

DSS-A.02.04 | Assembly / Internal Conditions

Interlayer Creep / Exudation at Edge

edge ooze; interlayer flow/exposure; location/condition = laminate-internal; typically CAT-5 by location/inaccessibility

Diagnosis summary

Localized flow, squeeze-out, or exposure of the laminated interlayer at or near the laminate edge. Presents as soft or glossy interlayer material visible at the ply edges; may wet adjacent components or leave a faint transfer on adjacent framing or gaskets. Because the condition originates within the laminate stack (between plies), it is not a face-side glass surface defect.

Field identification cues

- Location/access: Confirm the observation is at the laminate edge and originates between plies (laminate-internal).
- Non-invasive reveal: Clean and dry the exposed face per VIS before evaluating; edge ooze will not be removed by a face-side reveal, though incidental transfer on the face may wipe away.
- MSRT (Manual Surface-Relief Test): On the face, one light, non-marring pass only. Expect SC-0 on the face (no relief) unless there is a separate residue on the face; classification remains location-driven.
- Viewing/lighting: Evaluate at 12 / 36 / 72 in using normal incidence + oblique sweep (~60°-120°) under raking light; document the edge zone and overall context.

Classification, severity and scope

- Default: CAT-5 by location/condition - the condition is between plies (laminate-internal) and not addressable on the exposed face in place. Document and refer per project protocol.
- Escalate/branch when:
- Face residue/transfer is present from the ooze (e.g., on the frame or a smear on the glass face): classify the face residue under the appropriate R.01 / R.05 DSS entry (residue/transfer) by CAT using.
- Edge damage or cracking is also observed: classify those features under M.03 / M.07 as applicable, separate from the laminate-internal ooze.

Distinguishing criteria

- vs.
- vs. A.02.01 Edge haze/whitening: Whitening is a diffuse optical change within the edge region of the interlayer; creep/exudation presents as material flow/exposure at the perimeter.
- vs. A.02.06 Local delamination: Delamination shows ply/interlayer separation (air/void interface) rather than material ooze; look for edge “silvering”/void lines and parallax behaviors.

Documentation and inspection

- Photo set (VIS): 12 / 36 / 72 in, normal + oblique sweep with raking light; include at least one macro of the edge showing interlayer exposure/flow and one context frame.
- MSRT result (face): Record SC class on the face (expect SC-0); one pass only, non-marring; if a coating is present on the worked face, prefer polymer stylus or rely on.
- Forms: Pane ID; product family + surface numbering (#1-#4; “laminate-internal” as needed); worked surface Y/N; functional coating on worked surface?

Safety / repairability boundary: Complete only the non-invasive reveal and inspection steps authorized by the controlling VIS guidance. Classification does not authorize restoration, establish acceptance, or override stop-work, coating, crack, integrity, access, chemical, fall-protection, or project-specific requirements.

Full DSS publication: use the catalog download. Web specification:

<https://a7df714357.nxcli.io/learning-center/resource-center/damage-specification-standards/dss-a-02-04-interlayer-creep-exudation-at-edge/>