

DSS-M.01.03 | Mechanical Abrasion, Scoring, Impact & Cracking

Glass-on-Glass Track (paired arcs/lines)

Mechanical tracking on the worked surface - appearance-based classification; acceptance per VIS §6

Diagnosis summary

Paired, often parallel arcs or lines produced when a glass lite contacts/moves against another glass surface or a similarly hard, smooth element (e.g., stacked lite, cart rail with glass contact). Presents as directional linear paths; depth may range from faint polish disturbance to tactile scoring with micro-chipping ("chip flanks") visible in raking light.

Field identification cues

- Surface-catch class (MSRT):
- SC-1 (slight) for shallow track polish/lineation; SC-2 (clear) where chip flanks/micro-chipping occur. Perform one light, non-marring pass only; MSRT supports classification, not acceptance.
- Reveal / lighting / geometry:
- Complete Non-Invasive Reveal (distilled/neutral-pH water; lint-free microfiber; no blades/chemicals) before evaluation. Inspect at 12 / 36 / 72 in, normal incidence + oblique sweep (~60°-120°) with raking light, per VIS.

Classification, severity and scope

- Assign CAT by visibility convention and MSRT with the three-part cueing (surface catch + morphology + location):
- CAT-2 - Light: Narrow, clean lines/paired arcs with SC-1, no pronounced chip flanks; limited impact at standard view.
- CAT-3 - Moderate: SC-2 with minor chip flanks; track(s) noticeable at standard distance.
- CAT-4 - Severe: SC-2 (clear-to-strong) with rough chip flanks, local pits/craters; distinctly visible at standard and wide-field views.
- (Classification is appearance-based; acceptance is handled separately in VIS §6.)

Distinguishing criteria

- vs. Scraper/Razor scoring (M.01.01): Scraper lines are often single, ruler-straight or hand-guided; glass-on-glass tracks typically occur as paired arcs/lines following a sweep path.
- vs. Straightedge/guide scoring (M.01.02): Guide scores are ruler-straight with consistent depth; tracks usually show arc geometry and periodic intensity along travel.
- vs. Residue films/overspray (R-family): Residues change with Non-Invasive Reveal; true tracks persist.

Documentation and inspection

- Photo set (VIS): 12 / 36 / 72 in, normal + oblique, include raking; add macro frames of the paired lines showing edge morphology (chip flanks if present) and no worked.
- MSRT result: Record SC class (SC-1 / SC-2 as observed); one pass, non-marring.
- Forms: Pane ID; surface numbering (#1-#4 / laminate-internal); worked surface Y/N; geometry checklist; photos attached (per VIS Appendix X3 fields).

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-m-01-03-glass-on-glass-track/>