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Glass in building — Electrochromic glazings — Accelerated ageing test and requirements

Verre dans la construction — Vitrages électrochromes — Essai de vieillissement accéléré et exigences



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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.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 160, *Glass in building*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Product considerations*.

Introduction

Electrochromic (EC) glazings perform several important functions in a building envelope, including

- minimizing the solar energy heat gain,
- providing for passive solar energy gain,
- controlling a variable visual connection with the outside world,
- enhancing thermal comfort (controlling heat gain), energy efficiency performance, illumination, and glare control, and
- providing for architectural expression.

Therefore, it is important to understand the relative serviceability of these glazings.

This document is intended to provide a means for evaluating the durability of electrochromic glazings.

The test procedures covered in this document includes:

- a) rapid but realistic cycling between high and low light transmission states;
- b) environmental parameters that are typically used in weatherability tests such as simulated solar exposure and high temperature, which are realistic for the intended use of electrochromic glazings.