

ICS 91.010.30
CCS P 04

JG

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

JG/T 356-2012

**Test methods of building shading product on indoor
environment thermal and visual comfort
(English Translation)**

Issued on: January 1, 1970

Implemented on: January 1, 1970

**Issued by: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the
People's Republic of China**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the redrafted law reference DINEN14500.:2008 "sun blinds and shutters - thermal comfort and visual comfort - detection and Calculation Method, "which is not equivalent to DINEN14500.:2008.

This standard proposed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Standard and Design Institute.

This standard by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Construction Building Products and Components Products Standardization Technical Committee.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the construction of solar thermal comfort and visual comfort testing methods of terms and symbols, thermal comfort, visual comfort and test report.

This standard applies to fluorescent materials and directional reflectance sunshade device, the parallel with the glass window construction sunshade thermal comfort and Visual comfort performance testing methods.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

Thermal calculation procedures for building windows and doors glass curtain wall Building Sunshades Thermal comfort, visual comfort, performance and grading JG/T

3 Terms and symbols

JG J/T 151-2008, JG/T 277-2010 defined and the following terms and symbols apply to this document.

3.1 Terms

3.1.1

Sun visor planeofsolarshading Shade products fully extended with the windows close to and parallel to the plane, sun blinds refers to the blade center axis of the plane.

3.1.2

Total solar transmittance totalsolarenergytransmittance Ratio of incoming solar radiation to incident solar radiation.

3.1.3

Shade shade shadingcoefficientofbuildingshadingproduct the total solar transmittance of a sunshade and a glazing (or standard window) combination is proportional to the total solar transmittance of the glazing (or standard window) the ratio of shading device is also known when outside the shade coefficient.

3.1.4

Glare conditioning performance glarecontrol by adjusting the sunshade device, changing the brightness, contrast or distribution range in the field of view, to reduce the visual discomfort, improve the observation details and Performance of the target ability.

3.1.5

Night privacy at night privacy when the sunshade device is fully extended and closed, it obstruct the external observation under normal lighting conditions to avoid the performance of being see-through by the outside world.

Note: The normal lighting state is usually refers to the location of the human or object illumination value is not greater than 300lx. External observation refers to the outside observer from the shade device (stretch Show and close) 5m away from the indoor unit to identify the ability of the person or

object 1m.