

References & Disclaimer

References

Van Duser, A., Jagota, A., Bennison, S. J., “Analysis of Glass/Polyvinyl Butyral Laminates Subjected to Uniform Pressure” *Journal of Engineering Mechanics*, ASCE, **125**[4], 435-42 (1999).

S. J. Bennison, C. A. Smith, A. Van Duser, & A. Jagota, “Structural Performance of Laminated Safety Glass Made with “Stiff” Interlayers”, Proceedings of *Glass Processing Days 2001*, Tampere, Finland June 2001.

SJ-Software™, Haahrhofstraße 52, 52080-Aachen, Germany

Disclaimer

The information provided is offered for assistance in application of KURARAY laminating interlayer products, but IT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Actual performance may vary in particular applications.

KURARAY laminate analysis procedures are believed to give adequate estimates of deformation of laminated glass based upon best engineering judgment and practices but no claims are made as to the accuracy of the results obtained. Users will need to satisfy themselves that the results are reasonable for their purposes. The performance of the final construction should be measured before adoption to meet a specification. Any use of the information provided is the sole responsibility of the user. Furthermore, conclusions drawn from the information provided should be checked against building code requirements in the jurisdiction of the construction.

Because KURARAY cannot anticipate or control the many different conditions under which this information and or product may be used, it does not guarantee the applicability or the accuracy of this information or the suitability of its products in any given situation. Users of KURARAY products should make their own tests to determine the suitability of each such product for their particular purposes.

NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER NATURE ARE MADE HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS.

Results

Maximum Design Limits:

Maximum allowable glass stress limit per ASTM E1300	Tempered @ 3 second load - 94.8 N/mm²
Maximum panel deflection limit	

Calculated Limits

The greatest maximum principal glass stress and laminate deflection have been extracted from each loading step; the values are presented in the table below for the glazing constructions modeled.

Laminate	Maximum Glass Stress (N/mm ²)	Maximum Deflection (mm)
6 mm FT- 0.89 mm SentryGlas® - 6 mm FT	19.4	14.2

Conclusion

The analysis presented here indicates that properly fabricated laminate constructions using SentryGlas® interlayer is below the maximum glass stress for fully tempered glass considering a uniform load of 1.9 kPa.

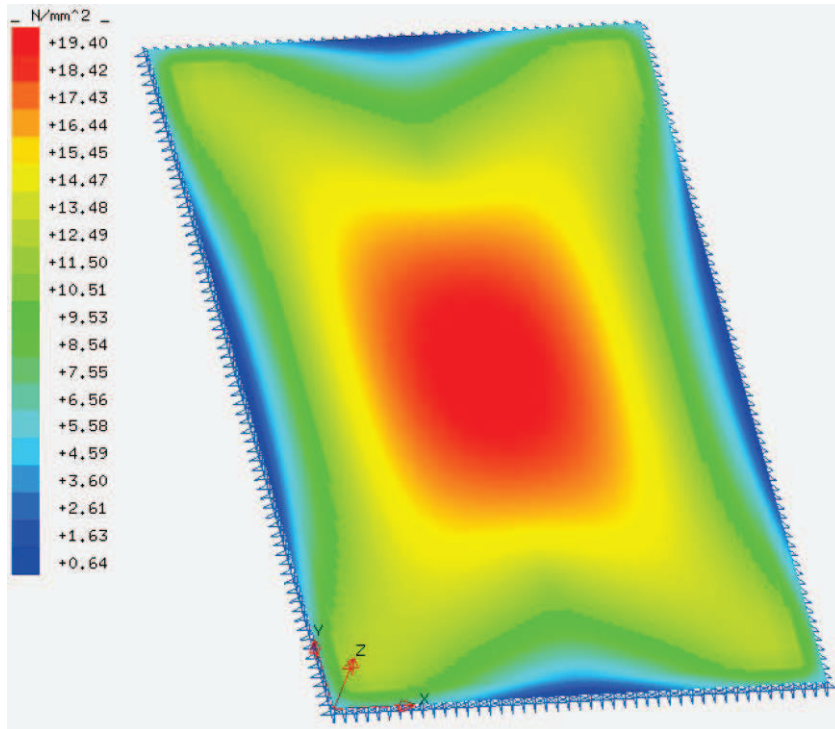
Note

Care should be taken to avoid direct contact between the glass and metal.

Seals must be sufficient to prevent water leakage that could lead to delamination.

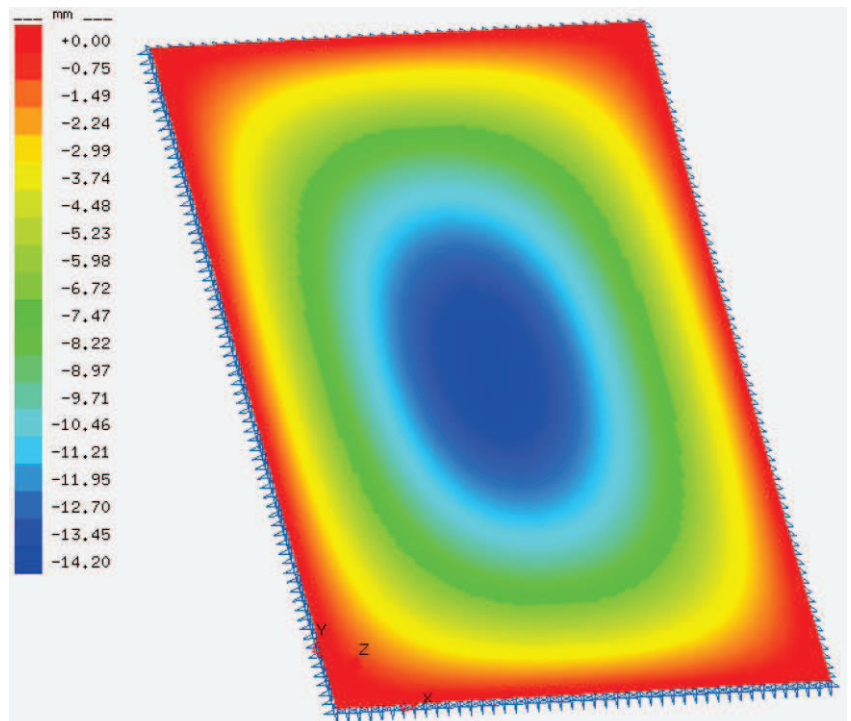
Finite Element Model

MEPLA™-Software version 3.5 has been used for the analysis. MEPLA is a program for design and statics of multi-layered sandwich plates. The finite element models are shown below.



**Figure 1. Maximum Stress
- Uniform Load**
6 mm FT - 0.89 mm
SentryGlas® - 6 mm FT
The picture above shows the
maximum glass stress, layer 1,
bottom

**Figure 2. Maximum
Displacement - Uniform Load**
6 mm FT - 0.89 mm
SentryGlas® - 6 mm FT
The picture above shows the
maximum glass displacement,
layer 1, deform w



Geometry and Glazing Construction

Shape:

Plate dimensions: Façade

- **Size (length x height)**
 - 1810 mm x 2817 mm
- **Shape : Rectangular**
- **Sloped position:**
 - Sides = 90°, Vertical

Support Conditions:

- **Side: 4 sides simply supported**
- Idealized model

Loading:

The glazing shall withstand, without failure, the following load case:

- **Uniform wind Load**

200 km/h $\approx$ 1.9 kPa.

Laminate Construction

6 mm Tempered Glass
0.89 mm SentryGlas®
6 mm Tempered Glass

