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Item 17 of the provisional agenda

Regulation No. 43
(Safety glazing)

Proposal for Supplement 11 to Regulation No. 43

Transmitted by the expert from Spain^{*/}

The text reproduced below was prepared by the expert from Spain, in order to propose a modification of the tests for double-glazed units that must be carried out on the conformity of production. The modifications to the current text of the Regulation are marked in **bold** or ~~strikethrough~~ characters.

^{*/} In accordance with the programme of work of the Inland Transport Committee for 2006-2010 (ECE/TRANS/166/Add.1, programme activity 02.4), the World Forum will develop, harmonize and update Regulations in order to enhance performance of vehicles. The present document is submitted in conformity with that mandate.

A. PROPOSAL

Annex 20

Paragraph 2.7., amend to read:

"2.7. Double-glazed units

2.7.1 ~~The tests to be performed are those specified in this annex for each glass pane composing the double glazed unit, with the same frequency and the same requirements.~~

For each glass pane, composing the double-glazed unit, those specified in this annex for each glass pane, with the same frequency and the same requirements."

2.7.2. **For the double-glazed unit, head-form test in accordance with the requirements of Annex 12, paragraph 3.**

2.7.3. **For the double-glazed unit, Light transmission measurement in accordance with the requirements of annex 3, paragraph 9.1."**

Paragraph 3.2.1., amend to read:

"3.2.1. Tests

3.2.1.1. For laminated-glass windscreens:

The check shall be carried out on samples corresponding to at least 0.5 per cent of the daily production of laminated-glass windscreens of one production line. A maximum of 15 windscreens per day shall be tested.

The choice of samples shall be representative of the production of the various types of windscreen.

As an alternative, and with the agreement of the administrative service, these tests may be replaced by the 2,260 g ball test (see paragraph 3.3. below). Behaviour under head impact shall in any event be checked on at least two samples for each thickness class per year.

3.2.1.2. For double-glazed units

During the production run the check tests shall be carried out at the following minimum frequency:

3.2.1.2.1. For Symmetrical double-glazed units

3.2.1.2.1.1. If $Pr < 500$: one with the minimum width of gap and another one with the maximum width of gap per production run.

3.2.1.2.1.2. If $Pr > 500$: two with the minimum width of gap and another two with the maximum width of gap per production run.

3.2.1.2.2. For Asymmetrical double-glazed units

3.2.1.2.2.1. If $Pr < 500$: two (one with the minimum width of gap and one with the maximum width of gap by one side) and another two (one with the minimum width of gap and one with the maximum width of gap by the other side) per production run.

3.2.1.2.2.2. If Pr>500 : four (two with the minimum width of gap and two with the maximum width of gap by one side) and another four (two with the minimum width of gap and two with the maximum width of gap by the other side) per production run."

Paragraph 3.6.1., amend to read:

"3.6.1. Tests

Representative samples of tinted finished products shall be subjected to this test.

The check shall be carried out at least at the beginning of every production run if there is any change in the characteristics of the glazing pane affecting the results of the test.

Glazing panes having a regular light transmission measured during type approval of not less than 80 per cent in the case of windscreens and not less than 75 per cent in the case of glass panes **and double-glazed units** other than windscreens, and glass panes whose symbol is V (see paragraph 5.5.2. of this Regulation), shall be exempted from this test.

Alternatively, for toughened-glass panes, a certificate of compliance with the above requirements may be submitted by the glass supplier.

B. JUSTIFICATION

Annex 20 establishes the different types of tests on the conformity of production for each type of glass.

However, in the case of double-glazed units, it only establishes conformity tests for each glass pane composing the double-glazed unit, instead of the double glazed unit itself, which makes no sense.

It is necessary to introduce in the double-glazed unit conformity of production the following tests:

Head-form test: the purpose of this test is to verify the compliance of glazing with the requirements on the limitation of injury in the event of impact of the head against the double-glazed units used in the side windows. It is very important in the case of laminated windscreens.

Light Transmission tests: It makes no sense to measure the light transmission of the glass panes separately because it is not representative for the approved final product as it is a double-glazed unit.
