 4
1/4	6.4	3/64	1.2	1/64	. •
5/16	7.9	3/64	1.2	1/32	. 8
3/8	9.5	3/64	1.2	1/32	. (

3.4.1.2.2 Glass. Figured glass shall be free from fire cracks and stones which can cause spontaneous breakage.

3.4.1.2.3 Surface pattern.

- (a) Quality q7, decorative. Surface pattern shall be clear, sharp, and defined, and free from disfiguration which affects the appearance of the pattern. The smooth sides shall be free from open gaseous inclusions greater than 3/32 inch (2.4mm) or equivalent elliptical open inclusions up to 5/8 inch (15.9mm) long with no more than 3 of the maximum size in each 50 square feet (4.64m2) of each cut sheet.
- (b) Quality q8, glazing. Surface pattern shall be free from large areas of blemishes. Scattered areas of non-uniform surface and scattered surface blemishes are permissible. The smooth side shall be free from imbedded foreign materials, and shall be free from open gaseous inclusions greater than 1/8 inch (3.2mm) or equivalent elliptical open inclusions up to 3/4 inch (19mm) long with no more than 3 of the maximum size in each 50 square feet (4.64m2) of each cut sheet.
- 3.5 Class 2, types I and II, heat absorbing.
- 3.5.1 Transmittance, styles A and B. The illuminant C (daylight) and solar transmittance shall be in accordance with table VII (see 4.4.2, 4.4.3, and 6.2).

		TABLE VII. Transmit		Ding Grass
Thick Styles	ness A and I	ICI illuminant C Style A	Transmittance a/ Style D	Solar transmittance a/ Styles A and B
		Percent, Min.	Percent, Max.	Total Percent, Max.
.118*	3.0mm	8.0	80	67
.197*	5.0mm	75	75	56
.236	6.0nm	70	70	52
.315*	8.0mm	65	65	45
.394*	10.0mm	60	60	39
.472"	12.0mm	50	50	36

- a/ Straight line interpolation may be used for intermediate thicknesses, as an approximation.
- 3.5.2 Thickness and dimensional tolerances. Thickness and tolerances shall be according to the requirement already specified for the applicable glass.
- 3.5.3 Defects. The type and number of defects shall be not greater than that already specified for the applicable glass with the addition that light smoke is acceptable.
- 3.5.4 Tint. The tint of each type, style, and form shall be as specified (see 6.2 and 6.5).
 - 3.6 Class 3, types I and II, light reducing, tinted.
- 3.6.1 Tint. The tint of each type, style, and form shall be as specified (see 6.2 and 6.5).
- 3.6.2 <u>Luminous Transmittance</u>. Light reducing glass is produced in a Ride range of luminous transmittance values. The transmittance of each type and form of glass shall be as specified (see 6.2).

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

- 4.1 Responsibility for inspection. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the contractor is responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements as specified herein. Except as otherwise specified in the contract or order, the contractor may use his own or any other facilities suitable for the performance of the inspection requirements specified herein, unless disapproved by the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform any of the inspections set forth in the specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to assure that supplies and services conform to prescribed requirements.
- 4.2 Sampling. Each unit of product in the sample as selected in 4.2.1 shall be 12 in (304mm) in width by 16 in (405mm) in length, in the specified thickness.
- 4.2.1 Visual examination of end item. Sampling for visual examination shall be in accordance with inspection level S-3 in MIL-STD-105.

4.3 Examination.

4.3.1 End item. Glass selected in accordance with 4.2.1 shall be examined for defects listed in table VIII. The acceptable quality levels (AQL's) in MIL-STD-105 shall be 2.5 percent defective for major defects and 4.0 percent defective for minor defects.

TABLE VIII. Classification of defects Defects	Major	Minor
Type, class, style, and form not as specified.	x	
Edges not as specified.	X	
Dimensions not within tolerance.	x	
Tint of heat absorbing or light reducing ylass not as specifies.	x	
Defects greater than those permitted for the specified glass.	x	•
Labels on glass missing when required.		Х
Damage or defects affecting function of serviceability.	x	
Damage or defects not affecting function or serviceability.		x

- 4.3.2 Ream, strings and distortion, type I. Place sample in a vertical position at a distance of 36 inches (91.5cm) from a brick wall or similar background showing straight lines. The viewer shall look through the sample at a distance of 36 inches (91.5cm) from the sample using daylight without direct sunlight or with background light suitable for observing each type of defect. View the sample at an angle to the surface of not less than vision interference angle in tables II, III, and IV, for the applicable glass. Line of vision shall be perpendicular to wall.
- 4.3.3 Scratches, rubs, stones, and gaseous inclusions, type I. Place samples in a vertical position 36 inches (91.5cm) from the viewers position. The viewer shall look through the sample using daylight without direct sunlight or with background light suitable for observing each type of defect.
 - 4.3.4 Cut sizes. Heasure length and width from edge to edge including flares.
- 4.3.5 Inspection of preparation for delivery. An inspection shall be made to determine that the packing and marking comply with the requirements with table IX. The sample unit shall be one shipping container fully prepared for delivery. Sampling shall be in accordance with MIL-STD-105. The inspection level shall be S-2 and the AQL shall be 6.5 defects per hundred units.

TABLE IX. Classification of preparation for delivery defects

Examine Defects

Marking (exterior and interior)

Omitted when required; incorrect; illegible, improper size, location, sequence, or method of application.

Materials

Any component missing or damaged.

Workmanship

Inadequate application of components such as incomplete closure of container flaps, loose strapping, inadequate stapling. Distortion of container.

4.4 Tests.

- 4.4.1 Specimens. Select two specimens from the sample selected in 4.2.1. For specimens with figured surfaces, grind and polish surfaces to a smooth surface.
- 4.4.2 Luminous transmittance. Measure transmittance for conformance to 3.5.1 and 3.6.4 by illuminating each specimen with light having the spectral composition of ICI illuminant "C" (see 3.5.1 and 6.3). Measure the ratio of transmittance to incident luminous flux by one of the following methods:
 - (a) Visual photometer.
 - (b) Corrected barrier-layer cell such as a Weston Photronic cell equipped with a Viscor filter.
 - (c) Calculation from the spectral distribution of illuminant "C" (see 6.3).
- 4.4.3 Total solar transmittance. Calculate transmittance for solar energy from the measured spectral transmittance of the glass, using the values for spectral distribution of solar energy received at sea level by a surface perpendicular to the sun's rays through an air mass of 2 (see 3.5.1 and 6.4).
- 4.4.4 Ream, strings, lines, and wave, type II, shadowgraph. Focus a light projector with a 500 watt lamp and an objective lens with an approximate 2 inch (5.1cm) aperture and an approximate 12 inch (30.5cm) focal length on a flat white projection screen positioned 25 feet (7.6m) from the light source in a dark room. Place the glass in a vertical position parallel to the screen between the light and the screen. Move the glass slowly toward the screen with a vertical oscillating motion. The shadowgraph readout is the distance at which the distortion just blends with the general shadow of the glass on the screen (see tables II, III, and IV).
- 4.4.5 Rejection. Failure of any specimen to pass any of the tests in 4.4 shall be cause for rejection of the lot represented by the specimens. A lot shall be rejected for failure to meet the test requirements of this specification when tested in accordance with 4.4.
 - 5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

- 5.1 Packing. Packing shall be level A or Commercial as specified (see 6.2).
- 5.1.1 Level A. Class of like description in quantities as specified (see 6.2), shall be packed in a close-fitting box conforming to PPP-B-601, overseas type, style B, or PPP-B-621, class 2. Each pane of glass shall be separated with a sheet of neutral or slightly acid newsprint or kraft paper of equal width and length to the glass, plus or minus 1/4 inch, or powdered interleaving material. The boxes shall be lined on all interior surfaces with not less than three layers of fiberboard conforming to PPP-F-320, type CF, class domestic, variety SW. The box shall be closed and strapped in accordance with the appendix to the applicable box specification, except that banding shall conform to type I, class B of QQ-S-781. When the gross weight of the box exceeds 200 pounds, skids shall be provided as specified in the applicable box specification.

5.1.2 Commerical. The glass shall be packed to insure arrival at destination in satisfactory condition and be acceptable to the carrier at lowest rates. Containers and packing shall comply with Uniform Freight Classification Rules or National Motor Freight Classification Rules.

5.2 Marking.

- 5.2.1 Civil agencies. In addition to markings required by the contract or order, the shipping containers shall be marked in accordance with Fed. Std. No. 123. Each container shall be marked on both sides with the words GLASS DO NOT DROP OR THROW: GLASS-HANDLE WITH CARE; or a similar precautionary marking with letters a minimum of 1-inch high.
- 5.2.2 Military agencies. In addition to markings required by the contract or order, the shipping containers shall be marked in accordance with MIL-STD-129.

6. NOTES

6.1 Intended use.

- 6.1.1 Primary glass (float, plate, or sheet):
 - (a) Mirror select quality. Intended for silvering for mirror applications and is seldom used for glazing.

 (b) Mirror quality. Intended for mirror applications.

- (c) Glazing select quality. Intended for uses where superior glazing quality is required for windows, doors and other uses such as furniture.
- (d) Glazing A quality. Intended for selected glazing.(e) Glazing B quality. Intended for general glazing and other uses.
- (f) Greenhouse quality. Intended for greenhouse glazing or similar applications where quality is unimportant.

6.1.2 Rolled:

(a) Decorative quality. Intended for use where design and esthetic characteristics are major considerations.

(b) Glazing quality. Intended for general glazing where fire retardation, security and safety are a consideration.

- (c) Wired glass. Intended for skylights and general glazing where fire retardation, security and safety are a consideration.
- 6.1.3 Heat absorbing. Intended for glazing where reduction of solarheat is required.
- 6.1.4 Light reducing. Intended for reducing the amount of visible light transmission for use in applications where glare is a problem.
- 6.2 Ordering data. Purchasers should select the preferred options permitted herein, and include the following information in procurement documents:

(a) Title, number, and date of this specification.

Type, class, quality, style, and form (see 1.2, 6.5, and 6.6). (b)

(c) Edges (see 3.2.1).

- (d) Marking (labels will be furnished only when specified) (see 3.2.2).
- Primary glass (float, plate or sheet) thickness (see 3.3.1). (e)

Wired glass, thickness (see 3.4.1.1 and 6.8). (f)

- (g) Figured, whether pattern should be on one side or both sides (see 1.2) and thickness (see 3.4.1.2.1).
- (h) Heat absorbing glass, thickness (see 3.5.1, 3.5.2, and table VII) and tint (see 3.5.4 and 6.5).
- (i) Light reducing glass, thickness, form and transmittance (see 3.6.1 and 3.6.4), and tint (see 3.6.3 and 6.5).
- (j) Selection of applicable level of packing required (see 5.1).
- (k) Quantities of glass required in shipping container (see 5.1.1).

6.3 Luminous transmittance. Detailed information on the ICI illuminant "C" is contained in the following reference:

Journal of the Optical Society of America, Volume 34, page 635, 1944.

 $S_{|||}$ ectral curve based on standard ICI luminoisity function is contained in each of the following references:

Proceedings, Sixth Session International Commission on Illumination, Geneva, page 67, 1924.

Journal of the Optical Society of America, Volume 34, page 641, 1944.

National Eureau of Standards, Journal of Research, Volume 6, RPZ89, page 465, 1931.

- 6.4 Radiant transmittance. Detailed information on the measurement of radiant transmittance is given by Parry Moon in "Proposed Standard Solar Radiation Curves for Engineering Use" of Journal Franklin Institute, Volume 230, page 604, table III, 1940.
- 6.5 <u>Tint</u>. Heat absorbing glasses and light reducing glasses are available in a variety of tints. These types of glass vary in tint between different manufacturers and from melt-to-melt so some variation in tint may occur.
- 6.6 kolled, patterned or wired glass. When ordering rolled glass special consideration should be given to wire configuration and to pattern, surface finish or design.
- 6.7 Scratches and surface defects. In normal handling of glass slight scratches and other surface defects may occur. These may ordinarily be removed by buffing to allow the glass to comply with the specification.
- 6.8 Samples. If for any particular purpose samples with bids are necessary, such as wired glass which may contain numerous gaseous inclusions along the wire, they should be specifically asked for in the invitation for bids and the particular purpose to be served by the bid sample should be definitely stated.

6.9 Glossary of terms.

6.9.1 Glass and types of glass.

- (a) Glass is an inorganic product of fusion which has cooled to a rigid condition without crystallizing. Glass is typically hard and brittle, and fractures in a conchoidal manner. It may be colorless or tinted, and transparent to opaque. Masses or bodies of glass may be tinted, translucent, or opaque by the presence of dissolved, amorphous, or crystalline material. Clear glass that does not contain such added materials is designated in this specification as "Class 1 -Transparent" for primary glass or "Class 1 - Translucent" for Rolled Glass. Glass that contains such added materials is designated "Class 2 - Heat Absorbing or Class 3 - Light Reducing, Tinted".
- (b) Plate glass. Glass from which surface irregularities have been removed by grinding and polishing, so that the surfaces are virtually plane (flat) and parallel.
- (c) Float glass. Glass which has virtually plane and parallel surfaces formed by floating in a continuous ribbon of glass on the surface of a bath of molten metal in a controlled atmosphere.
- (d) Sheet glass. Transparent, flat glass having glossy, firefinished, apparently plane and smooth surfaces, but having a characteristic waviness of surface.

- (e) Wired glass. Rolled glass having a layer of meshed or standard wire completely imbedded in the sheet.
- Figured glass. Flat glass having a pattern on one or both surfaces.
- (y) Reat-absorbing glass. Glass for intercepting appreciable portions of radiant energy-especially solar energy.
- Light-reducing class. Glass which is formulated to reduce the transmission of light.

6.9.2 Defects in glass.

- (a) Crush. A lightly pitted area resulting in a dull gray or white appearance over the region.
- Digs. Deep, short scratches.
- pirt. A small particle of foreign matter imbedded in the (c) glass surtace.
- Gaseous inclusions. Round or elongated bubbles in the glass.
- Knot. A transparent area of incompletely assimilated glass (e)
- having an irregular knotty or tangled appearance. Lines. Pine cords or strings, usually on the surface of sheet Qlass.
- Open gaseous inclusions. Bubbles at the surface of glass (y) which are open leaving a cavity in the finish surface.
- (h) Process surface defects. The surfaces of plate glass having very time surface defects remaining from the grinding and polishing process consisting of fine pits and cracks which are denoted as "finish". When this condition is visible it is called "short finish". Float glass can also have some slight surface defects which originated in the process. These can be small particles of foreign materials on either surface or slight defects in the bottom (float) surface.
- Ream. Inclusions within the glass or layers or strings of glass which are not homogeneous with the main body of the glass.
- Rubs. Abrasion of the glass surfaces producing a frosted appearance. A rub differs from a scratch in having appreciable width.
- (k) Scratches. Any marking or tearing of the surface produced in manufacturing or handling, appearing as though it were done by a sharp or rough instrument.
- Smoke. Streaked areas appearing as slight discoloration.
- (n)
- Stones. Any crystalline inclusion imbedded in the glass. Strings. Transparent lines appearing as though a thread of glass had been incorporated into the sheets.
- wave. Defects resulting from irregularities of the surfaces of glass making objects viewed at varying angles appear wavy or bent.

6.1) Cross reference table.

DD-G-451D		DD-G-451C
Type 1 - Primary glass (float or plate or sheet)	replaces	Type I - Plate or float and
plate of sheet)		Type II - Sheet, flat.
Class 1 - Transparent		
quality q l - Mirror select	replaces	ql - Silvering float/plate
·	replaces	<pre>q2 - Mirror glazing float/plate</pre>
	replaces	q4 - AA sheet
	replaces	q7 - A silvering sheet

DD-G-451D		DD-G-451C
quality q2 - Mirror quality q3 - Glazing select quality q4 - Glazing A quality q5 - Glazing B quality q6 - Greenhouse	replaces replaces replaces replaces replaces	qB - B silvering sheet q3 - Float/glazing plate q5 - A sheet q6 - B sheet q9 - Greenhouse sheet
Class 2 - Heat absorbing and light reducing		
qualities q3, q4, and q5	replaces	q3 - Glaziny, float/plate
Style A - Higher light transmission Style B - Lower light transmission		
Class 3 - Light reducing, tinted		
qualities q3, q4, and q5	replaces	q3 - Glazing, float/plate
Type II - Rolled, flat	replaces	Type III - Rolled, flat, and corrugated
Class 1 - Translucent Class 2 - Heat absorbing		
Style A - Eigher light transmission Style B - Lower light transmission		
Class 3 - Light reducing, tinted	replaces	Kind A - Flat (deleted)
Forms, (classes 1, 2, and 3):		
Form 1 - Wired, polished both sides Form 2 - Wired and figured Form 3 - Figured		•
	replaces replaces	ql0 - Decorative ql1 - Glazing
Finish fl - Figured one side Finish f2 - Figured both sides	i	
Mesh (forms 1 and 2):		
ml - Diamond m2 - Square m3 - Parallel strand	replaces	m2 - Hexagonal (deleted)
m4 - Special	replaces	m4 - Rectangular (deleted)
Pattern (forms 2 and 3):		
pl - Linear p2 - Geometric p3 - Random p4 - Special	replaces replaces replaces replaces replaces replaces replaces	pl and p2 p3 and p4 p5 and p6 pl1 p7, p8, p9, and Pl0 (deleted) Kind E - Corrugated (deleted) Form 5, 6, and 7 (deleted)

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