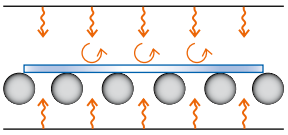
# CriTemp

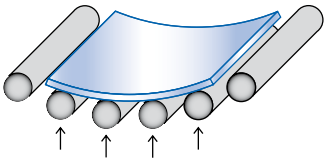
## Curved tempered architectural glass

Curved tempered glass is achieved through a process of heating, bending and a fast cooling stage.

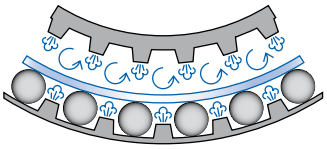
The result is the formation of high compressive stresses on the glass surfaces. This effect produces a greater resistance to any mechanical and thermal stress.



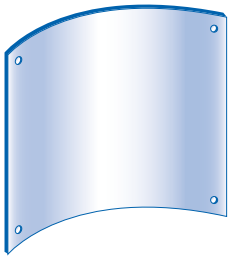
*1-Heating*

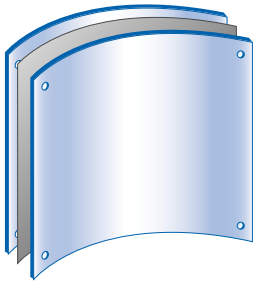


*2-Bending*

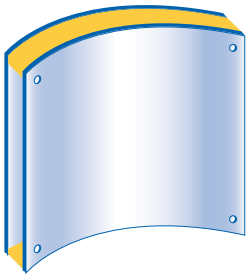


*3-Fast cooling*





*Curved tempered laminated glass.*



*Curved tempered double glazing.*

## Types and compositions

### Types

- Clear and tinted float.
- Extra-clear.
- Reflective solar control glass (pyrolytic glass only).
- Low-E (pyrolytic glass only).
- Screen printed.
- Rolled glass.

### Possible compositions

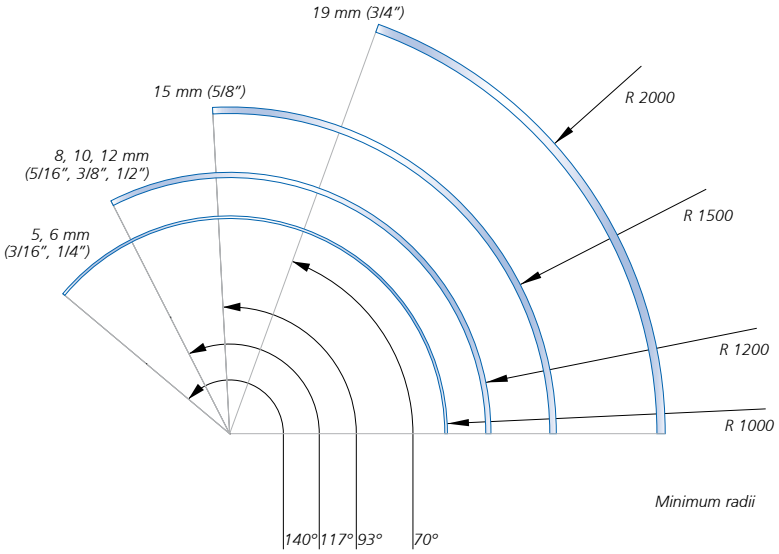
- Curved tempered monolithic glass.
- Curved tempered laminated glass.
- Double glazing.
- Combinations of laminated and double glazing.
- Heat strengthened laminated glass.
- Combinations of heat strengthened laminated and double glazing.

### Heat Soak Test (HST)

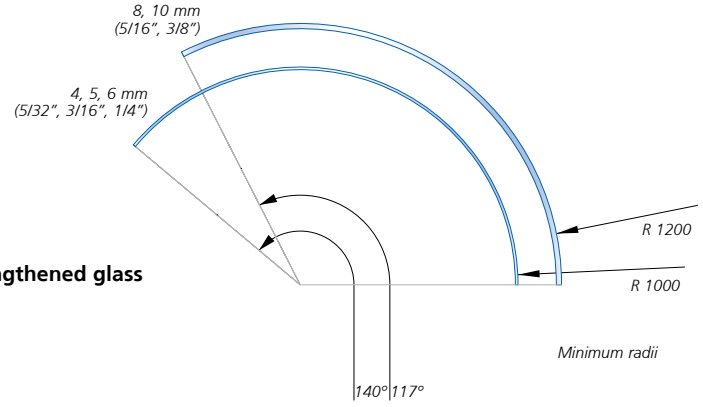
- Optional.

## Technical data

### Curved tempered glass

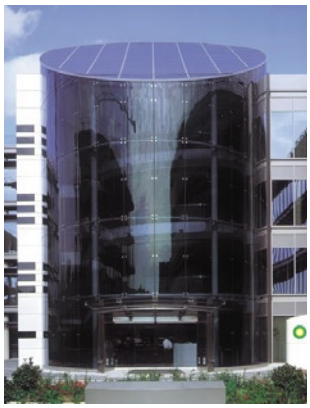



### Curved heat strengthened glass



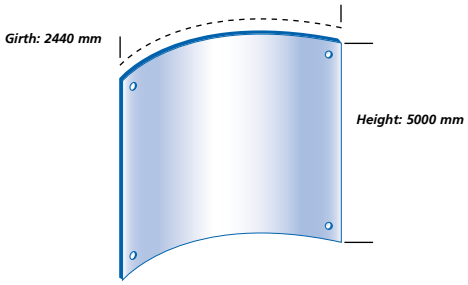

CRICURSA
1928
CRISTALES CURVADOS S.A.
Camí de Can Ferran, s/n
Pol. Ind. Coll de la Manya
08400 Granollers (Barcelona)
Tel. +34 93 840 44 70
Fax +34 93 840 14 60
www.cricursa.com
cricursa@cricursa.com

# CriTemp



*British Petroleum, Madrid*

## Maximum dimensions



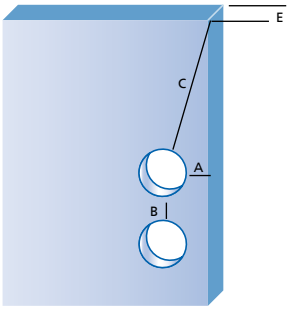

## Manufacturings

**Glass edges**
• Always polished.

**Tolerance**
• Standards EN 12150 and EN 1863

**Slots**
• Always polished.
Discuss with the technical department for the correct position.

**Holes**
• Diameter ≥ glass nominal thickness.
• Both sides of the hole → well grounded.
• The distance between the hole edge and the glass edge ≥ twice the glass nominal thickness.
• The distance between the edges of 2 holes ≥ twice the glass nominal thickness.
• The distance between a hole edge and the nearest corner ≥ 6 times the glass nominal thickness.




*A ≥ 2E  B ≥ 2E  C ≥ 6E*

*E= glass thickness*
*A= distance between the hole edge and the glass edge*
*B= distance between the edges of 2 holes*
*C= distance between a hole edge and the nearest corner*

## Characteristics

• Smaller risk of breakages due to thermal shock.
• Greater resistance to any mechanical stress (wind, snow loads, etc.)
• Suitable for plannar system.
• It is considered safety glass because it breaks into small pieces.
• Top-optical quality glass in reflection and refraction.
• Glasses don't have tong marks.
• Tempered glass physical properties (Young modulus, optical properties, thermal conductivity, specific heat, linear coefficient of thermal expansion, etc.) remain the same.

**Mechanical resistance (annealed glass=1)**
Annealed glass=1
Heat-strengthened glass=2
Tempered glass=4-5

**Thermal shock resistance (°C)**
Annealed glass=40-50
Heat-strengthened glass=100
Tempered glass=200

**Typical values of surface compression (MPa)**
Annealed glass=0
Heat-strengthened glass=24-69
Tempered glass=100

## Applications

• Façades,
• skylights,
• doors,
• spandrels,
• shopfronts,
• partitions,
• balustrades.

CRICURSA 1928
CRISTALES CURVADOS S.A.
Camí de Can Ferran, s/n
Pol. Ind. Coll de la Manya
08400 Granollers (Barcelona)
Tel. +34 93 840 44 70
Fax +34 93 840 14 60
www.cricursa.com
cricursa@cricursa.com