



Science For A Better Life

### UNECE – GRSG - IGPG TF Wiper SG2 - final report

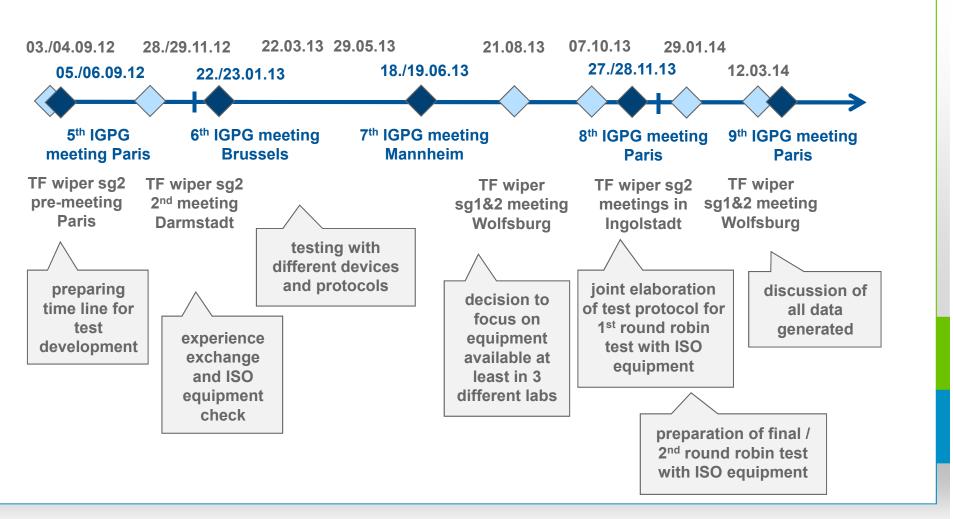
2014-03-25 Dr. Frank Buckel



- history & time frame
- TF wiper sg2 lab / approval test (basic requirements & description)
- TF wiper sg2 round robin results (incl. table of equivalence)
- correlation of lab test with road or life time data (microscope images & haze values)
- summary of TF wiper sg2 work

### TF wiper history





### TF time frame



#### Draft Schedule of Informal Group on Plastic Glazing

										- (4)	\					<u>-</u>							
	Year		( <sup>1</sup> ) 2014						$\cap^{(2)}$			2015											
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	- 11	12	1	2	3	4	12	
				I F	WP.29 GRSG			162	108		163				107	164				162	106		
General S	Schedule		<u> </u>		GROG			h	106					<u> </u>	107		-				106		
Informal f	ace-to-face meeting						ſ	Ì		ſ	Ý	10 <sup>tl</sup> (17			me .20								
								9th	IGF	PG r	nee	eting											
Phase 1	Development of ToRs									6.03			, <u> </u>										
	Draft Working Paper on Plastic Glazi	ng						•			0.20	14											
	Discussion of Work Items							IN E	Berl	in)													
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Phase 2	Exchange of Information based on Research Activities	UV sta	ability (	radiatio	n test)																		
	Research Activities	Weath	hering t	act										(1)	GR	SG	10	6th c	000	ion	05	-09	May 2014
			ion test											(')		00	10	ĩ		1011	00.	00	
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		Vulner	rable ro	oad use	rs																		
Phase 3	Decision on Test Procedures																						
	Decision on Requirements and Limit	5																					
	Preparation of Draft Amendment Tex	t																					

Source: GRSG-104-42e

> Decision on test procedure as well as requirements and limits this month

## TF wiper sg2 lab / approval test



basic requirements for a approval test

- ensures the use of "safe" glazing types
  - test procedure needs to be *realistic* in the kind and amount of "incidents" (in order to mimic real life)

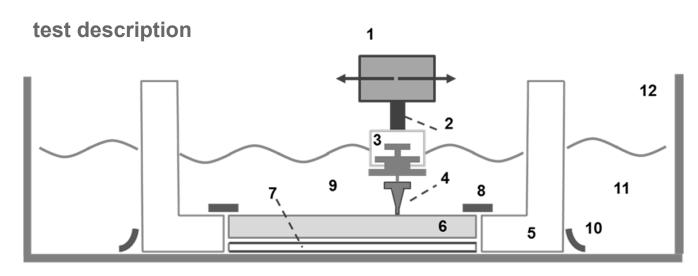
#### 6. General requirements

6.1. All glazing materials, including glazing material for the manufacture of windscreens, shall be such that, in the event of shattering, the danger of bodily injury is reduced as far as possible. The glazing material shall be sufficiently resistant to the incidents likely to occur in normal traffic, and to atmospheric and temperature conditions, chemical action, combustion and abrasion.

Source: ECE R43

- ... needs to be *reproducible* (all approval test houses yield similar results)
- the limit should allow approval of suitable and exclude unsuitable types within the range of reproducibility (to avoid differences between "initial" approval and conformity of production due to test accuracy)
- **HERE:** get an additional reproducible and realistic test for wiper action as alternative (together with sand drop and car wash) to Taber abrasion method for testing plastic glazing

## TF wiper sg2 lab / approval test



- 6 test sample
- **7** spacer plaque to adjust height of the sample to the level of the bottom surface of the sample box
- 8 adhesive tape to fix sample and to seal the gap between sample and its box
- 9 aqueous suspension filled into the box
- **10** adhesive aluminium tape to fix the sample box onto the stainless steel tray
- (**11** water filled into the stainless steel tray ((avoids penetration of aqueous suspension underneath the test sample)))
- 12 stainless steel tray



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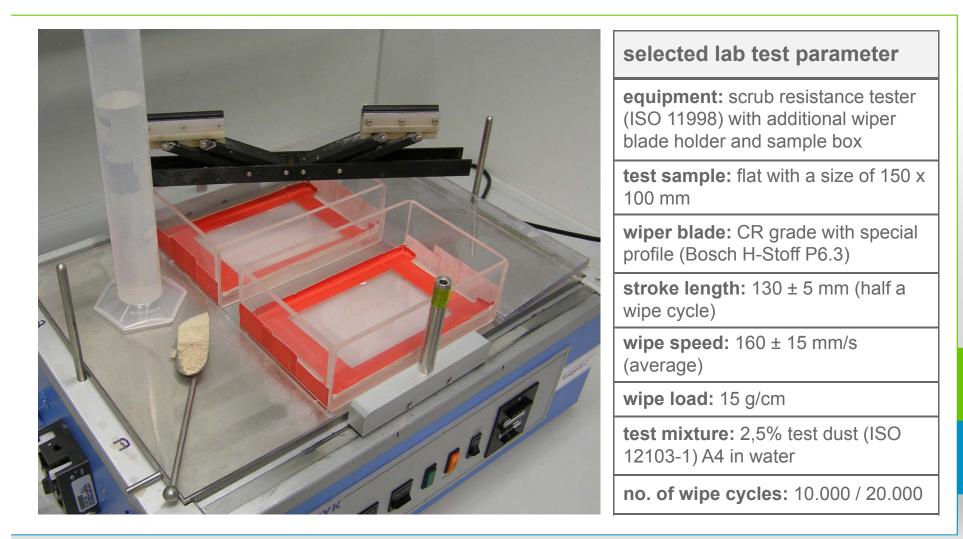
- assembly moving back and forth
- 2 self-supporting arm
- 3 wiper blade holder
- 4 wiper blade
- 5 sample box working as test sample holder and as container for the aqueous suspension



detailed test description used for Feb 2014 round robin

## TF wiper sg2 lab / approval test

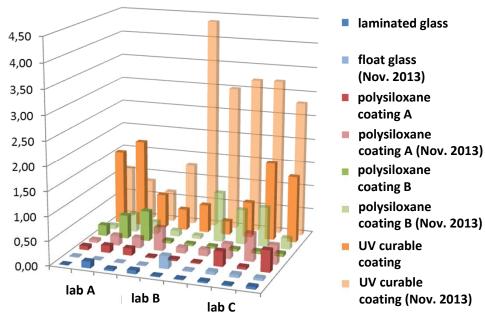






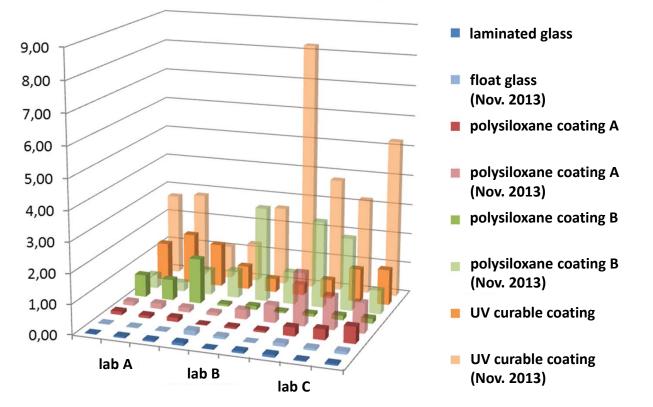
- a first round robin took place in Nov. 2013 (results after 5.000 and 10.000 wipe cycles already reported at the last IGPG meeting)
- further test improvements discussed in Ingolstadt (29.01.2014)
- second round robin in Feb. 2014
  - more homogeneous scratch distribution on single test samples (standard deviation of the measurement points per sample lower)
  - deviation within the three replicates per lab and sample type lower
  - reproducibility not improved (even slightly worth)

#### standard deviation of the haze measurement on individual samples (10.000 wipe cycles)





standard deviation of the haze measurement on individual samples (20.000 wipe cycles)





#### standard deviation of the average delta haze for the three replicates 10.000 wipe cycles 20.000 wipe cycles Iaminated glass 2,50 4,50 4,00 float glass 2,00 3,50 (Nov. 2013) 3,00 polysiloxane 1,50 coating A 2,50 polysiloxane 2,00 1,00 coating A (Nov. 2013) 1,50 polysiloxane 1,00 0,50 coating **B** 0,50 polysiloxane coating B (Nov. 2013) 0.00 0,00 405 4001 UV curable 69 89 69 B 990 0990 99 00 coating UV curable coating (Nov. 2013)



wipe cycle no.	sample	average ẍ	standard deviation s <sub>x</sub>	repeat- ability standard deviation s <sub>r</sub>	reproduc- ibility standard deviation s <sub>R</sub>	repeat- ability r	reproduc- ibility R	Feb 2014
	laminated glass	0,0659	0,0395	0,0478	0,0555	0,13	0,16	round robin
10.000	polysiloxane A	0,2846	0,2633	0,2626	0,3396	0,74	0,95	∖ test
10.000	polysiloxane B	0,4491	0,6180	0,1573	0,6312	0,44	1,77	
	UV curable	5,4128	4,9837	0,8660	5,0336	2,42	14,09	
	laminated glass	0,1338	0,0286	0,0783	0,0783	0,22	0,22	
20.000	polysiloxane A	0,7849	0,8271	0,6498	0,982	1,82	2,75	
20.000	polysiloxane B	1,1662	1,2815	0,3277	1,3091	0,92	3,67	
	UV curable	7,9357	4,4393	0,7172	4,4778	2,01	12,54	
				Nov	2013 round	robin N	ov. 2013 rou	nd robin

	ound robin					
test – 7	10.000	test – 20.000				
0,14	0,15	0,09				
0,29	0,75	0,83				
1,02	1,25	4,24				
4,76	11,88	10,81				

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0,16 2,17 4,26 11.07

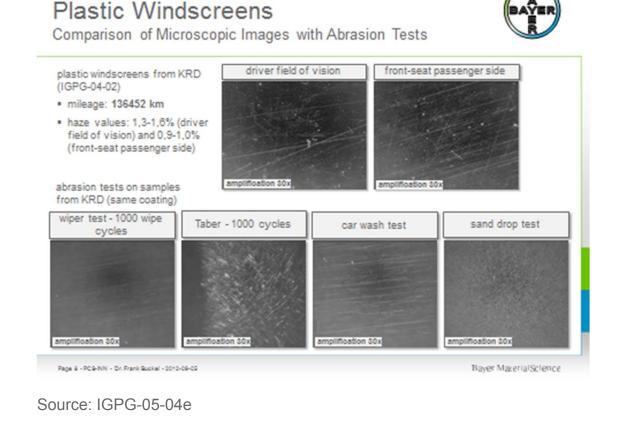


	gla	ISS	based v	h siloxane vet coat	plastic with UV curable wet coat		
test method	$\Delta$ haze (%)	max ∆ haze (P=95%) (%)	$\Delta$ haze (%)	max ∆ haze (P=95%) (%)	$\Delta$ haze (%)	max ∆ haze (P=95%) (%)	
Taber 1000 cyclen (IGPG)	1,17	1,95	10,52	37,58	15,57	37,08	
Taber 1000 cyclen (ISO 2012)	0,73	1,18	4,19	7,99			
Taber 1000 cyclen (ISO 2013)			4,17	7,42			
Sand drop (IGPG)	3,38	4,78	3,06	4,39	5,01	8,04	
Amtec Kistler (IGPG)	0,19	0,63	0,74	1,83	3,04	6,67	
wiper test (IGPG TF)	0,07	0,18	0,28	0,96	5,41	15,48	
10.000 cycles		(	0,45	1,71			
wiper test (IGPG TF)	0,13	0,29	0,78	2,75	7,94	16,89	
20.000 cycles			1,17	3,78			

## Correlation of lab test with road or life time data

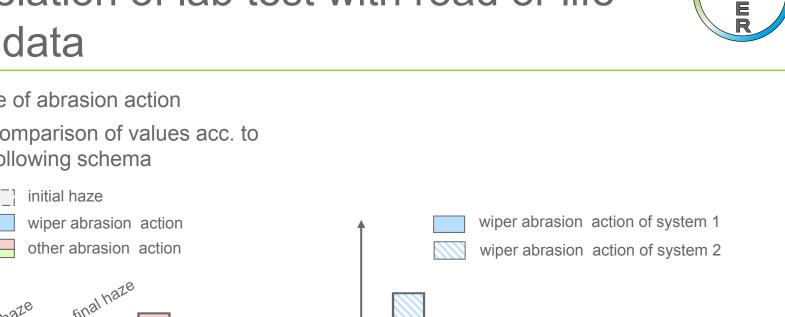
#### How to correlate lab wiper test data with on road test or life time data?

- kind of abrasion action
  - comparison of microscope images



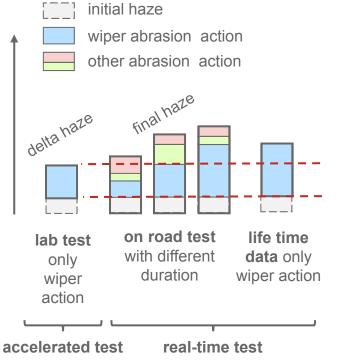


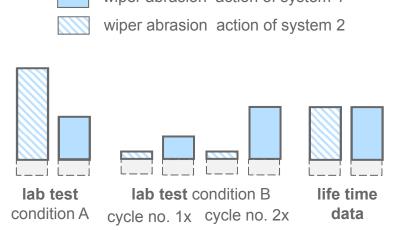




### Correlation of lab test with road or life time data

- degree of abrasion action
  - comparison of values acc. to following schema



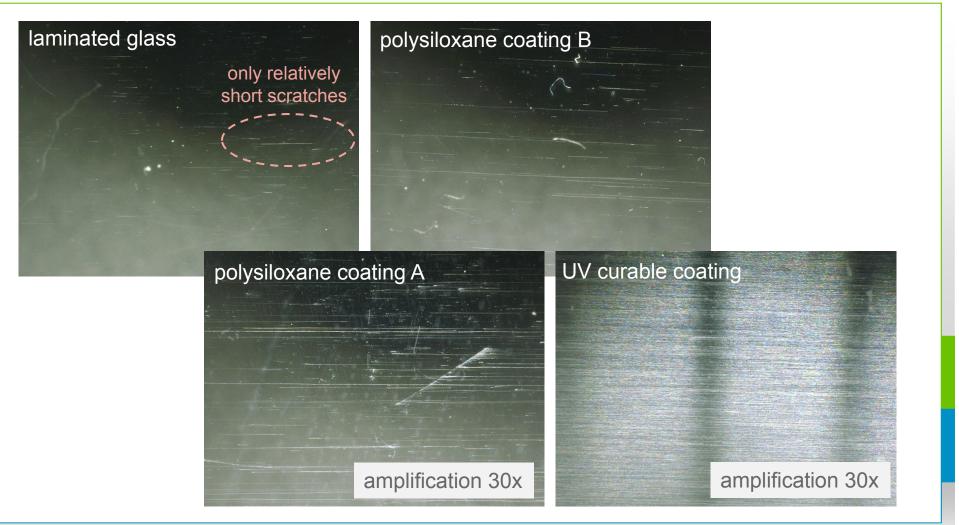


Do all system have the same correlation factor (or do the conditions show different severity for different systems)?

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## Microscope Images after 20.000 cycles wiper abrasion in the lab test



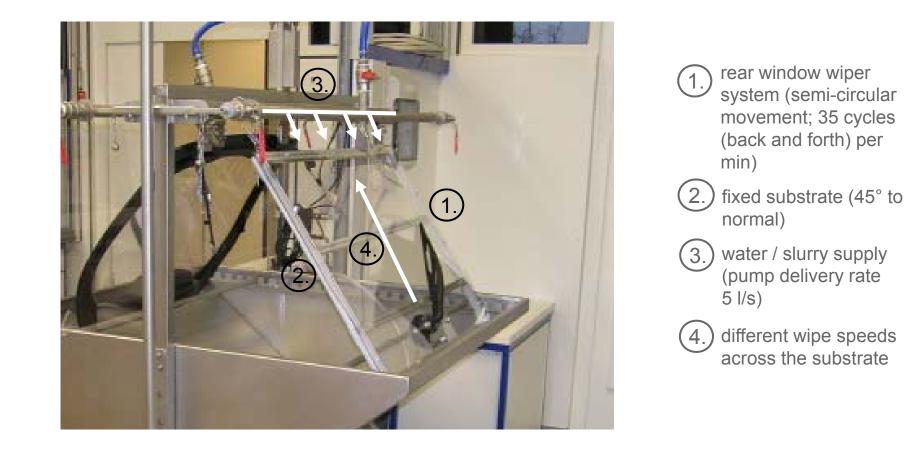


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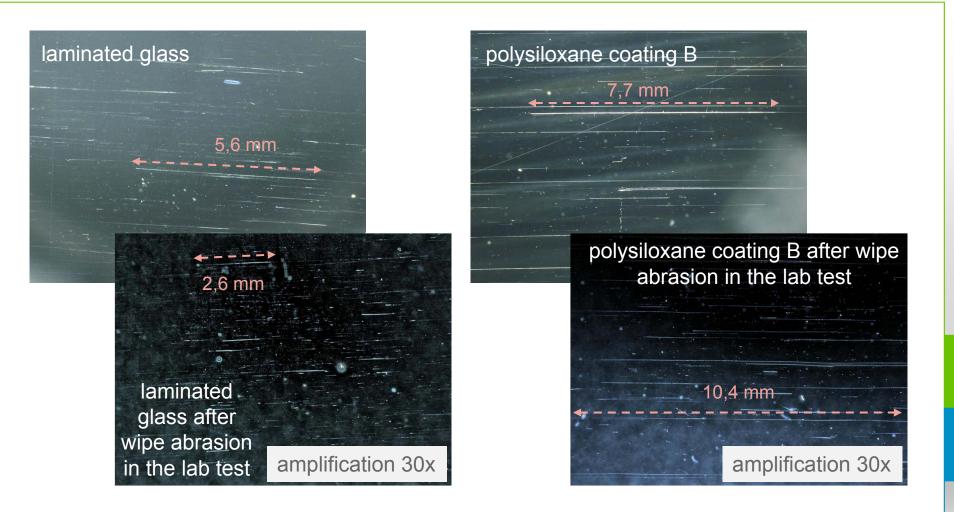
### BMS experimental data using an existing rear window wiper





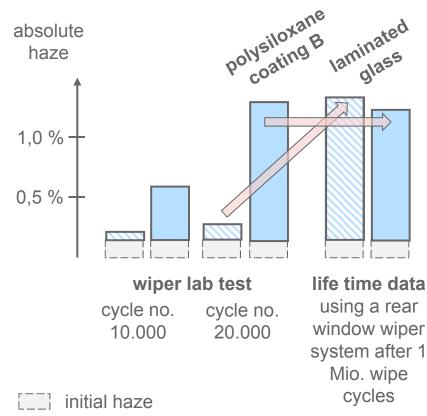
## Microscope Images after 1.100.000 wipe cycles with a rear window wiper





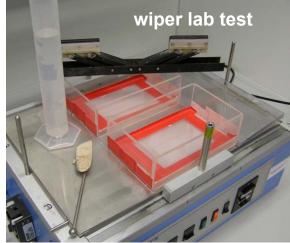
## Comparison of life time data with lab test for glass and polysiloxane coating B





wiper abrasion polysiloxane coating B wiper abrasion laminated glass

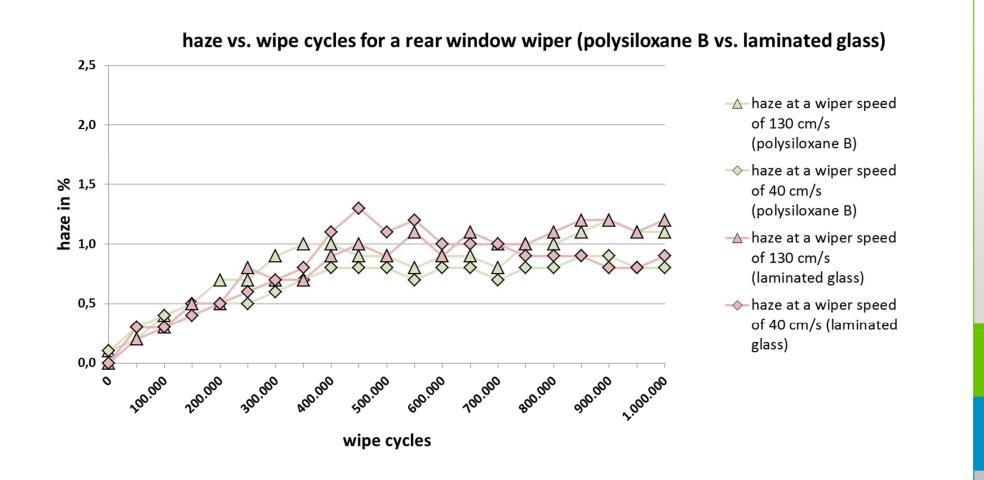




## BMS experimental data

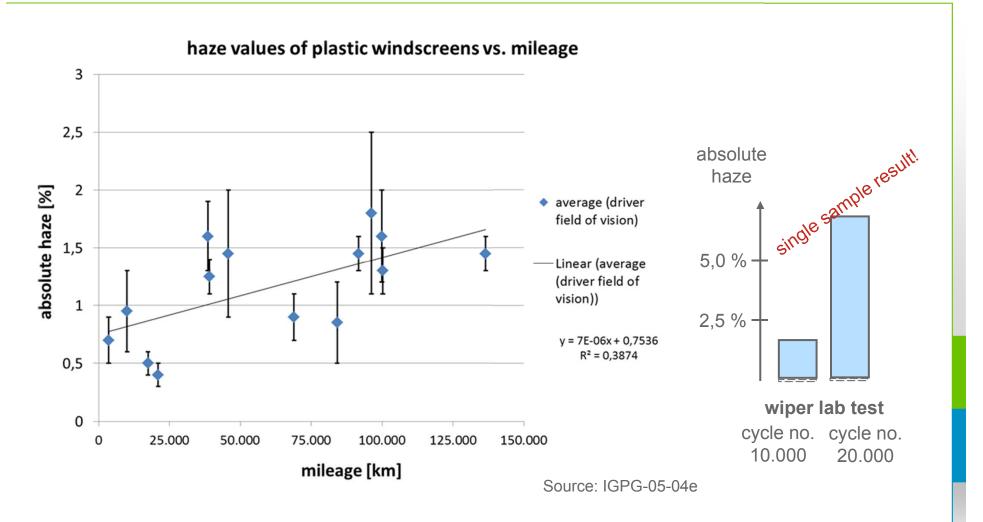


using an existing rear window wiper



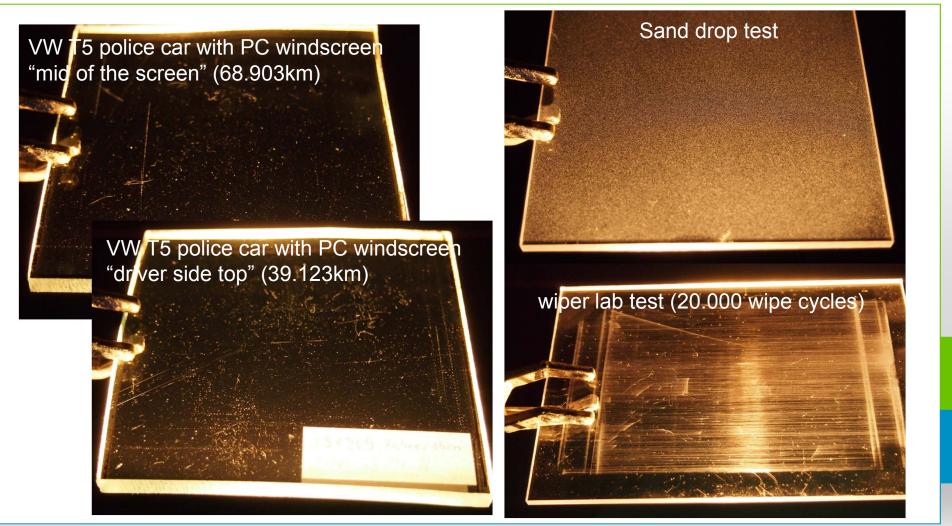
## Comparison of police car windscreens with lab test results





## Comparison of images under special light conditions





# Comparison of images under special light conditions





## Summary of TF wiper sg2 work



- lab wiper abrasion test was developed which is
  - **realistic** (similar abrasion kind)
  - shows good reproducibility for 10.000 wipe cycle (slightly worse for 20.000 wipe cycle)
  - allows to clearly differentiate between different coating systems (UV curable or different polysiloxane ones) after short test time

### task of sg 2 is fulfilled

#### further gathered information:

- the conditions selected are more severe for the hydrophobic coatings (water contact angle approximately 90°) compared to glass due to the use of wiper blades optimized for glass (hydrophilic nature) and wiping action under water
  - longer scratches (leading to higher haze values)
  - chatter marks can appear
- different correlation factor for hydrophilic and hydrophobic surfaces
- haze values after 20.000 wipe cycles for the coatings are already higher than the values gained after 52.000 wipe cycles in the on-road test (including sand impact)



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## Thank you!

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