First edition
2008-09-15

Glass in building — Silvered, flat-glass mirror

Verre dans la construction — Miroir argenté en verre plat

Reference number
ISO 25537:2008(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 25537 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 160, *Glass in building*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Product considerations*.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies tests procedures for assessing the durability of a mirror by measuring its ability to resist corrosion, and adhesion of its protective paints.

Two of the tests prescribed are defined in other International Standards: ISO 9227 and ISO 2409.

Two additional tests, a water-condensation test and a dip test, are also prescribed and the procedure for carrying them out is described in annexes.

This International Standard also specifies the minimum requirements regarding reflectance as well as reflective silver-coating faults, edge faults and protective-coating faults, and optical quality.

The quality of a silvered mirror can be affected by faults that alter the appearance of the image of reflected objects. Such alteration of the image can result from optical faults, faults in the glass and faults in the reflective coating.