CLAIMS

1. Transparent solar-control glazing unit comprising on at least one of the faces of a glazing substrate a transparent multilayer stack comprising a layer for absorbing solar radiation of at least 3 nm in geometric thickness that is the functional layer of the stack and first and second dielectric coatings flanking said layer for absorbing solar radiation, characterized in that the light reflection of the glazing substrate coated with the multilayer stack as measured on the substrate side is at least 20% and is at least double the light reflection of the glazing substrate coated with the multilayer stack as measured on the stack side, and in that the colour in reflection on the substrate side has an a* colour coordinate value lower than 2 and a b* colour coordinate value lower than 5, that the second dielectric coating, which is placed beyond the layer for absorbing solar radiation relative to the substrate, has a total virtual thickness L comprised between 45 and 65 nm, and in that the virtual thickness L of the first dielectric coating, which is placed between the substrate and the layer for absorbing solar radiation, is at least one and a half times larger or smaller than the virtual thickness L of the second dielectric coating of the multilayer stack, L being defined as the sum of the (physical) geometric thicknesses, in nm, of each of the dielectric materials forming the dielectric coating multiplied by the refractive index n at 550 nm of each of the materials minus the refractive index of the gas of the surrounding atmosphere.

2. Glazing unit according to Claim 1, characterized in that the light reflection of the glazing substrate coated with the multilayer stack as measured on the substrate side is at least 2.5 times, preferably at least 3 times, and advantageously at least 3.5 times higher than the light reflection of the glazing substrate coated with the multilayer stack as measured on the stack side.

3. Glazing unit according to either one of Claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the light reflection measured on the substrate side is higher by at least 14%, preferably by at least 20% and advantageously by at least 25%, than the light reflection measured on the stack side.

4. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the light reflection measured on the substrate side is at least 27%, preferably at least 30% and advantageously at least 35%.

5. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that second dielectric coating has a total virtual thickness L comprised between 55 and 65 nm and in that the average refractive index n of the coating is higher than 1.5.

6. Glazing unit according to any of the preceding Claims, is at least one and a half times smaller, preferably two times, and advantageously three times, smaller than the virtual thickness L of the second dielectric coating of the multilayer stack.

7. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the second coating made of dielectric material, comprises a material having a high refractive index, higher than 2 and preferably higher than 2.1.

8. Glazing unit according to Claim 7, characterized in that the second dielectric coating comprises a mixture of titanium and niobium oxide or a mixture of titanium and zirconium oxide.

9. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the layer for absorbing solar radiation is formed of a material having an average extinction coefficient, between 380 nm and 750 nm, higher than 1.2 and preferably higher than 1.4.

10. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the layer for absorbing solar radiation comprises an alloy based on NiCr and W, an alloy based on Cr and Zr, an alloy based on W and Zr, or an alloy based on W and Ta.

11. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the layer for absorbing solar radiation has a geometric thickness comprised between 3 and 40 nm and preferably comprised between 5 and 25 nm.

12. Glazing unit according to Claim 11, characterized in that the layer for absorbing solar radiation has a geometric thickness comprised between 10 and 25 nm, and preferably comprised between 12 and 22 nm.

13. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the two dielectric coatings flanking the layer for absorbing solar radiation are based on silicon nitride or aluminium nitride.

14. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, the colour change in transmission ΔE^*_{tr} of which is smaller than 8, preferably is smaller than 5, and more preferably is smaller than 3, when said glazing unit is subjected to a temperature of at least 630°C and at most 670°C for 7 minutes.

15. Glazing unit according to any one of the preceding claims, the colour change in reflection on the substrate-facing side ΔE^*_{rg} of which is smaller than 8, preferably smaller than 5, and more preferably smaller than 3, when said glazing unit is subjected to a temperature of at least 630°C and at most 670°C for 7 minutes.

16. Use of a solar control glazing unit according to any of the preceding claims as glazed element in an automotive vehicle, as an architectural glazing element or as a glazed element in an household appliance, such as an oven door for example.