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Thermal Performance of windows and doors — Determination of solar heat gain coefficient using solar simulator —

Part 2: Centre of glazing

Performance thermique des fenêtres et portes — Détermination du coefficient de gain thermique solaire au moyen d'un simulateur solaire —

Partie 2: Centre du vitrage

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Test and measurement methods*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 19467 series can be found on the ISO website.

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

This document is designed to provide solar heat gain coefficient values of the centre of glazing in fenestration systems by standardized measurement method. The terms solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC), total solar energy transmittance (TSET), solar factor and *g*-value are all used to describe the same quantity. Small differences might be caused by different reference conditions (e.g. differences in the reference solar spectrum). In this document, solar heat gain coefficient is used.

The solar heat gain coefficient of a complex fenestration system can depend on the direction of the incident radiation. It also might be influenced by other factors, e.g. window frame. In order to avoid the complexity and to enable the measurement of off-normal irradiation, this document focuses on the centre of glazing in fenestration systems.

This document specifies standardized apparatus and criteria. The solar heat gain coefficient measuring apparatus applied in this document includes solar simulator, climatic chamber, and metering box. In some cases, solar heat gain coefficient of the centre of glazing can be determined most accurately by a combination of calculations and measurements.