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Road vehicle - Safety glazing materials - Terminology

汽车安全玻璃术语

(ISO 3536 Road vehicles - Safety glazing materials - Vocabulary, NEQ)

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Road vehicle - Safety glazing materials - Terminology

1 Scope

This standard specifies the terms related to automotive safety glazing material.

This standard applies to automotive safety glazing material. It is also applicable to safety glazing material for other road vehicles.

2 Terms

2.1 Types

2.1.1 Safety glazing material

Products made of inorganic and organic materials or inorganic materials through compounding or treatment. When used in vehicles, these products can minimize the possibility of personal injury and shall have special requirements such as vision, strength, wear resistance.

2.1.2 Glass-plastic safety glazing material

Glass material made of one or more layers of glass and one or more layers of plastic materials. After installation, the side facing the passenger is a plastic layer.

2.1.3 Plastic safety glazing material

Safety glazing material with one or more organic polymers as basic components, which can be cast in certain stages of manufacturing or processing; the final product is solid.

2.1.4 Toughened glass

The mechanical strength of single-layer glass is improved after special treatment, the state of its fragments can be controlled after breaking.

2.1.5 Zone-tempered glass

A tempered windshield glass with controlled tempering degree in different zones, which can ensure a certain degree of visibility within the vision area, once it is broken.

2.1.6 Laminated safety glazing material

A composite glass made of two or more layers of glass bonded with one or more

interlayers.

2.1.7 Treated laminated safety glazing material

Laminated glass in which at least one layer of glass has been specially treated to improve its mechanical strength and the state of the fragments after breaking is controlled.

2.1.8 Electrically-heated safety glazing material

A safety glazing material in which electric heating elements are sintered to the glass or combined to the glass by special processes. It can defog and defrost when powered on.

2.1.9 Insulation safety glazing material

A glass assembly in which two or more pieces of safety glazing material are separated by a uniform gap and permanently assembled together, which can provide sound insulation and heat insulation.

2.1.10 Bullet-resisting glass

Special laminated glass with specific blocking ability against bullets.

2.1.11 Enhanced reflecting safety glazing material

Safety glazing material with a reflective film, which has a refractive index greater than that of the glass itself.

2.1.12 Head-up display windscreen

The windscreen that is partially coated in the windshield view area and reflects the instrument display to the front through an optical system.

2.2 Application parts

2.2.1 Windscreen (windshield)

Safety glazing material used to block the wind at the front of the car and provide a clear view for the driver.

2.2.2 Backlight (backlite)

Safety glazing material for the rear window of the car.

2.2.3 Side window

Safety glazing material used for windows and doors on both sides of the car.

2.2.4 Vision area

and transportation.

2.4.3 String

Clear and thin lines on the glass.

2.4.4 Wave

Lines on the glass surface that are consistent with the pulling direction.

2.4.5 Stone

Solid inclusions in glass, including raw materials, refractory materials, crystallization, etc., which are generally un-melted materials or product particles. Smaller stones are called sand.

2.4.6 Knot

A non-uniform defect in the glass plate in the form of transparent nodules.

2.4.7 Weathering

A weathering phenomenon after the glass surface is eroded by the atmospheric environment.

2.4.8 Mold mark

The mark left by the mold on the glass surface during the forming process of curved glass.

2.4.9 Tong mark

The mark of the hanger on the edge of toughened glass.

2.4.10 Bloom

The tin diffusion layer on the lower surface of float glass forms micro cracks on the surface after heat treatment, which produces interference colors under light.

2.4.11 Stress pattern (monttled pattern)

The optical effect caused by the birefringence of glass, due to internal stress under polarized or partially polarized light irradiation.

2.4.12 Boil

The gas inclusions in the bonding layer material or between the glass and the bonding layer.

2.4.13 Interlayer dirt

The impurities sandwiched in the laminated glass.

2.4.14 Lint

The short fibers of fabric sandwiched in the bonding layer of laminated glass.

2.4.15 Mismatch

The misalignment of the edges of two sheets of glass during lamination.

2.4.16 Delamination

The separation of one or both layers of glass from the adhesive layer in laminated glass.

2.4.17 Discoloration

The yellowing or opacity of the adhesive layer in laminated glass.

2.4.18 Chip

The shell-shaped defect on the edge of the glass.

2.4.19 Broken corner

The defect of the corner part of the glass plate, which has a radius of curvature not greater than 5 mm.

2.4.20 Profiled edge

The process of processing the edge of the glass into an arc shape.

2.4.21 Polished edge

The finely processed glass edge, which is smooth and transparent, whose gloss is very close to the glass surface.

2.4.22 Finely ground edge

The finely processed glass edge, which has a smooth feel but is not transparent.

2.4.23 Coarsely-ground edge

The rough-processed edge of glass, which feels rough but will not cause damage.

2.4.24 Shiner

The un-chamfered or unground part of the glass edge after processing.

changes without deterioration.

2.5.14 Resistance-to-bake test

A test to determine whether the insulation glass structure can withstand high temperatures for a period of time.

2.5.15 Resistance-to-simulated-weathering test

A test to determine whether safety glazing material with at least one side made of plastic can withstand exposure to simulated weather conditions.

2.5.16 Resistance-to-chemicals test

A test to determine whether safety glazing material with a plastic inner surface undergoes significant quality changes when exposed to chemicals.

2.5.17 Resistance-to-abrasion test

A test to determine whether safety glazing material has a certain minimum resistance to abrasion, whose value is expressed as haze.

2.5.18 Head-form test

A test to determine the ultimate strength and adhesion of safety glazing material under blunt impact.

2.5.19 Resistance-to-penetration test

A test to determine the resistance of safety glazing material to 2260g steel ball.

2.5.20 Ball-impact test

A test to determine whether safety glazing material has a certain minimum strength or adhesion when impacted by a 227g steel ball.

2.5.21 Fragmentation

A test to determine the degree of damage caused by fragments of safety glazing material when it is broken.

2.5.22 Dart test

A test to determine whether safety glazing material has a certain minimum strength and resistance to penetration, when impacted by a small sharp steel body.

2.5.23 Shot-bag test

A test to determine whether the safety glazing material maintains a certain minimum

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