

## The explanatory statement regarding amendments to GTR No. 6

The following table has been prepared with the detail explanatory statement regarding GTR 6 amendment of proposal from the Republic of Korea.

Proposal from the Republic of Korea	Remarks
<p>3.3.7. Uniformly toughened-glass : means glazing consisting of a single layer of glass which has been subjected to special treatment to increase its mechanical strength <b>before toughened glass</b> and to condition its fragmentation after shattering.</p>	<p>One of the important characteristics of toughened glass is stronger mechanical strength against external impact compared to that of before toughened glass (annealed glass). Thus, it has defined the characteristics of toughened glass of which strength is increased compared to annealed glass.</p>
<p>6.3.4.1 The test piece shall be 300 x 300 mm flat sample, specially made or cut from the flattest part of a windscreen or pane. <b>The test piece shall be as defined in paragraph 7.2. in the case that the following toughened glass of vehicles is exposed to the inside of vehicle:</b></p> <p>(a) <b>Sunroofs and panoramic sunroofs</b></p> <p>(b) <b>The roof of vehicle</b></p>	<p>It is necessary to establish a separate procedures for determining test pieces of 227g ball drop test depending on an opaque obscuration area (ceramic printed area) of toughened glass exposed to the inside of vehicle such as sunroofs and panoramic sunroofs mounted in the roof of vehicle. The determination procedure of test pieces to Annex 7.2. is similar to that of light transmittance test.</p>
<p><b>7.2 Annex 7.2. Procedures for determining test pieces for toughened glass</b></p>	
<p><b>7.2.1 Test pieces shall be determined as follows:</b></p>	
<p><b>7.2.1.1 Determination of test pieces which does not have opaque obscuration area</b></p>	<p>It should set the minimal permitted areas of opaque obscuration area (paragraphs 7.2.1.1.2 and 7.2.1.1.3) which is necessary for fixing and mounting toughened glass to vehicles. If the opaque obscuration area of a finished product is within the allowed scope, a 300 x 300 mm test piece without opaque obscuration shall be tested.</p>
<p><b>7.2.1.1.1 Test pieces shall be 300 x 300 mm flat samples which is specially manufactured not to have any opaque obscuration area, if paragraphs 7.2.1.1.2. and 7.2.1.1.3. of this annex are met.</b></p>	

Proposal from the Republic of Korea	Remarks
<p><b>7.2.1.1.2</b> For mounting the glass to vehicle, toughened glass shall incorporate opaque obscuration area no longer than (00) mm from the edge of <del>the designed glass outline</del> <b>the finished product outline.</b></p>	<p>Limited opaque obscuration area from the edge of finished product is allowed for essential reasons such as mounting toughened glass to vehicle. Figure 1 shows the methods to measure the minimal allowable areas of opaque obscuration stated in paragraph 7.2.1.1.2.</p>
<p><b>7.2.1.1.3</b> If two different sheets of toughened glass <del>adjoin each other's edge of designed glass outline</del> <b>the finished product outline, the total width of opaque obscuration area shall be no longer than (000)mm</b></p>	<p>If two sheets of toughened glass adjoin each other like panoramic sunroof, it can be considered as one sheet of toughened glass. In that case, the border of the two sheets of toughened glass becomes the centre of the toughened glass, and there should be some regulation on this. Figure 2 shows how to measure the minimal allowable areas of opaque obscuration stated in paragraph 7.2.1.1.3.</p>
<p><b>7.2.1.2</b> Determination of opaque obscuration test pieces</p> <p><b>7.2.1.2.1</b> If a finished product does not comply with the requirements of paragraphs 7.2.1.1.2 and 7.2.1.1.3, test pieces shall be 300 x 300 mm flat samples, specially manufactured to have opaque obscuration area printed inside.</p>	<p>If opaque obscuration printed-toughened glass does not comply with paragraphs 7.2.1.1.2 and 7.2.1.1.3, test shall be conducted on a 300 x 300 mm test sample with opaque obscuration printed area.</p>

Transmitted by the expert from the Republic of Korea.

Figure 1. Where and how to measure the opaque obscuration

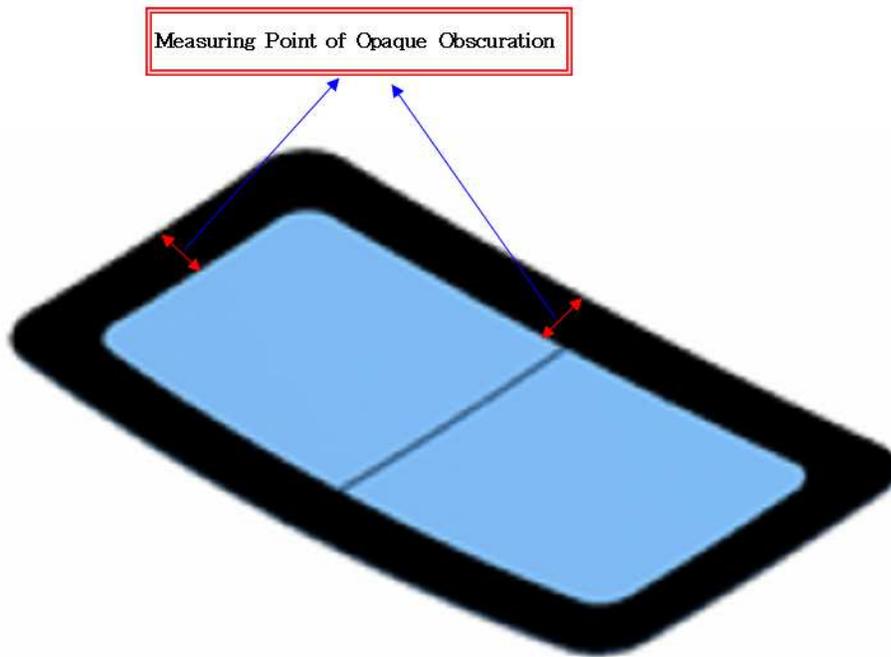


Figure 2. Where and how to measure the opaque obscuration

