

DSS-V.03.01 | Vandalism

Spray Paint / Marker Coatings

Intentional applied coatings - paint/ink films deposited on glass; opaque/semi-opaque color fields, drips, feathered overspray, felt-tip stroke geometry; typically SC-0 for film-on-top, localized SC-1 only where prior abrasive attempts introduced shallow micro-texture; reclassify to chemical/mechanical families if substrate alteration persists after true film lift

Diagnosis summary

Spray paint / marker coatings are appearance changes caused by deliberate application of paints or inks (aerosol lacquer/acrylic/alkyd, enamel, permanent markers, paint pens) onto the glass surface, producing opaque or semi-opaque films, stenciled fills, or freehand tags. The applied medium sits atop the glass and, absent prior abrasive attempts, does not alter the substrate.

Field identification cues

- Surface-catch class (MSRT)
- SC-0 for intact film-on-top (paint/ink is exogenous).
- SC-1 only where a prior abrasive attempt created very shallow substrate micro-texture beneath residual film edges. SC-2 implies misclassification-consider V.01.02 scribed or V.02 acid-etch.
- Perform one light, non-marring pass on a small revealed test patch (substrate). Use polymer stylus if a functional coating is suspected. MSRT supports classification only; do not abrade to "prove" relief.

Classification, severity and scope

- Assign CAT by visibility at acceptance geometry and MSRT after a true film-lift test on a contained patch (without abrading substrate). Depth values are indicative-field measurement not required.
- CAT-1 (Benign / non-relief): Thin paint/ink film or overspray legible mainly at angle/raking; SC-0; film lifts on test patch leaving no shadow. Indicative relief: 0-10 µm (optical film only).
- CAT-2 (Light): Heavier film with minor drip/overlap thickness; SC-0 (substrate unaltered). If a faint post-lift tone remains from prolonged dwell of solvent-rich inks, record SC-0/SC-1 localized.
- CAT-3 (Moderate): Opaque painted panels/tags readily visible at standard distance, with drips/sags and overspray halos; substrate still SC-0 after lift. Indicative relief: ~40-120 µm (film stack).
- Reclassify when: After true film lift, if modeled matte persists (SC-1/2) → assess V.02 (acid-etch) or M.02 (abrasion); if chip-flank sparkle present → V.01.02 scribed; if uniform granular frost within.

Distinguishing criteria

- vs. Acid-marker (V.02.01) / etch-cream (V.02.02): Those leave substrate micro-texture (SC-2) with whitened etched appearance, runs/cream swirls.
- vs. Scribed grooves (V.01.02): Scribing shows sharp grooves, chip flanks, SC-2; paint shows meniscus edges, drips, no groove.
- vs. Coating anomalies (Co family): Coating issues are planar, on designated coated faces, and do not present overspray drifts/drips; paint/marker shows application geometry.

Documentation and inspection

- Photo set (VIS): 12 / 36 / 72 in, normal + oblique; raking macros of overspray, drips/sags, stroke edges; overviews showing extent and access context.
- MSRT result (substrate): After a small true film-lift test patch (no abrasion), perform one light, non-marring pass on substrate and adjacent control; record SC-class (SC-0).
- Forms: Pane ID; product family & surface numbering; worked surface Y/N; functional coating present 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-v-03-01-spray-paint-marker-coatings/>