

Measurement method:

Test panels are heated up in the centre area and the edge area is maintained at a constant temperature. The RTG value is quoted as the temperature difference between the hot centre of the panel and the cold edge area, where $\leq 5\%$ of the test pieces were rejected due to breakage caused by thermal stress.

A contributory factor in the results of this test is the edge finish and state of the surface. For this reason the test pieces were sanded before the test in a defined manner with SiC 40 grade sandpaper to simulate an extreme degree of damage in use.

Higher RTG values are achieved with panels having less surface damage.

5.2.5 Resistance to thermal shock (RTS)

The resistance to thermal shock is a measure of a panel's ability to withstand a sudden thermal shock (e.g. splashing water on an inner oven door panel).

glass thickness	≤ 3.8 mm:	RTS = 175 K
glass thickness	5 to 5.5 mm:	RTS = 160 K
glass thickness	6.5 to 15 mm:	RTS = 150 K
glass thickness	> 15 mm:	RTS = 125 K

Measurement method:

Test panels with defined surface damage (with SiC 220 grade sandpaper) are heated up and then 50 ml of cold water (room temperature) is poured on them in the centre. The RTS value as quoted is the difference between the temperature of the hot panel and the temperature of the cold water, where $\leq 5\%$ of the test pieces are rejected due to breakage. Even with this value deviations may be encountered in practice.

5.2.6 Maximum operating temperatures (taking into account 5.2.4 and 5.2.5)

For short-term usage	(total < 10 h):	$T_{max} = 500$ °C
For long-term usage	(total ≥ 10 h):	$T_{max} = 450$ °C

The maximum operating temperatures indicated only apply if the RTG and RTS values quoted above are also observed.