

PROPERTIES OF SODA-LIME-SILICA FLOAT GLASS

Modulus of Rupture (MOR), (in-service glass surface tensile stress at fracture, not the scored and cut glass edge) for 60-Second Load Duration on weathered glass.

Typical Mean MOR (50% Probability of breakage)	6,000 psi	(41 MPa)	Annealed
	12,000 psi	(83 MPa)	Heat-Strengthened
	24,000 psi	(165 MPa)	Fully Tempered
Typical Design Stress for 0.8% Probability of breakage	2,800 psi	(19 MPa)	Annealed
	5,600 psi	(39 MPa)	Heat-Strengthened
	11,200 psi	(77 MPa)	Fully Tempered
Modulus of Elasticity (Young's)	10.4 x 10 ⁶ psi	(72 GPa)	
Modulus of Rigidity (Shear)	4.3 x 10 ⁶ psi	(30 GPa)	
Bulk Modulus	6.2 x 10 ⁶ psi	(43 GPa)	
Poisson's Ratio	0.23		
Density	158 lb/ft ³	(2530 kg/m ³)	
Coefficient of Thermal Stress	50 psi/°F	(0.62 MPa/°C)	
Thermal Conductivity at 75°F	6.5 Btu.in/hr.°F.ft ²	(0.937 W.m/m ² .°C)	
Specific Heat at 75° F	0.21 Btu/lb _m .°F	(0.88 kJ/kg.°C)	
Coefficient of Linear Expansion (75-575°F)	4.6 x 10 ⁻⁶ in/in.°F	(8.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ mm/mm.°C)	
Hardness (Moh's Scale)	5-6		
Softening Point (ASTM C 338)	1319°F	(715°C)	
Annealing Point (ASTM C336)	1018°F	(548°C)	
Strain Point (ASTM C 336)	952°F	(511°C)	

Index of Refraction:	
(0.5893 μm , Sodium D Line)	1.523
(1 μm)	1.511
(2 μm)	1.499
Emissivity (Hemispherical) at 75°F	0.84
Stress-Optical Coefficient	Stress (psi) = 2.18 x Retardation (μm) / thickness (in)

Raw Materials used in Typical Float Glass:

Sand Soda Ash Limestone Dolomite Salt Cake Cullet (recycled glass)
 SiO_2 Na_2CO_3 CaCO_3 $\text{MgCa}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ Na_2SO_4

Chemical Analysis of a Typical Clear Float Glass:

SiO_2	Na_2O	CaO	MgO	Al_2O_3	K_2O	SO_3	Fe_2O_3
Silica	Soda	Calcium Oxide	Magnesium Oxide	Alumina	Potassium Oxide		Iron Oxide
72.6%	13.9%	8.4%	3.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.11%

Iron Oxide aids the melting process and produces the green tint seen at the cut edge of a glass plate.

Tinted glass is produced by the addition of small (typically less than 1%) amounts of metal oxides. These small amounts do not change the basic physical properties of the glass, other than the color and solar/optical transmission/reflection.

Ref.: “Glass In Building” by Button & Pye, Butterworth Architecture (Reed International Books), 1993.

Recycled Materials:

The float glass process recycles virtually all the glass waste from the in-plant production melting and cutting processes. This broken glass, known as cullet, is reintroduced with the raw materials batch mix in the furnace as an aid to melting. It takes half the amount of energy to produce glass from cullet as it does to produce it from raw materials. Float glass contains approximately 20% Cullet (recycled glass).

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