



User's Manual

PRISM@VER needs to be enlarged before being placed against one surface of the glazing to permit the measurement of thicknesses.



The enlargement of the prism required two steps :

- Press the long edges to get the enlargement (the beaks which are open must close themselves)
- Then, place carefully the thumb and forefinger onto both closed vertices as shown above.



Instruction for single glazing



To begin the measure by thickness of glass from 4 to 11mm, place the face of the prism@ver where an abstract of manual is printed, against the surface of the glass.

In this way, the face of the prism where are printed polygons from 4 to 11 forms an angle of 45 degrees with the surface of the glass sheet.

2 images are reflected by the glass (one by each surface).

Then you can observe one pair of polygons with their vertex precisely joined together without overlap.

The thickness of the glass sheet in millimetres is shown by the number printed under the pair of polygons with vertex joined together as shown on the next page.



This picture shows you what you could see with a 6mm thick glass.

Both vertex of polygons "6" are perfectly joined. Both vertex of polygons "5" are disjoined and both vertex of polygons "7" are overlapping.

For the clearest reading ensure that your sighting is at an angle of 45 degrees with the glass.

Slide your sight of view parallel to obtain this image.



Instruction for double glazing (thickness of air gap)

Before each measurement of an air gap, It is necessary to be accustomed to using the tool for single glazing measurement.

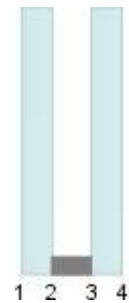
With double glazing, you have now 4 surfaces in the glazing instead of 2, so you should see 4 images reflected (one by each surface : 1, 2, 3 and 4).

Instead of a pair of polygons, you should see 2 pairs of rings and one pairs of triangles by each step (6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and 24mm which are the most common ones).

The thickness of the air gap (in millimeters) is shown by the number which corresponds to the images reflected by the surfaces 2 and 3 in a double glazing (see diagram opposite).

You should place the face printed triangles of the Prism@ver against the glazing and the face printed rings upwards; this face is then inclined at 45 degrees.

Adjust your line of sight to view along the face of the printed rings of the Prism@ver like as shown in the photograph below.



One image is reflected by each surface of the glazing. Thus there will be two pairs of reflected rings visible when you apply the tool where the triangles are printed to the surface of the glass.

If you adjust correctly your line of sight to view along the face of the prism where the rings are printed you will see an intersected of straight lines (one of rings and the other of triangles).

The four reflected rings on the surfaces 1, 2, 3 and 4 appear respectively from the bottom to the top.

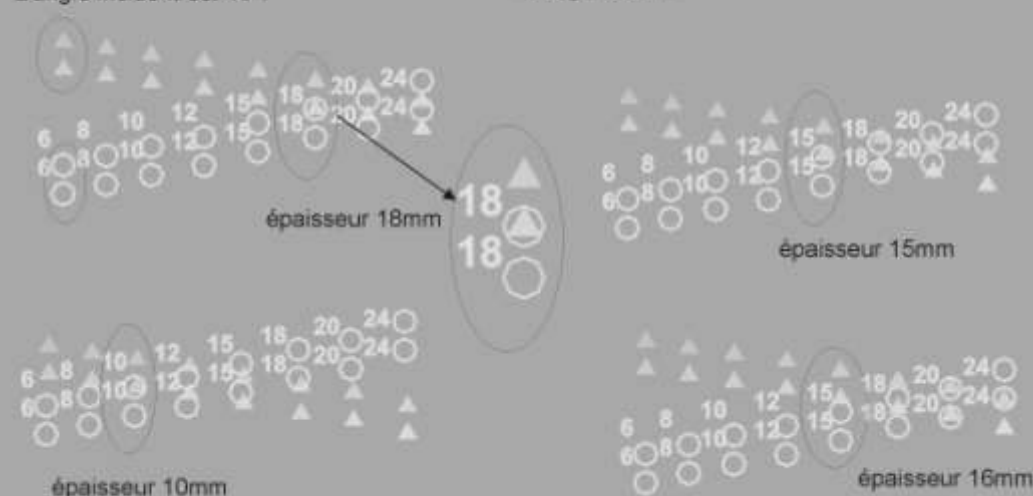
In this situation, you will also see the last two reflected triangles corresponding to the faces 3 and 4 of the glazing. The first two are hidden by the prism.

As shown in the photograph above, the thickness of the air gap is shown by the coincidence where the lower triangle is circumscribed in the upper ring (yellow arrow).

Some examples of images for air gap thicknesses of 18mm, 15mm and 10mm

1 Placer la face aux triangles contre le vitrage.
 2 Viser en plaçant l'oeil dans le plan de la face du prisme où sont dessinés les cercles. L'angle incident est 45°.

3 Repérer les images réfléchies du couple de triangles et du couple de cercles où le triangle du bas s'inscrit dans le cercle du haut. Cette image détermine l'épaisseur de la lame d'air du vitrage isolant.



épaisseur 18mm

épaisseur 15mm

épaisseur 10mm

épaisseur 16mm

Ici le cas est particulier : le triangle du bas coiffe le cercle du haut, mais ne s'inscrit pas à l'intérieur : l'épaisseur de la lame d'air est 16mm.