



DSS-P.01.02 | Processing / Manufacturing Features

Bow / Warp (global shape)

Processing / Manufacturing feature - reference; generally not "damage"

Diagnosis summary

A pane-scale departure from nominal flatness that manifests as gentle, global curvature (bow) or more complex global shape (warp). It alters the way straight lines reflect or transmit across the entire lite but does not present as localized surface relief at the exposed surface. Use of raking/oblique views and the VIS viewing geometry is for observation only;

Field identification cues

- Surface-catch class:
- SC-0 (none). A single light pass of the Manual Surface-Relief Test should not detect a tactile interruption because the condition is pane-scale shape, not a local relief feature.
- Visual signature:
- Uniform, directionless bending of reflected/transmitted lines at normal and oblique sweep; no "transition edge" or localized boundary.

Classification, severity and scope

- Because bow/warp is a pane-scale shape with SC-0 and no local morphology, it is not a surface-damage category in VIS-DA (§4).

Distinguishing criteria

- vs.

Documentation and inspection

- Capture per VIS conventions to avoid hyper-scrutiny and to keep records consistent across trades:
- Photo set at VIS geometry: 12 in, 36 in, 72 in at normal and oblique sweep; include a straight reference (ruler/edge) in frame when practical; log distance/angle in frame.
- Time discipline: Observe per pane-size time limits from VIS quick card (apply once per distance).

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-p-01-02-bow-warp-global-shape/>