

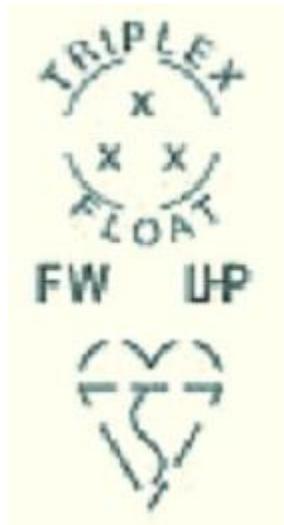
Any glass we made through the 50's and 60's would have been the old style Triplex logo, and applied in an Acid etch or a sand blast technique, we actually replicate this today to make the logo match the original spec as much as we can while still abiding by todays legal requirements on homologation.

An original trademark would have been very similar to this style and wording:



The word 'PLATE' refers to the manufacturing method used to make the raw glass, today we make raw glass using the float process so legally we cannot mark glass as 'PLATE' because it is not accurate,

Also during 1955-1963/4 the requirements of the trademark text were minimal, we only had to state the glass manufacture method, and what spec of laminated screen it was this is represented by the little symbol on the right hand side which is in fact the letters – LHP = Laminated High Performance, LHP laminated were subjected to more testing than standard at the time, LHP became the standard requirement very quickly in Automotive products. FW refers to Front Windscreen:



Today we need to specify the construction of the glass on the trademark, this is represented as a code beginning with the letter 'M' this M code is specific to each manufacturer, for example this M Code M471= 5mm thick Clear glass. The text below refers to the standard which is BS857 (Kite Mark) and the revision date 1967.



In today's standard we have to mark the glass with the Kite mark symbol or the text BS857 to show that the glass is homologated to this standard. The little dot under the X of the 3 XXX symbol refers to the factory that made the glass, we had lots of plants in the company that could make the glasses at the time and this is how we ensures traceability of our production (still do today).

In terms of position, nothing specific of documentation from Triplex or MG but 99% of the time the logos were applied in top centre readable from the outside of the glass – although some cars do have glasses with trademarks applied backwards so they are readable from the inside of the car instead, we are not really sure if this was ever intentional or a mistake by the operators at the time.

As an added note, the heart symbol, or "kite or kite mark" as it's called, dates back to 1903 as a symbol to identify products manufactured to meet British Standards' specifications. The "kite mark" came from the kite shape of the graphic device which was drawn up – an uppercase B (for British) on its back, over an S (for standard), enclosed by a V (for verification).