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**Road vehicles — Safety glazing  
materials — Test methods for  
resistance to radiation, high  
temperature, humidity, fire and  
simulated weathering**

*Véhicules routiers — Vitrages de sécurité — Méthodes d'essai de  
résistance au rayonnement, aux températures élevées, à l'humidité, au  
feu et aux conditions climatiques simulées*





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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 35, *Lighting and visibility*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3917:1999), which has been technically revised.

# Road vehicles — Safety glazing materials — Test methods for resistance to radiation, high temperature, humidity, fire and simulated weathering

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies test methods for resistance to radiation, high temperature, humidity, fire and simulated weathering, relating to the safety requirements for all safety glazing materials in a road vehicle, whatever the type of glass or the material of which they are composed.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3536, *Road vehicles — Safety glazing materials — Vocabulary*

ISO 3537, *Road vehicles — Safety glazing materials — Mechanical tests*

ISO 3538, *Road vehicles — Safety glazing materials — Test methods for optical properties*

ISO 4892-2:2013, *Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3536 apply.

## 4 Test conditions

Unless otherwise specified, the test shall be carried out under the following conditions:

- ambient temperature:  $20\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$ ;
- atmospheric pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa (860 mbar to 1 060 mbar);
- relative humidity:  $(60 \pm 20)\%$ .

## 5 Application of test

For certain types of safety glazing material, it is not necessary to carry out all the tests specified in this International Standard.

## 6 Radiation test

### 6.1 Principle

Determination of whether exposure to radiation over an extended period of time produces any appreciable decrease in regular luminous transmittance or any pronounced discoloration of the safety glazing material.