

Comportamiento Estructural y Espesor Efectivo del Vidrio Laminado con PVB

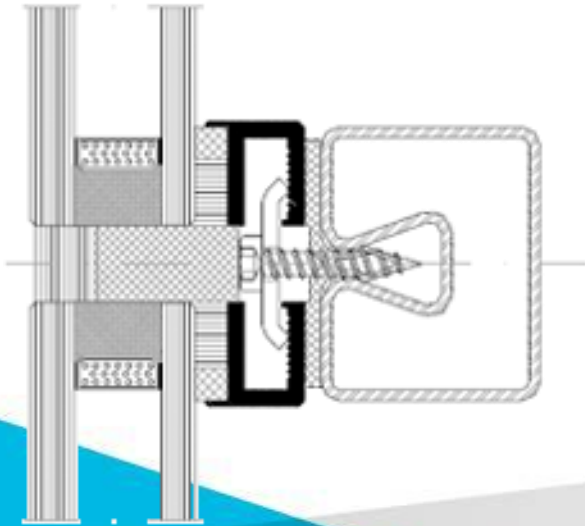
Mercado del Vidrio Estructural

- Vidrio estructural (Structurally Glazed)
- Carga estructural soportada (Structural Load Bearing)



Mercado del Vidrio Estructural cont...

- Vidrio estructural
 - Tradicional
 - Vidrio contenido
 - Productos en uso
 - Vidrios templados
 - Vidrios laminados
 - DVH



Mercado del Vidrio Estructural cont...

- Carga estructural soportada
 - Vidrio como elemento estructural
 - Aletas
 - Pisos
 - Escaleras
 - Toldos & techos
 - Sistemas de acristalamiento fijo (agujeros)
 - Juntas de acristalamiento (gasket glazing)



Donde está el vidrio estructural?

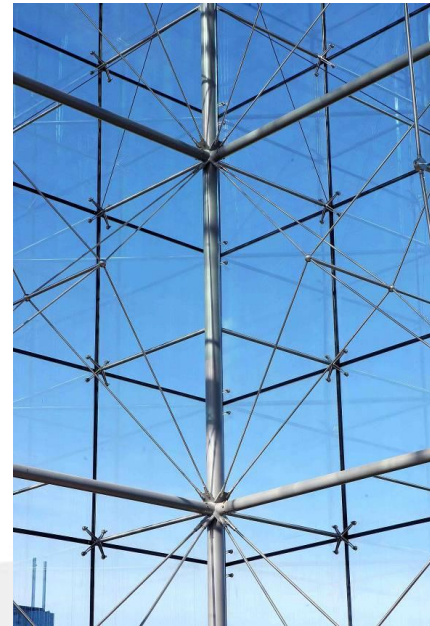
■ Global

- Proyectos de referencia
- Proyectos arquitectónicos con “firma”
- Clientes Grandes e pequeños participan



Por que vidrios estructurales?

- Tendencia de diseño
- Psicológico – abertura
- Medio ambiente – luz del día
- Reducción de los tipos de materiales
- Belleza

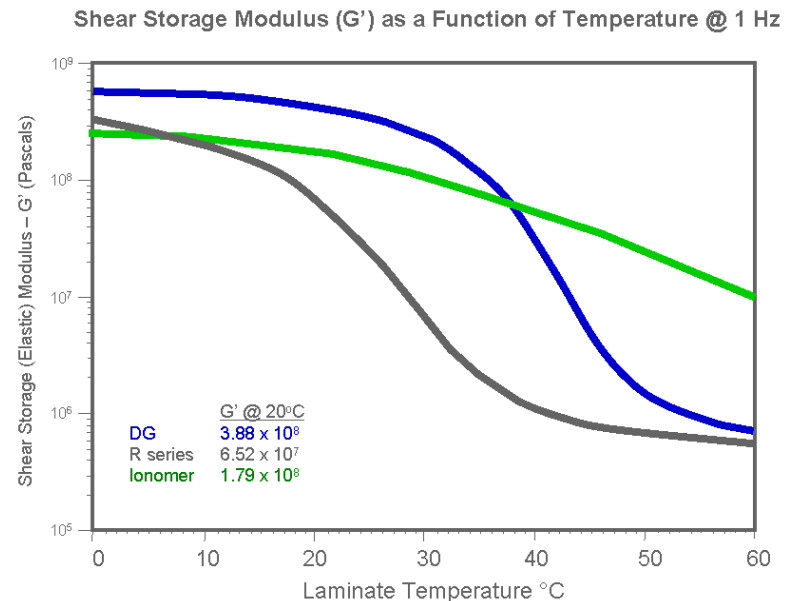


Normas de desempeño para vidrio

- **Depende de cada país (países que normalmente utilizan)**
 - Australia, Europa, Alemania e EE.UU.
- **Normas internacionales**
 - **ASTM C158 Standard Test Method for Strength of Glass by Flexure (Determination of Modulus of Rupture)**
 - **ASTM E997 Standard Test Method for Structural Performance of Glass in Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under the Influence of Uniform Static Loads by Destructive Methods**
 - **ASTM E998 - Standard Test Method for Structural Performance of Glass in Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under the Influence of Uniform Static Loads by Nondestructive Method**
 - **ASTM E1300-9a Standard Practice for Determining Load Resistance of Glass in Buildings**

Equivalencia para la película de (PVB) regular

- Aplicación de los gráficos de la fuerza del vidrio (ASTM E 1300)
- Medición de las propiedades de la película
 - ASTM D 4065
 - Módulo de cizalla (Shear storage modulus):
 $G' \geq 0.4 \text{ MPa (58 psi)}$
 - Módulo de Young (elasticidad):
 $E \geq 1.5 \text{ MPa (218 psi)}$



Shear Stress vs. Tiempo e Temperatura

Shear Modulus Data – Saflex® DG

Datos de Shear modulus expresos en MegaPascals (MPa)

Saflex® DG Shear Stress, G (MPa)							
Temp °C	1 sec	3 sec	60 sec	1 h	1 day	1 month	1 year
0	682.00	624.00	512.00	306.00	135.00	23.30	4.22
10	528.00	500.00	329.00	122.00	24.50	2.00	0.86
20	352.00	309.00	147.00	19.30	1.95	0.74	0.60
30	80.90	49.10	6.44	0.85	0.61	0.43	0.28
40	2.02	1.31	0.70	0.49	0.29	0.00	0.00
50	0.77	0.66	0.53	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.60	0.54	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	0.53	0.46	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	0.45	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Módulo de Young vs. Tiempo e Temperatura

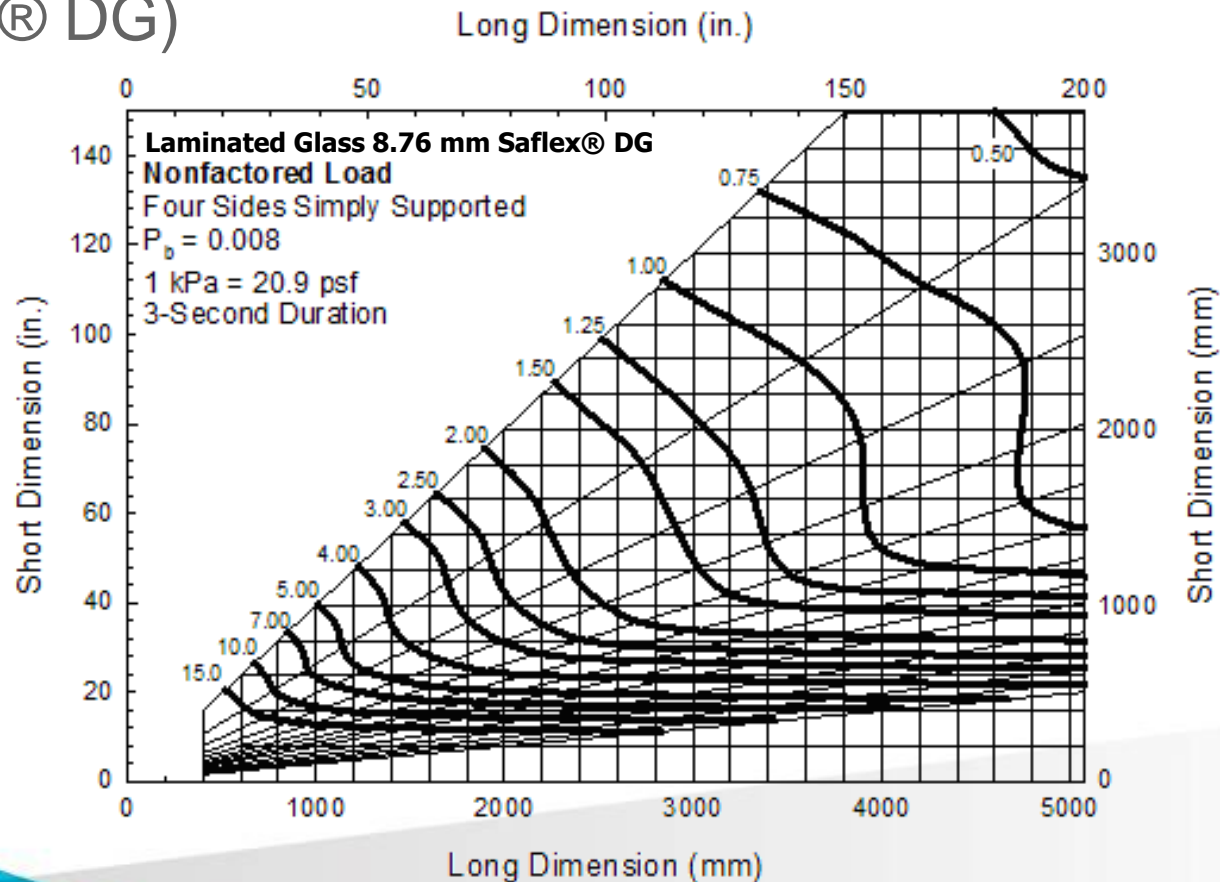
Datos* del Módulo de Young – Saflex® DG
Datos del Módulo de Young expresos en MegaPascals (MPa)

Saflex® DG Young's modulus, E (MPa)							
Temp °C	1 sec	3 sec	60 sec	1 h	1 day	1 month	1 year
0	2013.26	1842.05	1511.42	903.31	398.52	68.78	12.46
10	1558.66	1476.00	971.21	360.14	72.32	5.90	2.53
20	1039.10	912.17	433.94	56.97	5.76	2.18	1.78
30	238.82	144.94	19.01	2.52	1.81	1.26	0.81
40	5.96	3.87	2.07	1.44	0.86	0.00	0.00
50	2.27	1.95	1.56	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	1.76	1.59	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	1.55	1.37	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	1.32	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Calculado utilizando la formula $E=2G(1+\nu)$ donde ν = Coef. de Poisson de 0.476

Cálculo del stress en los vidrios

- Gráficos para las películas especiales (PVB Estructural Saflex® DG)



Cálculo del stress en los vidrios cont...

■ Cálculo para el espesor equivalente

$$h_{1;ef,\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{h_{ef,w}^3}{h_1 + 2\Gamma h_{s;2}}}$$

$$h_{2;ef,\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{h_{ef,w}^3}{h_1 + 2\Gamma h_{s;1}}}$$

Where: $I_s = h_1 h_{s;2}^2 + h_2 h_{s;3}^2$

$$h_{s;3} = \frac{h_s h_1}{h_1 + h_2}$$

$$h_{s;2} = \frac{h_s h_2}{h_1 + h_2}$$

$$h_s = 0.5 (h_1 + h_2) + h_v$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{1 + 9.6 \frac{E I_s h_v}{G h_s^2 \alpha^2}}$$

h_1	thickness glass 1
h_2	thickness glass 2
h_i	the ith glass ply thickness
Γ	dimensionless shear transfer coefficient (interlayer contribution)
$h_{s;j}$	scaled thickness for opposite glass ply
E	glass E modulus at 71.1 Gpa
h_v	interlayer thickness
G	interlayer shear modulus
α	shortest bending direction

- Desempeño de la estructura del vidrio laminado
 - Mínimo espesor de los vidrios
 - Shear modulus para laminados
- Usado para modelaje
- “El laminado actúa como _____ vidrio crudo monolítico bajo _____ una carga de _____ duración con _____ de temperatura.”
- Stress en los vidrios utilizado para determinar el espesor equivalente para comparación.

Espesor efectivo en uso

- Uso para películas que tienen una contribución estructural
- Permite el uso completo de la contribución de la película de PVB
 - Paños **mas grandes** con el mismo espesor
 - Vidrios **mas delgados** para el mismo tamaño
 - Dependiente del tiempo e temperatura
 - Seleccionar la temperatura “real” durante el tiempo de carga máxima
 - Máxima temperatura raramente ocurre en la máxima presión (viento)
- **NO** lleva en consideración el desempeño para impacto o rotura post impacto
 - Desempeño de impacto
 - Contención de fragmentos de vidrio



5.5 meter drop height – 10.76 Saflex DG



Estudio de Caso Espesor Efectivo

Prueba inicial – Balcones; Laminado Delgado



- Apoyado solamente en un lado
- 965 mm x 1930 mm
- Lado no apoyado 965 mm
- Marco de apoyo con presión
- Configuración
 - 3 mm termo endurecido
 - 1.52 mm Saflex® DG
 - 3 mm termo endurecido
- Lados 1 e 2 rotos
- Carga después de la rotura (113 kg)
- Laminado permanece de pie

Cálculo del proyecto

■ Parámetros:

- Tipo :Apoyado en un lado
- Carga: Uniforme 1800 Pa; Linear: 100 N/m
- Temp: 30°C
- Tiempo: 3 seg
- Configuración simétrica
- Stress: < 20 MPa

■ Configuración del Vidrio Tentativa 1: **8 mm FT + 1.52 interlayer + 8 mm FT**

Película	Stress (MPa)	Deflexión (mm)
Saflex® R series	33	22.2
Saflex® DG	19	7.5
Ionomer	19	7.2

Cálculo del proyecto cont...

□ Uso de un vidrio mas delgado para los mismos parámetros

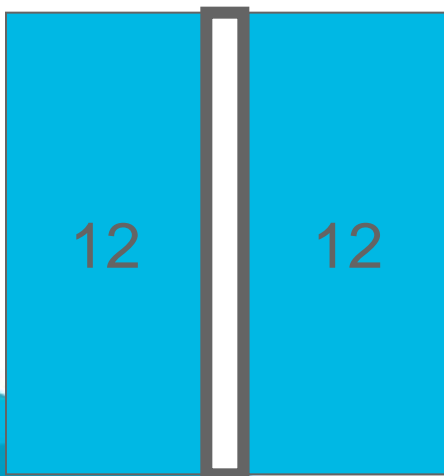
- Configuración con PVB regular cumple los requisitos:

- 12 mm FT + Película 1.52 mm + 12 mm FT

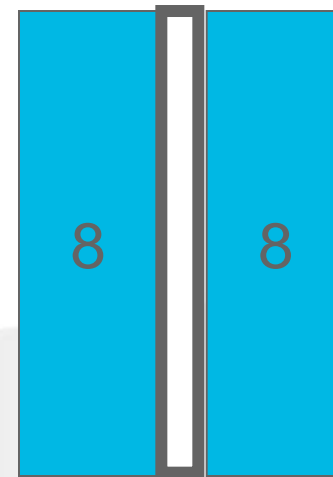
- Stress: 14 MPa; Deflexión: 6.5 mm

- Gáño con espesor efectivo usando una película que contribuya

- 8 mm **REDUCCIÓN** en Espesor
- **REDUCCIÓN** de 20 kg/sqm en peso



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Cálculo del proyecto cont...

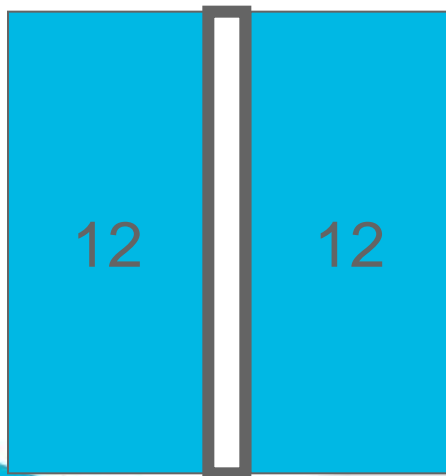
☐ Mismo espesor de vidrio – 12 mm FT + 1.52 interlayer + 12 mm FT

■ Configuración padrón

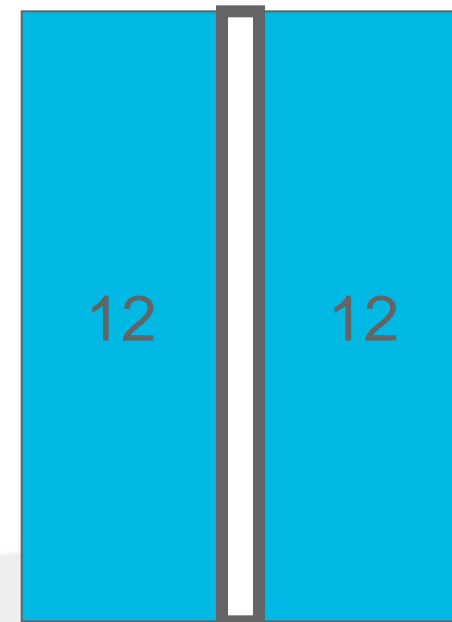
- 914 mm x 1930 mm

■ Espes. Efectivo + Película Contrib.

- 1092 mm x 1930 mm
- Baranda **MAS ALTA** en 178 mm

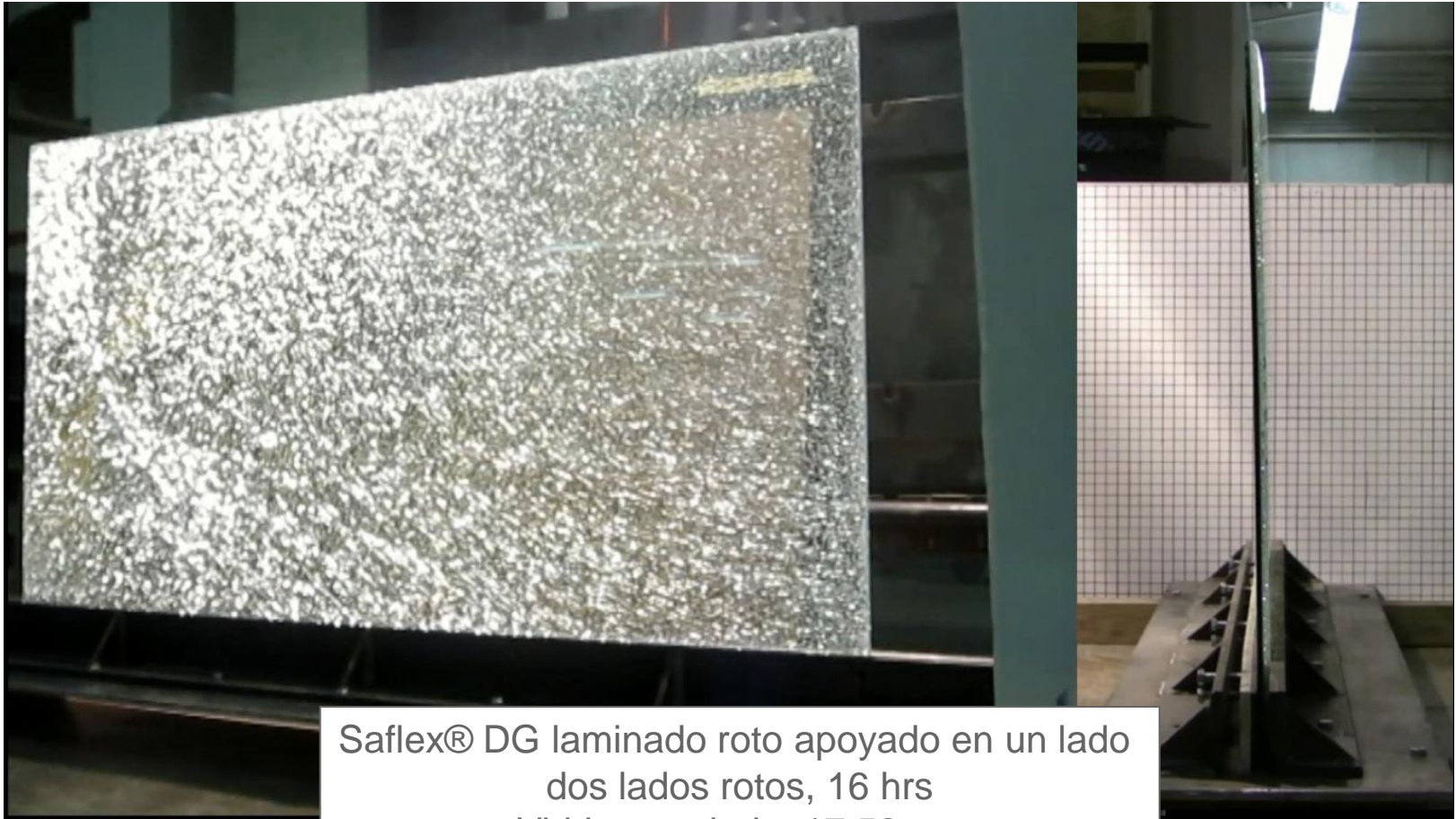


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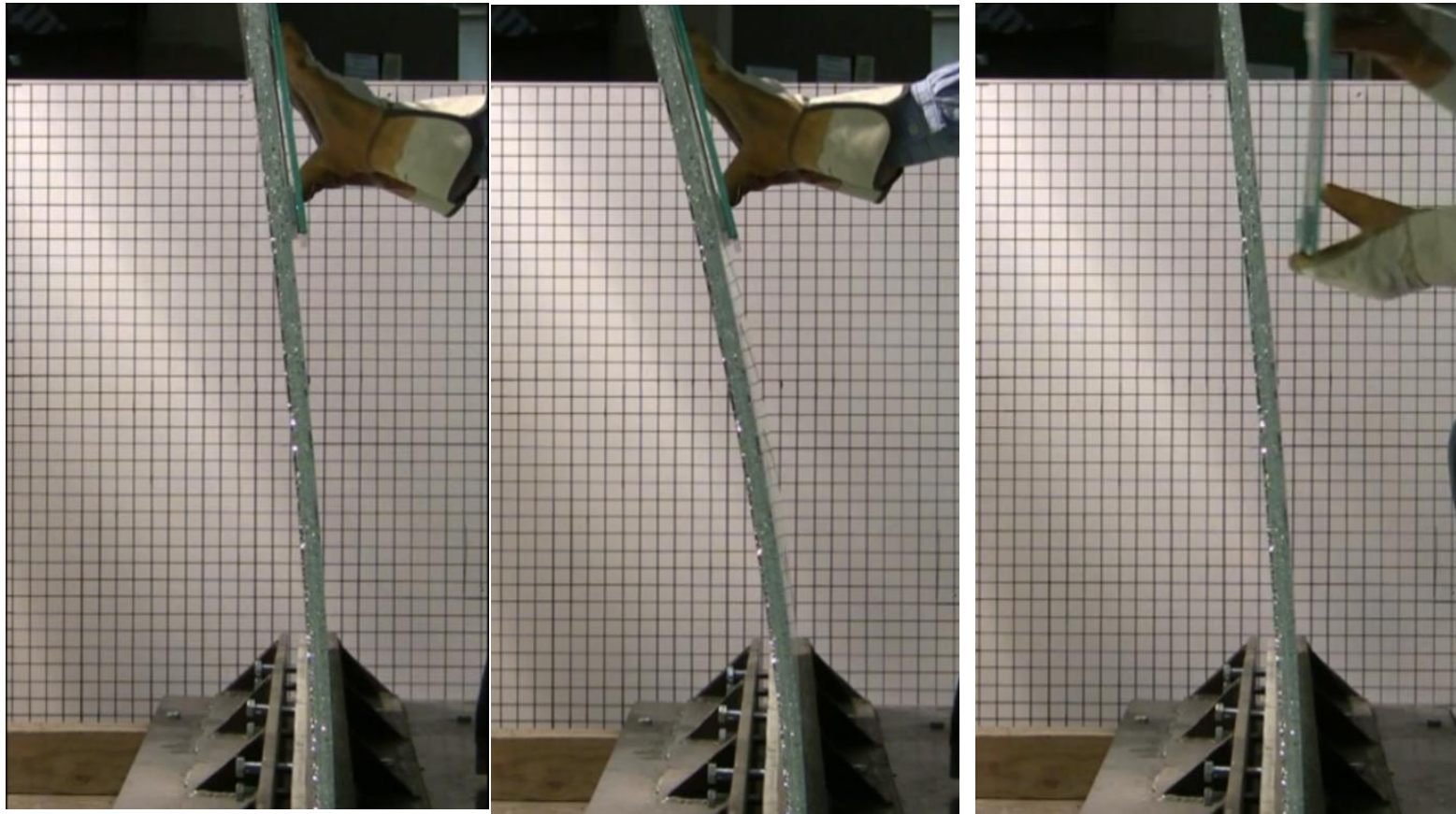
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Prueba de confirmación – Apoyo en un lado

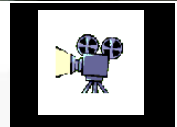


Saflex® DG laminado roto apoyado en un lado
dos lados rotos, 16 hrs
Vidrio templado 17.52mm

Post rotura – Carga Horizontal



Construcción: Dos vidrios rotos con carga
8 mm FT – 1.52 mm Saflex® DG – 8 mm FT
Carga: 490 N



Structural Glass Calculator

- Software de propiedad de Eastman
- Desarrollado con expertos de la industria
- Calculo del stress y deflexión del vidrio
- Apoya la introducción del Saflex® DG
- Interface para el usuario simplificada
- Disponible en el sitio www.saflex.com
- Se puede imprimir el archivo con los resultados

Programa Estructural

Structural Glass Calculator

Laminated Glass Stress and Deflection Estimator

Project Name:
Project Location:

System of Units

☐ SI ☐ Imperial
Changing unit selection will result in resetting all inputs.

Support Conditions

Number of Simply Supported Edges:

Rectangular Dimensions

Short: mm
Long: mm


Temperature and Loading

Load Type:
Distributed Load: Pa
Load Duration: sec
Temperature: °C

Glass Type

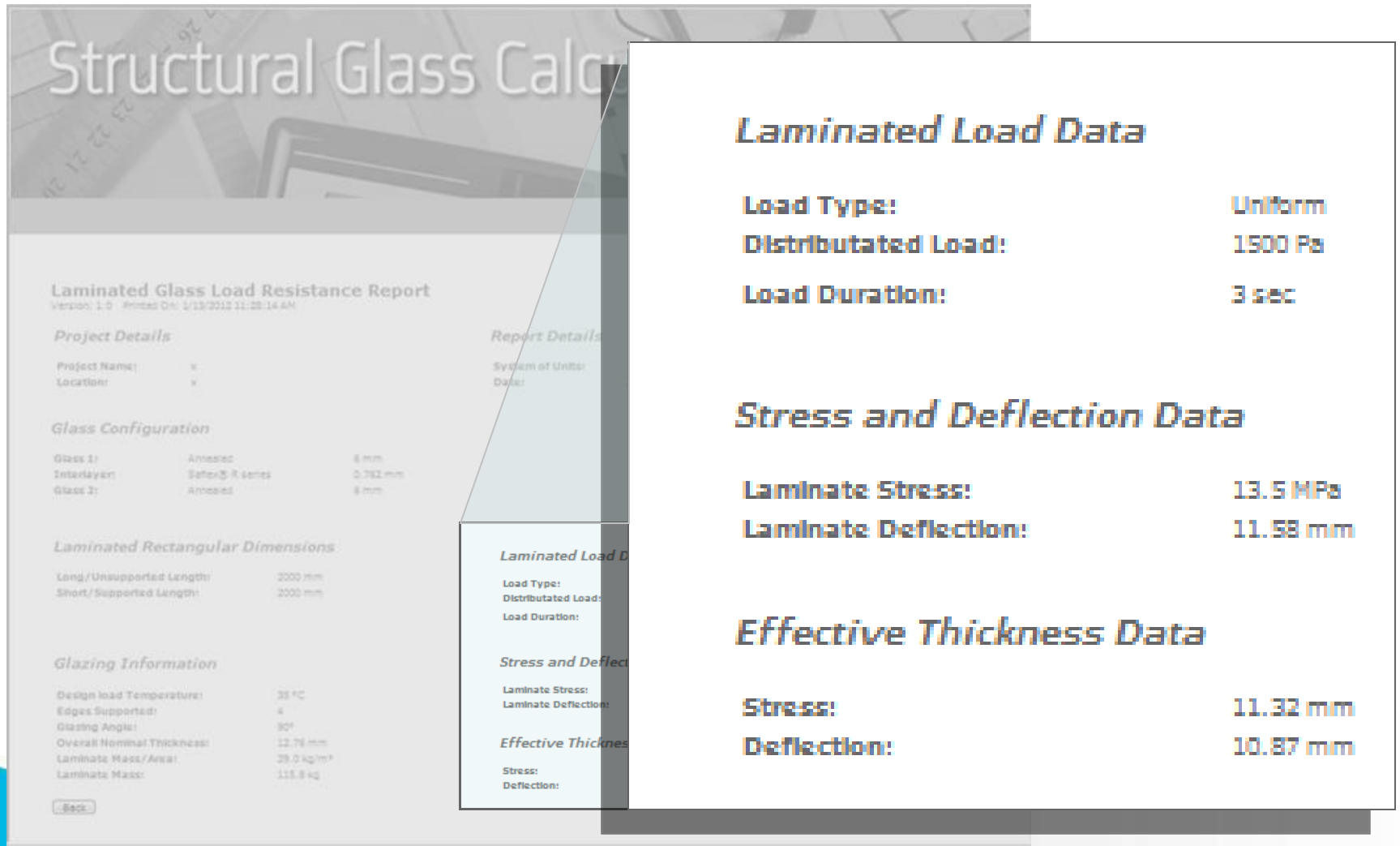
Laminate Construction

Glass Ply 1: mm
Interlayer: mm
Glass Ply 2: mm



Four-side support

Pantalla de Resultados



Formato impreso

- Formato PDF
- Todos los datos incluidos del usuario
- Todos los resultados
- Disclaimer



Architectural Technical Applications Center

Laminated Glass Load Resistance Report

Project Details

Project Name: Sydney Opera House
Location: New South Wales, Australia
Requested by: Australian Government

Report Details

System of Units: Metric
Date: January 15, 2012
Prepared by: J. Schimmelpenninck

Laminated Glass Configuration

	Type	Dimension (mm)
Glass 1:	Heat Strengthened	6
Interlayer:	Saflex® DG	1.52
Glass 2:	Heat Strengthened	6

Laminate Rectangular Dimensions

Long/unsupported length: 1930
Short/supported length: 864

Glazing Information

Temperature at design load: 30°C
Edge supports: 3
Glazing angle (degrees): 90
Overall nominal Thickness: 13.52
Laminate weight per unit area: 30.4 kg/sqm
Laminate weight per dimensions: XX kg

Laminate Load Data

Load type: Uniform
Load duration: 3 sec

Stress and Deflection Data

Laminate stress:
Laminate deflection:

Effective Thickness Data

Stress:
Deflection:

Disclaimer

This software can be used to calculate load resistance of specified glass types exposed to uniform lateral and combined point and uniform loads of short or long duration subject to the following conditions:

1. The glass is free of edge and surface damage and has been properly glazed in the opening in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations;
2. Glass was designed using the proper procedure for the application including but not limited to edge support, temperature, load type and duration;
3. The stiffness of members supporting any glass edge shall be sufficient that under design load, edge deflections shall not exceed $L/175$, where L denotes that length of the supported edge;
4. The non-factored load values for laminated glass are representative of test data and calculations performed for polyvinyl butyral interlayer at a temperature of 50°C (122°F).

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Conclusiones

- Hay varios métodos para determinar la aceptabilidad estructural del vidrio
- Varían por todo el mundo
- El espesor efectivo utiliza la contribución total de las películas
- La metodología del espesor efectivo provee un valor equivalente al espesor monolítico basado en las propiedades de la película, tamaño del vidrio, espesor y carga
- Programas de cálculo están disponibles para calcular rápidamente el stress en el vidrio sin la necesidad de utilizar el análisis de elementos finitos
- Reducción del espesor del laminado o aumento en el tamaño del laminado es posible con la utilización de PVBs estructurales

Comentarios & Preguntas ?



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