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European Technical Assessment Body for construction products



European Technical Assessment

ETA-10/0362 of 16 October 2024

English translation prepared by DIBt - Original version in German language

General Part

Technical Assessment Body issuing the European Technical Assessment:	Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik
Trade name of the construction product	VARIO
Product family to which the construction product belongs	Insulated glass unit with structural sealant punctually anchored
Manufacturer	vandaglas Eckelt GmbH Resthofstraße 18 4400 STEYR ÖSTERREICH
Manufacturing plant	Manufacturing plants see Annex D
This European Technical Assessment contains	31 pages including 19 annexes which form an integral part of this assessment
This European Technical Assessment is issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, on the basis of	EAD 090035-00-0404
This version replaces	ETA-10/0362 issued on 16 August 2016



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Specific Part

1 Technical description of the product

This European Technical Assessment (ETA) covers a structural sealant glazing kit consisting of infill elements made of glass called "VARIO", which are fastened punctually to a supporting construction. For that purpose, retaining devices, which are fixed to the supporting construction, grip into a U-profile which is glued into the insulating glass edge. The insulating glass units may consist of two or three glass panes. The U-profile is inserted in the insulating glass edge next to the outer pane. In case of wind suction loads the outer pane is borne via the structural sealant of the insulating glass edge, the inner panes are held mechanically via retaining devices. The U-profile is applied both either with or without an upstand. The upstand serves as emergency mounting bracket to secure the outer pane of the infill element in case of failure of the structural bond (see Annex 1).

The dimensions of the infill elements made of glass amount to at least 400 mm x 800 mm (width x height and height x width respectively) and at most 2500 mm x 5000 mm (width x height and height x width respectively).

The components and the system setup of the product are given in Annexes 1 to 19.

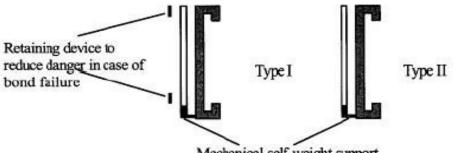
The ETA is based on the European Assessment Document (EAD no 090035-00-04041).

2 Specification of the intended use in accordance with the applicable European Assessment Document

This ETA covers the following intended uses and assembled systems:

Type I: Mechanical transfer of the self-weight of the infill to the sealant-support frame and thence to the structure. The structural seal transfers all other actions. Devices are used to reduce danger in the event of a bond failure.

Type II: Mechanical transfer of the self-weight of the infill to the sealant-support frame and thence to the structure. The structural seal transfers all other actions and no devices are used to reduce danger in the event of a bond failure.



Mechanical self-weight support

Figure 1 – Schematic example of the Type I and II of Structural Sealant Glazing Kit (SSGK)

Restrictions for the bonding:

- The structural bond of the insulating glass edge compound is to be silicone according to Annex C.
- The structural sealant is to be factory applied.

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The "Insulated glass unit with structural sealant punctually anchored" is intended for use in facades and roofs, or parts of them, with glazing at any angle between vertical and 7° above horizontal (see Figure 2). In case of use as overhead glazing laminated safety glass shall be used as lower pane. With an inclination to the outside the structural bond shall not be permanently subject to tension.

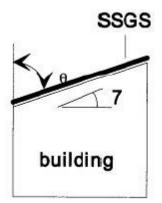


Figure 2 - Permissible inclination of the Structural Sealant Glazing System

The use of infill elements for the stiffening of other building elements or as safety barrier is not covered by this ETA.

The system "VARIO" shall not be used in an environment with high chloride content (e. g. indoor pools).

To meet the requirements for the buildings and the design codes which are national provisions the following use scenario are defined:

- 1a Use of monolithic exterior panes for the insulated glass unit (e.g. in Germany at installation height of more than 4 m); Heat-soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass is required according to EN 14179-1²
- 1b Use of monolithic exterior panes for the insulated glass unit (e.g. in Germany at installation height of less than 4 m) of thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass according to EN 12150-1³,-2⁴
- 2a Use of laminated safety glass for the exterior or interior pane of the insulated glass unit according to EN 14449⁵ with PVB-interlayer⁶; Compound effects are not respected.
- 2b Use of laminated safety glass for the exterior or interior pane of the insulated glass unit according to EN 14449; Compound effects are respected regarding G = 0.4 N/mm²
- 3a Restricted use due to national regulations concerning reaction to fire
- 3b There is no restriction for use according to national regulations concerning reaction to fire.

2	EN 14179-1	Glass in building - Heat soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass – Part 1: Definition and description
3	EN 12150-1	Glass in building – Thermally toughened soda lime silicate glass – Part 1: Definition and description
4	EN 12150-2	Glass in building – Thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard
5	EN 14449	Glass in building – Laminated glass and laminated safety glass – Evaluation of conformity/Product standard

⁶ PVB-interlayer including Trosifol® Extra Stiff B230 and SAFLEX DG



The verifications and assessment methods on which this European Technical Assessment is based lead to the assumption of a working life of the point-supported vertical glazing of at least 25 years, provided that the conditions laid down in section 3.8.3 for the use/maintenance are met. The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer, but are to be regarded only as a means for choosing the right products in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

3 Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment

3.1 Mechanical resistance and stability (BWR 1)

Essential characteristic	Assessment method	Performance
Characteristic bending strength of the glass products	EAD, 2.2.1.1	see Annex A
Heat-soaking process		
Compound effect of laminated glass		
Load-bearing capacities of mechanical self-weight support, retaining devices (toggles), wind protection devices	EAD, 2.2.1.2	see Annex B
Structural bonding	EAD, 2.2.1.3	see Annex C
Impact resistance for barrier against falling down	EAD, 2.2.1.4	NPA*
Wind resistance	EAD, 2.2.1.5	NPA
Durability	EAD, 2.2.1.6	NPA

3.2 Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)

Essential characteristic	Assessment method	Performance
Reaction to fire of the glass panes and metal components in accordance with the provisions of EC Decision 1996/582/EC	EAD, 2.2.2	A1
Reaction to fire for laminated safety glass with PVB-interlayer panes and compositions according to section 1	EAD, 2.2.2	C-s1, d2
Resistance to fire	EAD, 2.2.3	NPA

3.3 Safety and accessibility in use (BWR 4)

Essential characteristic	Assessment method	Performance
Watertightness	EAD, 2.2.4.1	NPA
Air permeability	EAD, 2.2.4.2	NPA

3.4 Protection against noise (BWR 5)

Essential characteristic	Assessment method	Performance
Airborne sound isolation	EAD, 2.2.5	NPA

3.5 Energy economy and heat retention (BWR 6)

Essential characteristic	Assessment method	Performance
Thermal transmittance	EAD, 2.2.6	NPA

* No performance assessed



4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base

In accordance with EAD no. 090035-00-0404 the applicable European legal act is: 1996/582/EC⁷. The systems to be applied are:

- System 1 for Type II according to 2.1 Figure 1
- System 2+ for Type I according to 2.1 Figure 1

In addition, with regard to e.g. reaction to fire for products covered by this EAD the applicable European legal act is: 2003/656/EC⁸

The systems to be applied are:

o System 1, 3, 4

5 Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable EAD

Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system are laid down in the control plan deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik.

Issued in Berlin on 16 October 2024 by Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik

Andreas Schult Head of Section *beglaubigt*: Häßler

7 Official Journal of the European Communities no L 254/62 of 8.10.1996

³ Official Journal of the European Communities no L 231/15 of 17.9.2003



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VARIO

Annex A

Characteristics of the glass products

A double or triple glass unit is installed for "VARIO" (Annexes 1-4, 10, 11, 15 and 16). The use categories according to Section 2 depend on national requirements for the location and shall be respected when choosing the suitable glass product. The insulating glass unit consists of an exterior pane of thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass, heat-soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass or laminated safety glass. The interior pane and the middle pane if applicable consist of thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass. The interior pane may also be laminated safety glass.

Laminated safety glass as exterior pane with an upstand (emergency retaining device)

For both panes thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass with a interlayer made of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) and a minimum thickness of 0.76 mm is required. Alternatively heat-soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass is possible. The outer pane is treated mechanically according to the geometrical data given in Annex 5 and thus prepared for application of the emergency retaining device. The depth of the glass grinding may not exceed 6 mm.

The minimum thickness of the pane with an emergency retaining device has to be 8 mm or 10 mm. The minimum thickness of the pane without an emergency retaining device has to be ≥ 6 mm.

Laminated safety glass as exterior pane without an upstand (emergency retaining device)

For both panes thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass, heat-soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass, heat-strengthened soda lime silicate glass or annealed soda lime silicate glass are possible. The minimum thickness of the pane without an emergency retaining device has to be \geq 4 mm. The laminated safety glass used as exterior pane shall be manufactured with a PVB-interlayer⁶ and a minimum thickness of 0.76 mm.

When a laminated safety glass is used for the interior pane, it shall be manufactured of double-pane annealed glass (soda lime silicate glass), heat strengthened soda lime silicate glass or thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass and a PVB-interlayer with a minimum thickness of 0.76 mm. The thickness of the individual panes of the laminated safety glass shall be at least 4 mm. If thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass is used as interior pane, the pane thickness can vary from 6 mm to 15 mm. For the middle pane made of thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass a thickness of at least 6 mm is required.

The glass panes entirely or partially enamelled may only be used, if their adhesive behaviour has been verified with the adhesive "DOWSIL™ 3363" according to ETA-13/0359⁹ or "Sikasil IG-25 HM Plus" according to ETA-11/0391¹⁰. If other enamellings or coatings of the glass panes are foreseen the bonded area shall be left out from this enamelling or coating.

Furthermore, it shall be observed that when using the coated glass according to EN 1096-4¹¹ as laminated safety glass the coated glass surface may not be oriented towards the PVB-interlayer⁶.

The glass edges of the exterior pane shall either be grounded or polished. In the area of glass grinding damage to the edges is not permitted.

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Annex A

For the glass panes of the insulating glass units glass products according European harmonized standards shall be used. The characteristic bending strength of the glass panes according EN 1288-3¹² is required for designing to ensure that they will safely transmit the wind load to the structural sealant support frame via the structural sealant.

For the use of heat strengthened glass products according to EN 1863-2¹³, the fragmentation test should be passed according to EN 1863-2 with at least two panes of the maximum size and five panes 1000 mm x 1500 mm per thickness of the glass panes.

For laminated safety glass according EN 14449 an interlayer made of polyvinyl butyral (PVB)⁶ is required. The interlayer has to feature the following properties according to Table 1:

Interlayer	Tear strength	Elongation at rupture
Trosifol® Extra Stiff B230	≥ 34 N/mm²	≥ 202 %
SAFLEX DG	≥ 33 N/mm²	≥ 196 %
Other PVB-interlayer	≥ 20 N/mm²	≥ 250 %

Table 1 – Properties of the interlayer

Assumptions for verification

For the structural design calculation, the design codes of the Member State, in which the infill elements will be used, shall be respected.

The stability of the infill elements and their anchorage to the structure shall be assessed by taking particular account of the following:

- self-weight,
- wind,
- temperature,
- exposure to climatic conditions.

The glass panes shall be dimensioned for the actions given above. The deflection of the glass panes in the centre of the pane in case of service load shall not exceed 1/100 of the smallest support expanse of the pane.

For the loading case of bond failure, when the outer pane of the insulating glass unit is held by means of emergency retaining devices exclusively the load-bearing capacity of the emergency retaining devices is 295 N for a glass thickness of 8 mm and 358 N for a glass thickness of 10 mm.

To prevent the outer pane from skidding in this loading case the chord reduction of the outer pane shall be limited to 2 mm.

A positive compound effect for shear stress between two panes of the laminated safety glass is subject of national safety requirements and may be considered in the structural design calculation according national regulations.

Deflection

The deflection of the framing profiles supporting the pane edges shall not exceed - in the area of the pane edge - 1/200 of the pane edge length concerned. For pane edges of insulating glasses, it shall, however, not exceed 15 mm.

Requirements concerning the sub-structure

The self-weight of the glazing and the wind loads shall be carried by the sub-structure. This shall be verified by calculation. The widths of the joints shall be determined in such a way to avoid glass to glass or glass to metal contact.

12	EN 1288-3	Glass in building - Determination of the bending strength of glass - Part 3: Test with specimen
13	EN 1863-2	supported at two points (four point bending) Glass in building – Heat strengthened soda soda lime silicate glass – Part 2: Evaluation of conformity/Product standard



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VARIO

Annex B

Load-bearing capacities of mechanical self-weight supports, of retaining devices (toggles) and of wind protection devices

Glass support

Supporting devices with a width of 100 mm in accordance with Annexes 6 to 9, 12 to 14, and 17 to 19 bear the self-weight of the glass. The glass supports shall be verified for the self-weight loading of the infill element in every use case.

The measurement of the supporting device depends on the total thickness of the insulating glass unit. It shall be ensured that the outer pane of the insulating glass unit is supported to at least two thirds of the pane thickness. It shall not be padded in the area of U-profiles.

As contact material only silicone or polypropylene setting blocks are allowed for which compatibility with the load-bearing silicone sealant is verified. For instance the standard block GLAS-TEC GL-SV of polypropylene by Roto Frank AG, D-70771 Leinfelden-Echterdingen can be used as contact material.

Screw-retaining devices (toggles)

For fixing the infill elements retaining devices shall be used that are able to carry actions of stress. Retaining devices with proven load-bearing capacities are given in the European technical assessments ETA-05/0114¹⁴, ETA-13/0675¹⁵, ETA-22/0339¹⁶ and ETA-13/0015¹⁷. Further proven retaining devices are possible.

Their load-bearing capacity is not subject of this ETA. For all applicable retaining devices geometrical specifications shall be observed. The following minimum dimensions shall apply: 9 mm x 14 mm (anchoring depth and support width).

For the positioning of the retaining devices, it shall be observed that they are situated 250 mm off the corner in the case of the horizontal pane edge and 150 mm in the case of the vertical pane edge (Annexes 6 to 9, 12 to 14, and 17 to 19).

U-profile with or without an upstand (emergency retaining device)

In the area of the load-bearing insulating glass edge a U-profile of the length of 100 mm is glued at a distance of 300 - 600 mm depending on the static requirement (Annexes 1 to 4, 10, 11, 15 and 16). The U-profile can have an upstand of 40 mm in width which bites into the lateral slot of the external insulating glass pane and thus serves for the external pane as mechanical protection in case of bond failure. Prior to pressing the upstand silicone is injected in the grinding. The U-profile consists of stainless-steel material No. 1.4016 and strength class S235. More detailed material information is deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik.

For the load-bearing capacity of the U-profile a maximum characteristic load of 1000 N in the area of the screw-retaining device may be used. It shall be considered that for U-profiles with upstand the load limitation given in Annex A shall apply in case of bond failure. For the screw-retaining devices see the respective ETA.

To prevent the screw-retaining devices from slipping out of the U-profile the chord reduction of the panes shall be verified.

The spacers are applied for which a system check according to EN 1279-2¹⁸ is available. The edge seal of the insulating glass is manufactured with the primary seal Butylver (Fa. Fenzi) or BU-S (Fa. Kömmerling) and a secondary seal (load-bearing insulating glass edge) of silicone adhesive DOWSIL[™] 3363 or Sikasil IG-25 HM Plus.

14	ETA-05/0114	System Schüco FWS	50/60 SG and FWS 50/60 SG.SI; ERC 50
15	ETA-13/0675	Trigon SG	
16	ETA-22/0339	Trigon FS SG	
17	ETA-13/0015	VISS SG	
18		EN 1279-2:2003 and requirements for	Glass in building – Insulated glass units – Part 2: Long term test method moisture penetration



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VARIO

Annex C

Structural bonding

For the load-bearing insulating glass edge seal the structural sealant "DOWSIL™ 3363" according to ETA-13/0359_9 shall be used. As alternatives for the load-bearing insulating glass edge seal, the structural sealant "Sikasil IG-25 HM Plus" according to ETA-11/0391¹⁰ may be used.

Requirement for the preparation of the adhesion surfaces

The processing requirements of the system's supplier by the company "vandaglas Eckelt GmbH" and the data of the structural sealant manufacturer regarding the pre-treatment of contact surfaces and the different kinds of structural sealants processing as mentioned above which were deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik, shall be considered.

Assumptions for the assessment of the structural bond

At this a global safety factor γ_{tot} = 6 is considered to be assessed that the structural bond taking particular account under the following actions:

- wind,
- temperature,
- exposure to climatic conditions.

Thereafter, the structural bond with a width of 16 mm can carry a load of:

- DOWSIL[™] 3363 0,21 N/mm² x 16 mm = 3,36 kN/m (ETA-13/0359⁹)
 - SIKA IG-25 HM Plus 0,19 N/mm² x 16 mm = 3,04 kN/m (ETA-11/0391¹⁰)

Due to the point transmission of forces by means of the screw-retaining devices, the structural bond is not uniformly stressed by the wind suction loads, so that the following distinction of cases is to be taken into account:

1. The wind load of the outer pane is completely assigned to the point bearing and an associated effective width of the silicone sealant of b = 140 mm. This means:

 $(w x A) / (n x b) \leq F$

- w wind suction (proportion of the exterior pane)
- A glazing area
- n number of point bearings
- b effective width for the load
- F load-bearing capacity of the structural bond

The number of retaining devices (point bearings) required can be increased up to the use of the minimum distance of retaining device of 300 mm.

- 2. The climate load is distributed on the remaining structural bond of silicone between the retaining devices. This means:
 - $KxA/(U-nxb) \leq F$

K - climate load

U - pane periphery

The design of the structural bond has to be carried out in accordance with the regulations in the Member State, in which the infill elements will be used.



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Annex C

Joint sealing

After assembly, the joints between infill elements are to be sealed using one of the sealants mentioned below:

- DOWSIL™ 791 (Dow) or
- DOWSIL[™] 797 (Dow) or
- DOWSIL™ 757 (Dow) or
- Sikasil WS-605 S (Sika) or
- Sikasil WS-680 SC (Sika)

Only compatible materials may be installed adjacent to the structural sealant. Neighbouring materials used in the combinations specified in the following table are assessed:

	Permissible combinations of structural sealants and adjacent materials									
		Inner s butyl	eal /	Joint	Joint sealing			Glazing support / setting block		
Manufacturer	Structural sealant	Butylver (Fa. Fenzi)	Butyl BU-S (Fa. Kömmerling)	DOWSIL™ 791	DOWSIL TM 797	DOWSIL™ 757	Sikasil WS-605 S	Sikasil WS-680 SC	GLSV Standardklötze, Fa. Roto Frank AG, Fa. Gluske	G-U, BKS Verglasungsklötze
DOW Europe GmbH	DOWSIL™ 3363	х	х	x	х	x			х	x
Sika Services AG	Sikasil IG-25 HM Plus	х	х				х	Х	х	х



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VARIO

Annex D

Manufacturing plants for types VARIO DZ / VARIO S-FOR / VARIO II

Assumptions under which the fitness of the product for the intended use was favourably assessed:

– Manufacturing

This European Technical Assessment is issued for the product on the basis of agreed information, deposited with Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik, which identifies the product that has been assessed and judged. Changes to the product or production process, which could result in this deposited information being incorrect, should be notified to Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik before the changes are introduced. Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik will decide whether or not such changes affect the assessment and consequently the validity of the CE marking on the basis of the assessment, and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the assessment shall be necessary.

The infill elements may only be manufactured in the following manufacturing plants. The surfaces to be sealed may only be prepared in conformity with the manufacturing directives given by the sealant manufacturer. Bubbles, holes or inclusions in the structural sealant are not permissible.

1) vandaglas Eckelt GmbH Resthofstraße 18 4400 Steyr AUSTRIA (ÖSTERREICH)

Manufacturing plants for type VARIO II

SAGE ELECTROCROMICS Inc.
2 Sage Way
Faribault, MN 55021
USA (VEREINIGTE STAATEN VON AMERIKA)

- Installation

The infill elements shall be fixed to the supporting structure according to the processing guidelines of the company "vandaglas Eckelt GmbH" such that no restraints may occur in the elements. The installation shall be performed by experts only, which have been trained for these works by the company "vandaglas Eckelt GmbH". Alternatively, the processing guideline has to be handed over from the manufacturing plant to their customer.

- Packaging, transport and storage

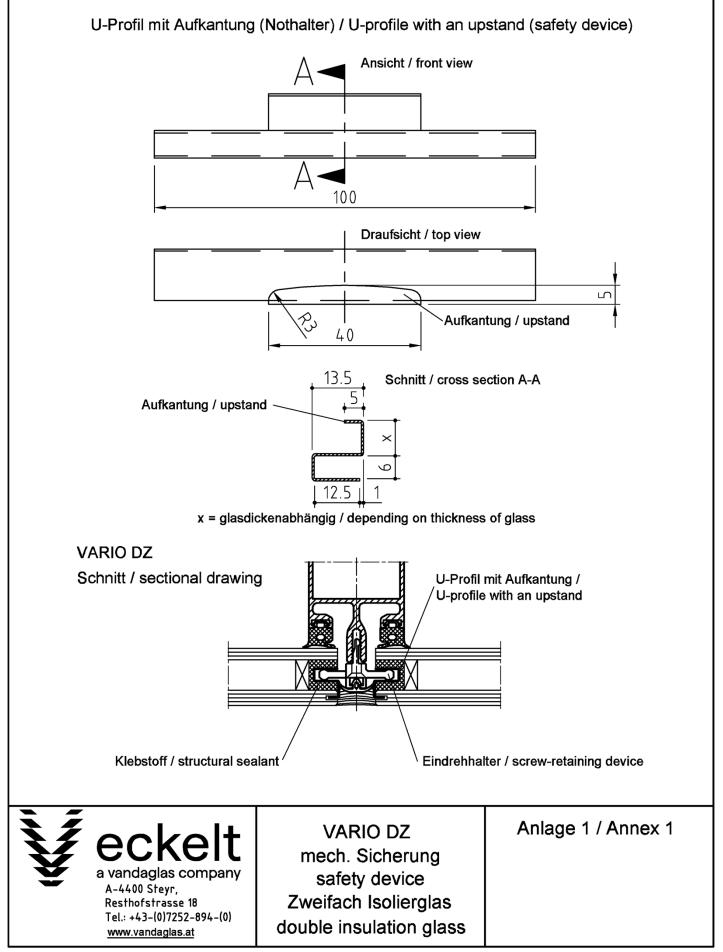
The manufacturer shall take suitable precautions for packaging, transport and storage to ensure that glass elements are protected against damage by, e.g. breakage, scratching, splitting or contamination.

Suitable arrangements have to be made to prevent the application of unacceptable loads to the structural seal, for example the provision of suitable racks, and to prevent exposure to water, solar radiation or significant changes of temperature, by protecting with covers.

- Use, maintenance, repair

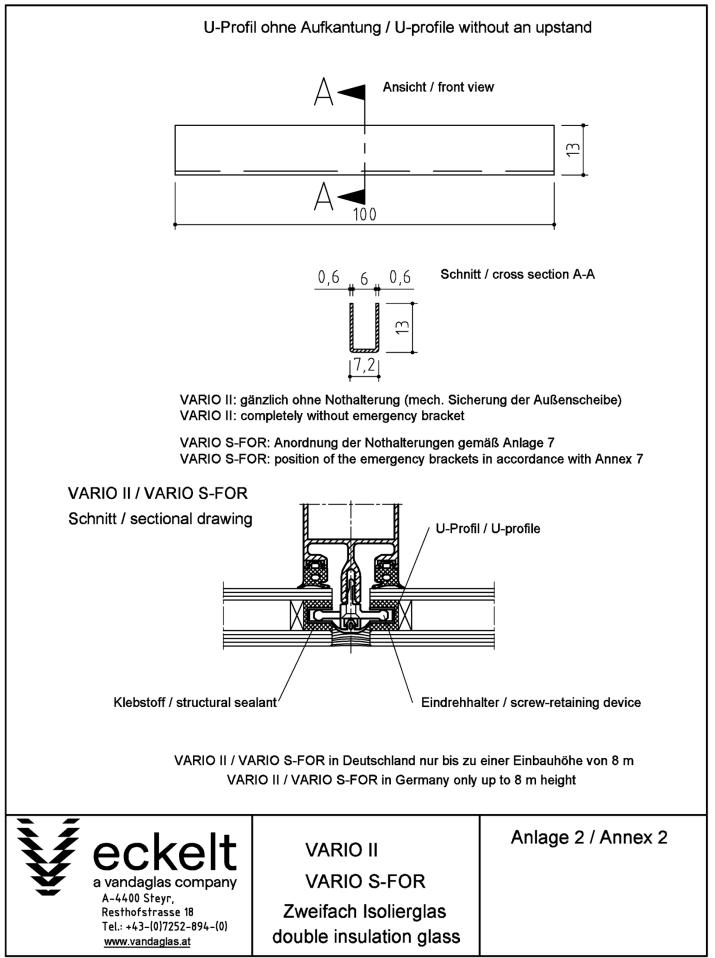
The cleaning of the façade may only be performed by using water with the addition of not more than 1 % surface-active agents without any other chemical additives and/or any aggressive cleaning methods (e.g. blast-cleaning with steam pressure). Damaged glass panes shall be substituted immediately.



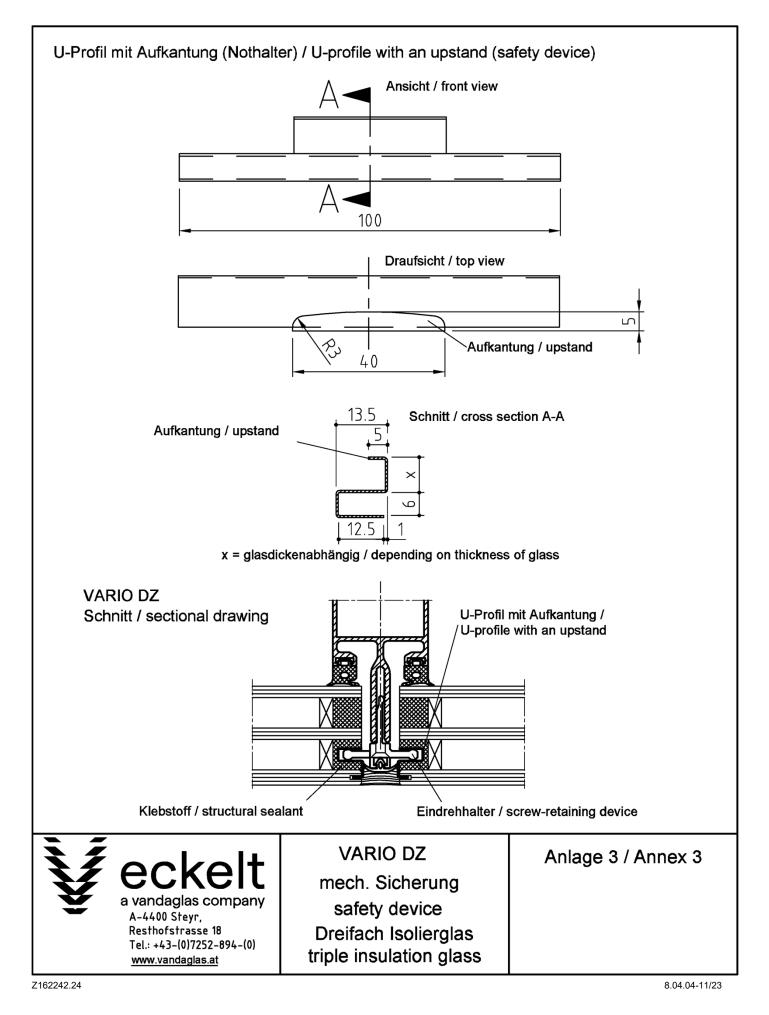


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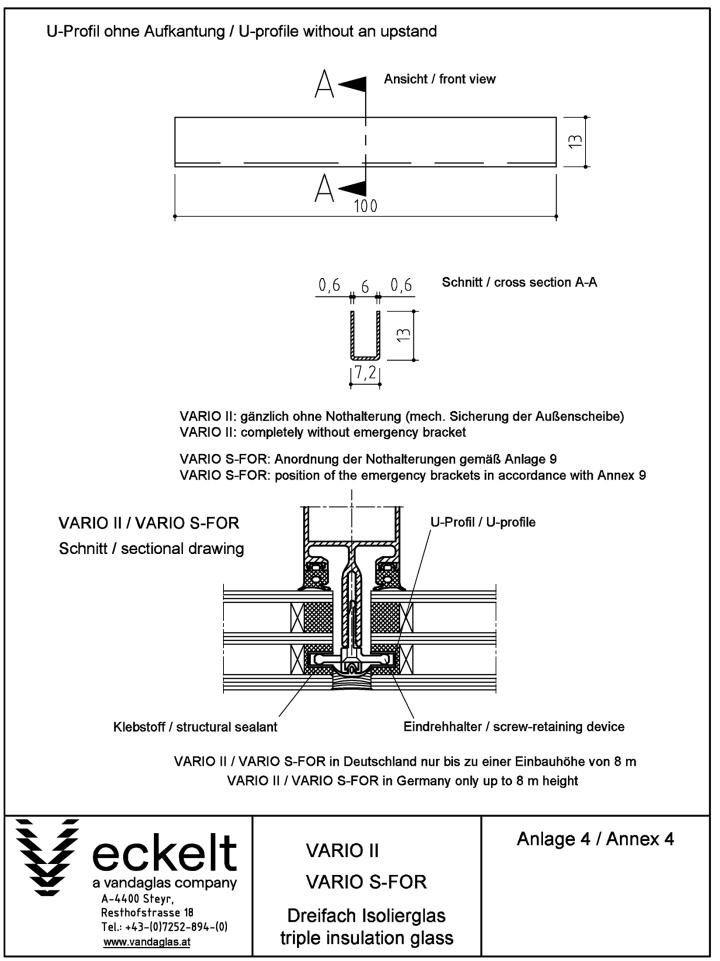




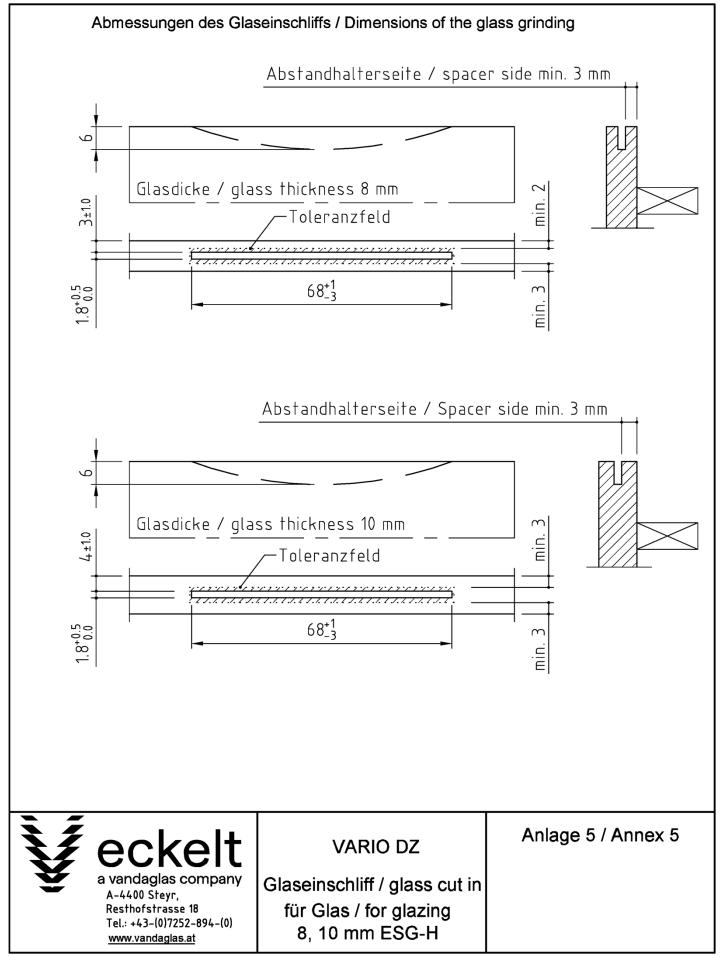




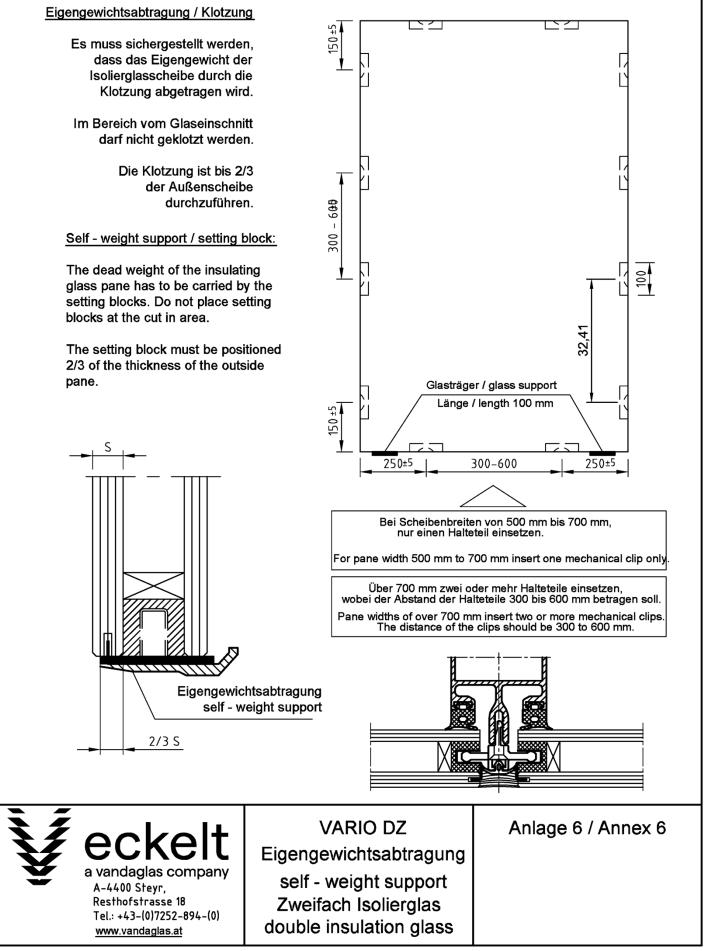






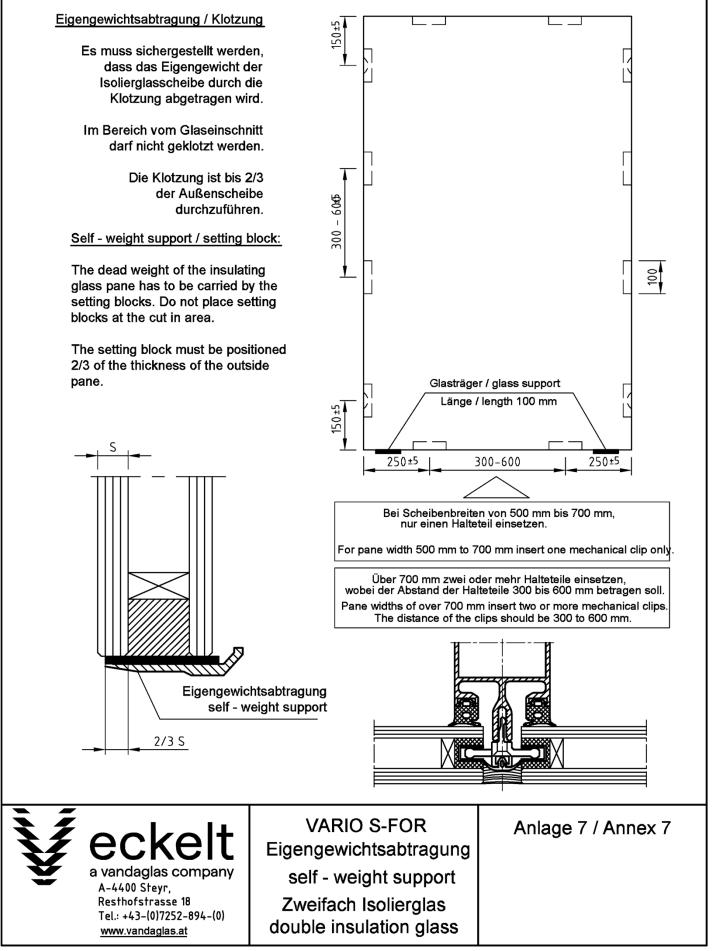




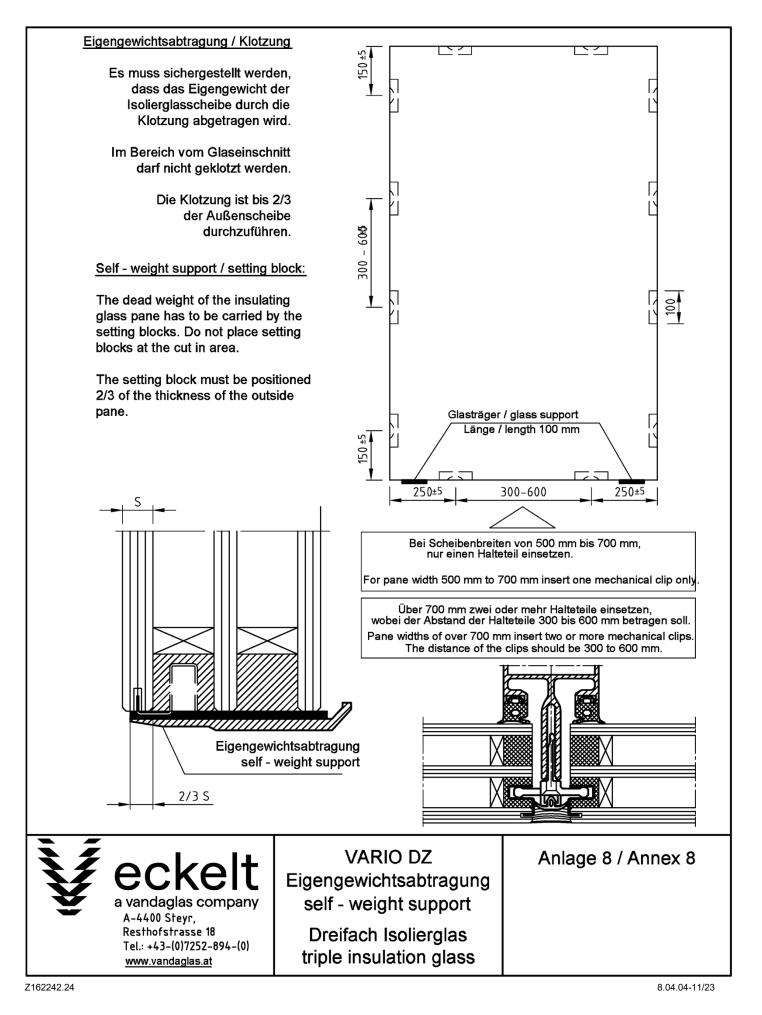


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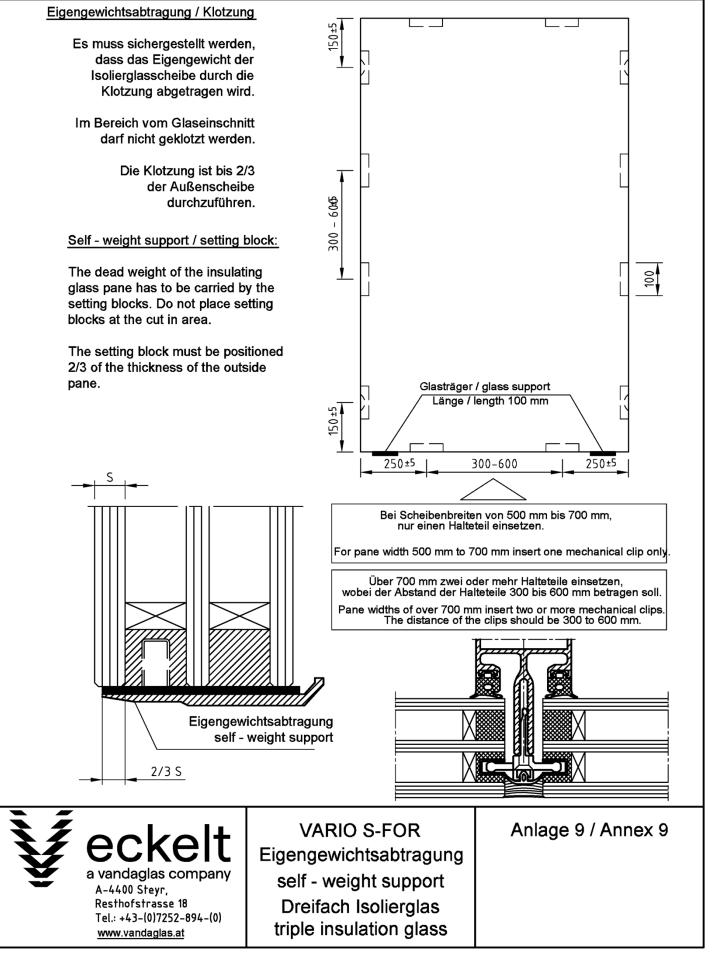




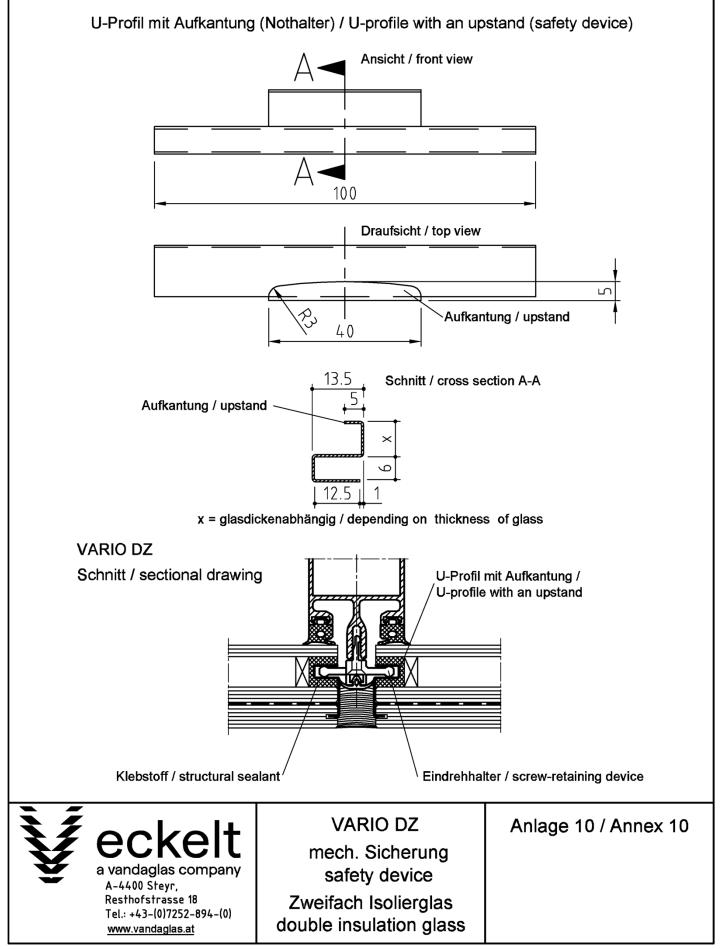


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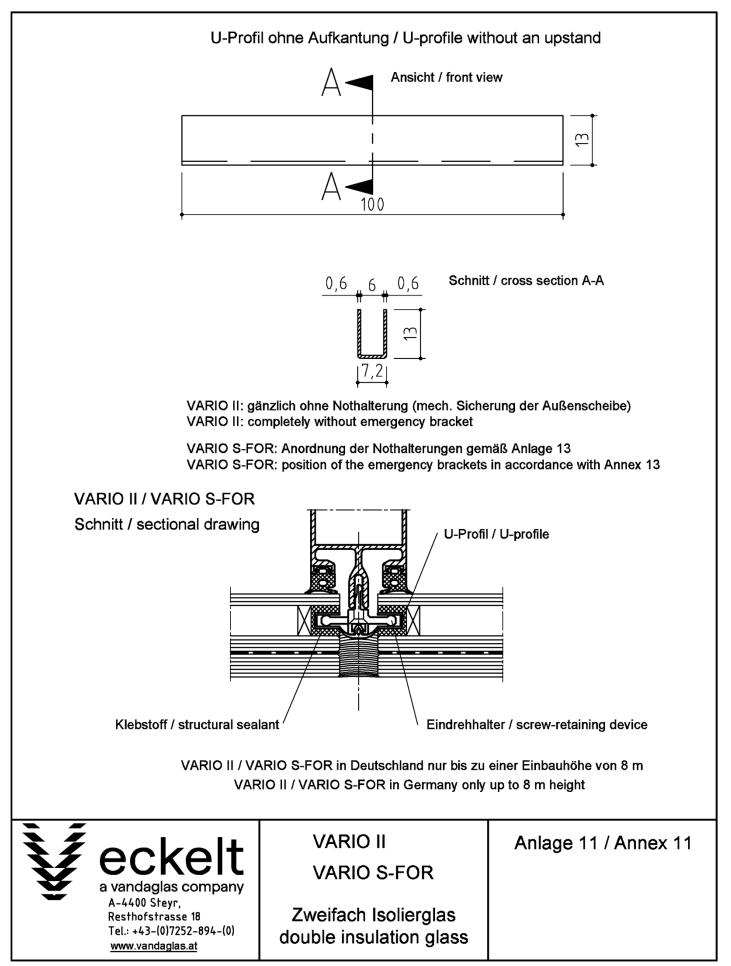






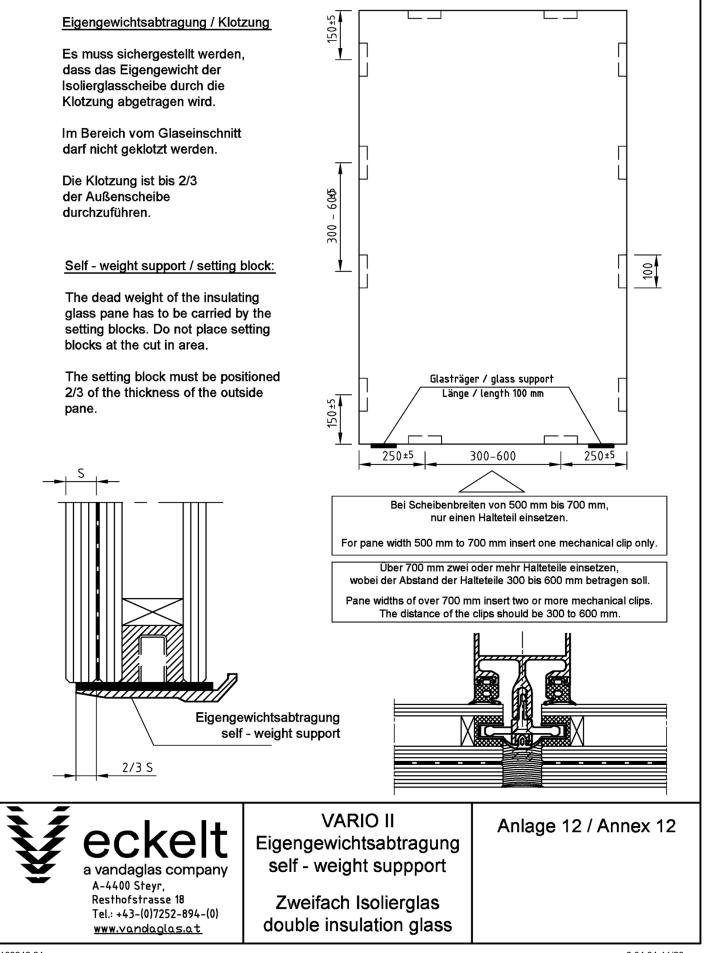
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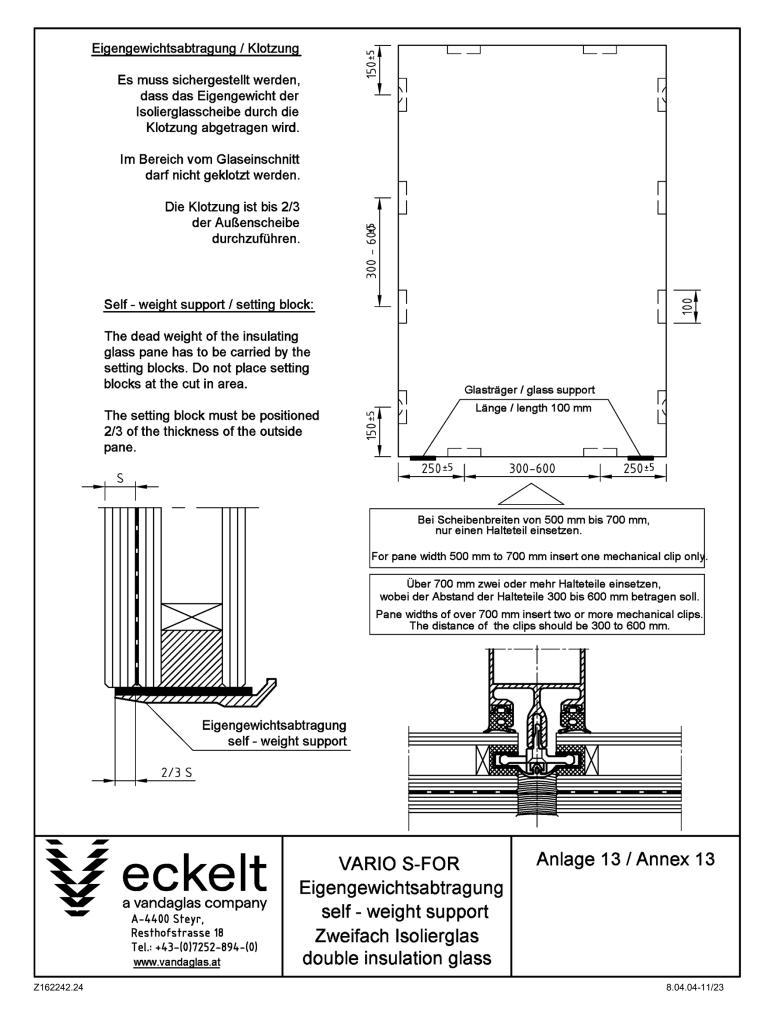


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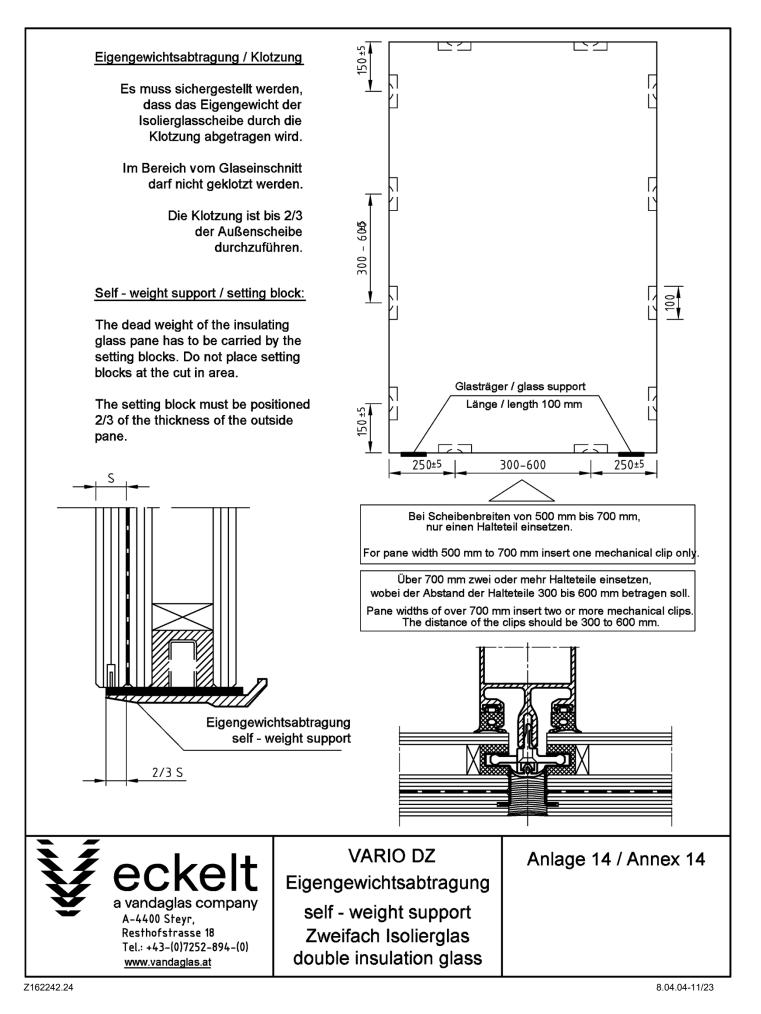


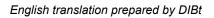




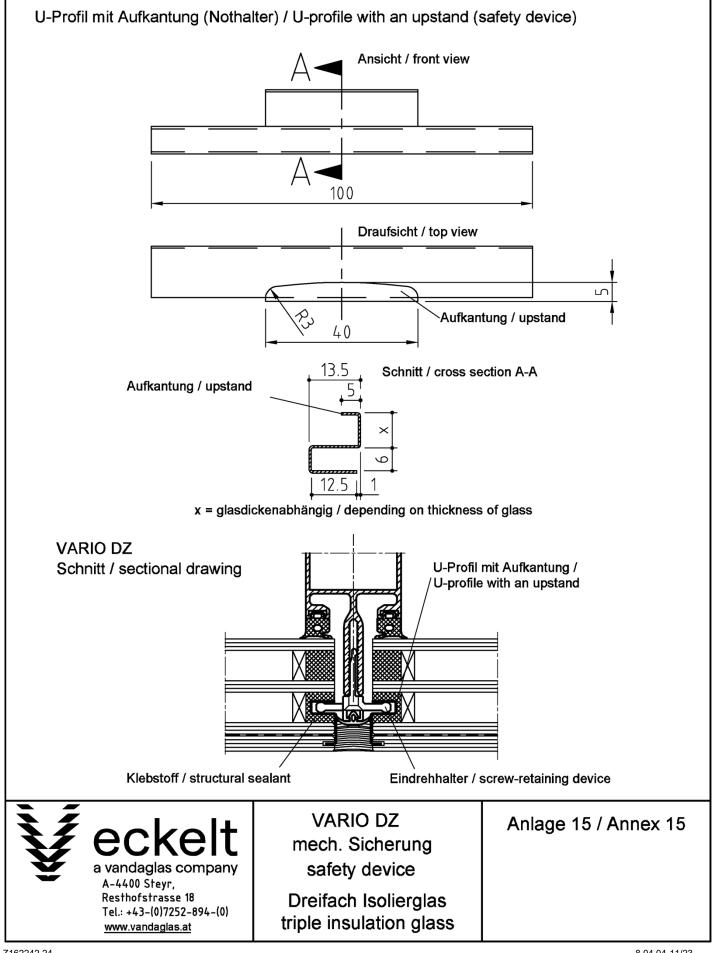
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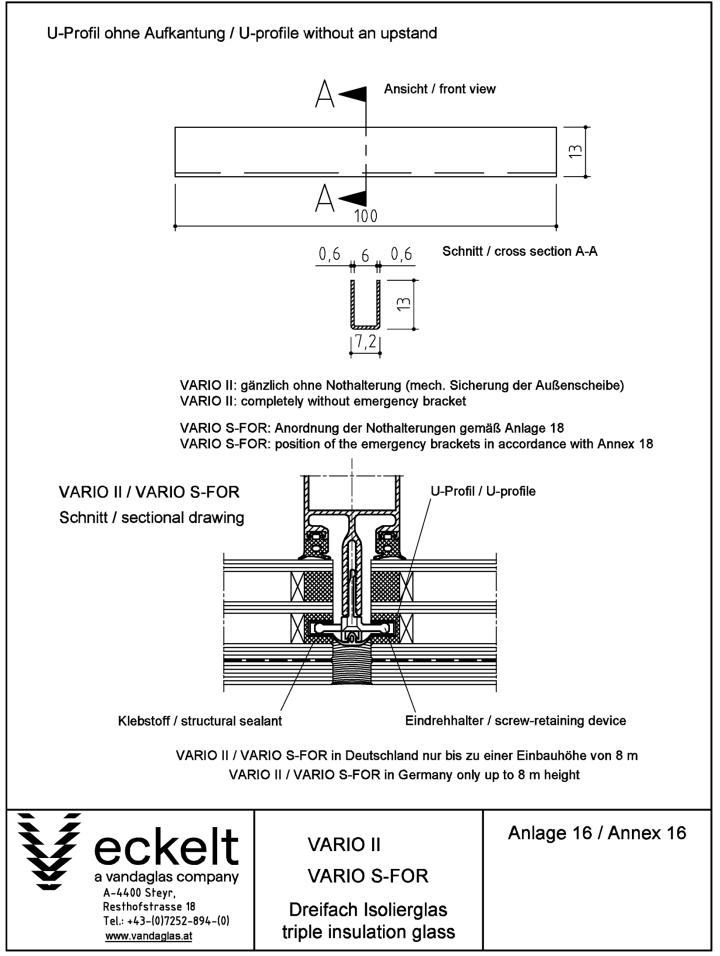






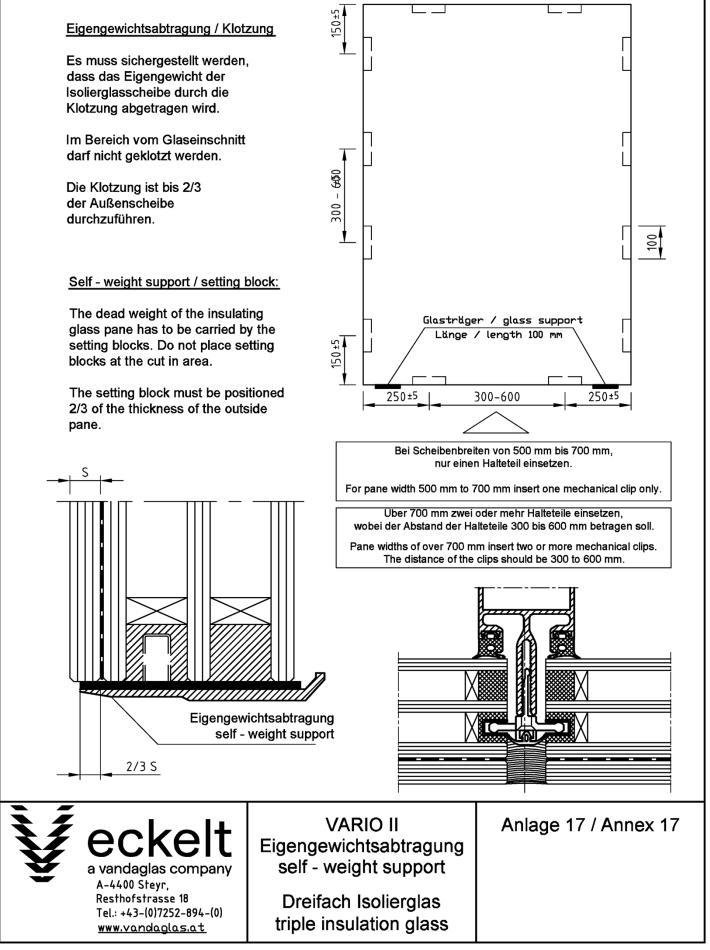






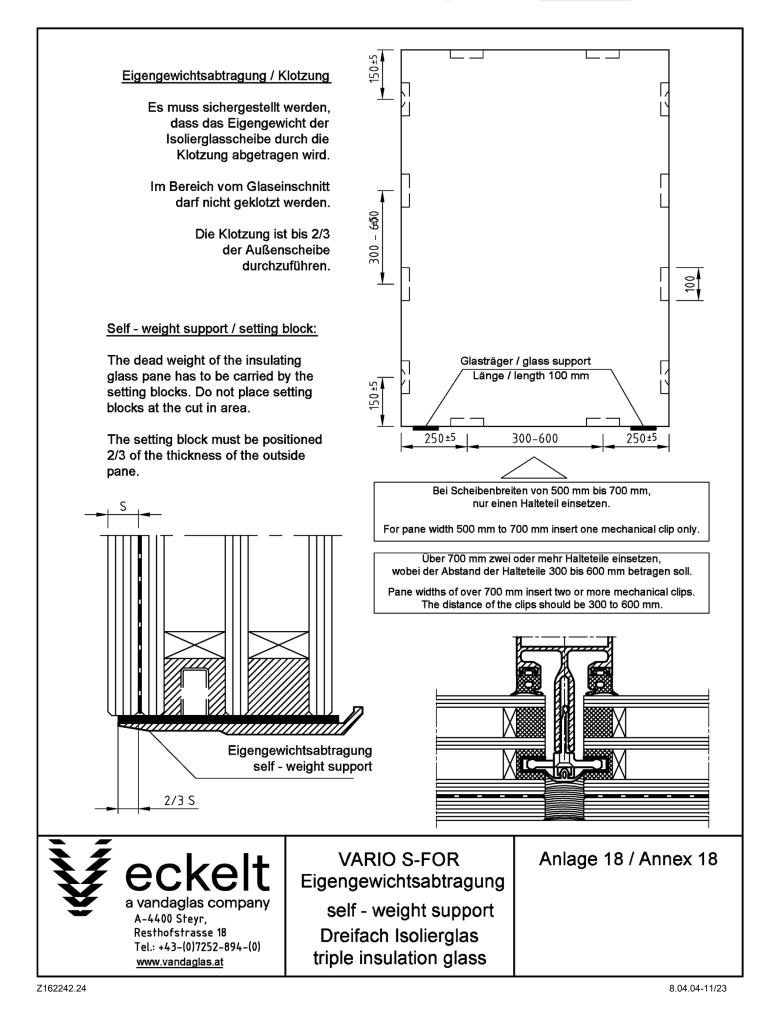
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