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Second edition
2021-09

Road vehicles — Safety glazing materials — Method for the determination of solar transmittance

Véhicules routiers — Vitrages de sécurité — Méthode de détermination du facteur de transmission du rayonnement solaire



Reference number
ISO 13837:2021(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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).

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).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 35, *Lighting and visibility*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13837:2008), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- deletion of definitions of convention "A" and convention "B";
- deletion of all texts and tables corresponding to air mass 1,0 global;
- revision of 3.1;
- addition of some symbol definitions for variables and parameters;
- addition of calculation methods for luminous transmittance [T_L], solar direct reflectance [R_e], solar direct absorbance [a_e] and colorimetry;
- revision of calculation method for solar UV transmittance [$T_{UV(380)}$] to calculate with air mass 1,5 global;
- addition of a new [Table 1](#) for calculation of luminous transmittance [T_L], a new [Table 2](#) for calculation of solar UV transmittance [$T_{UV(380)}$], and a new [Table 5](#) for calculation of colorimetry;
- revision of [Table 3](#) (former [Table 1](#)) for calculation of solar UV transmittance [$T_{UV(400)}$], [Table 4](#) (former [Table 2](#)) for calculation of solar direct transmittance [T_e], solar direct reflectance [R_e], and [Table A.1](#) for explanation of the derivation process;
- revision of [Annex A](#) to list the source of values in the new solar weight tables and give out the derivation process of [Table 3](#) as an example;

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- deletion of Figure A.1 and Figure A.2;
- moving of texts of Annex B to [5.3.7](#) and revision of text structure;
- revision of Bibliography;
- editorial update.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

A review of existing standards and industry specifications and procedures reveals a lack of agreement with respect to the basis for defining and measuring the ultraviolet (UV), visible (VIS), infrared (IR) transmittance and colorimetry (L^* , a^* , b^*) properties of glazing materials. To avoid the continued preparation and promulgation of conflicting standards by individual entities, there is an interest in the automotive and glazing industries to harmonize on a worldwide basis the test procedures and protocols used to assess the solar transmittance properties of glazing materials.