The explanatory statement on CPA limitation

1. Why to limit CPA less than 50%?

1. The Representativeness

- Toughened glass with ceramic printed area doesn’t have the same strength property of pure toughened glass itself.
- With more than 50% ceramic printed toughened glass could be classified in a different manner.

2. The probability of breakage risk

- The more ceramic printed, the more vulnerable to be broken by impact from external object, result in potential breakage probability become high.
1. Why to limit CPA less than 50%?

- In sunroof glazing, CPA account for less than 50% on average in Europe, but in Korea, there is a certain degree of sunroof glazing with more than 50% CPA especially in rear fixed glass.

- Compared to Europe, Korea tend to have high CPA percentage, which might cause more accident by sunroof breakage

- As roof glazing is getting more popular in the world, it is necessary to regulate CPA area at least less than [50%] to avoid potential risk from breakage.

[PSG-04-06] Average Sunroof data(by CLEPA)  

[PSG-04-07] Average Sunroof data(by Korea)
2. Where to measure CPA area?

In this area (=finished product, in top-loading type), Ceramic Printed Area should be less than [50%] (externally exposed to outside).

View from side (top-loading type)

Finished product

Ceramic Printed Area

A or B?

In case of a silant or others, To be excluded or not?

Trim, shielding for mechanical devices, etc.
2. Where to measure CPA area?

- The deflector (front panel) could be exempted since it is not reaching into the interior view.

- In case of separated pane system, should “50% rule” be calculated individually or totally?
Thank you!