SECURE GLAZING LTD

SAFETY INFORMATION

Satisfying the requirement in critical locations.

All glazing by law has to be in compliance with regulations as detailed within this document, if not this is illegal and dangerous i.e. could cause a serious accident/death.

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1 GLAZING IN DOORS

Glazing in doors which is wholly or partially within 1500mm from floor level shall be: Minimum Class C to BS 6206:1981 and marked according to BS 6206.

2 GLAZING ADJACENT TO DOORS

Glazing which is wholly or partially within 300mm of the edge of a door and wholly or partially within 1500mm of floor level shall be: Minimum Class C to BS 6206 and marked to BS 6206.
Note: In both 1 & 2, if the smaller dimension of the pane is greater than 900mm it shall be: Minimum Class B to BS 6206 and marked according to BS 6206.

3 LOW LEVEL GLAZING (EXCLUDING GUARDING) NOT COVERED BY 1 OR 2

Glazing which is wholly or partially within 800mm of the floor level shall be: Minimum Class C to BS 6206 and marked according to BS 6206.

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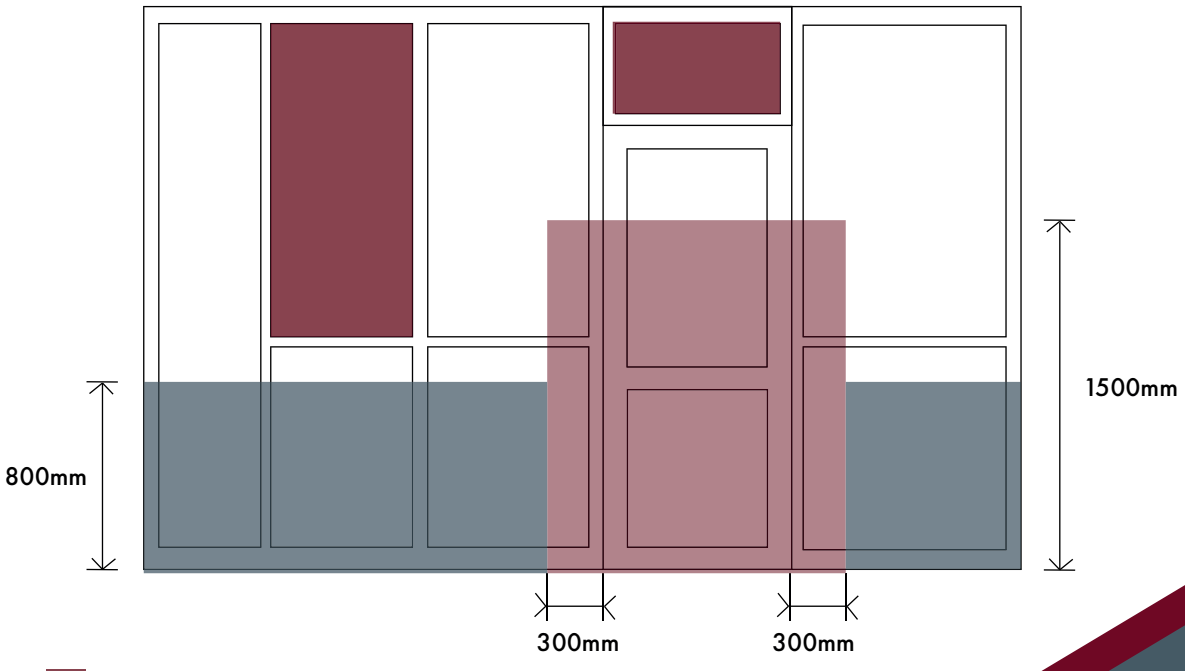
EXCEPTIONS

- Panes having the smaller dimension less than 250mm and of area less than 0.5m2 may be minimum 6mm (nominal) thick glass not complying with BS 6206

- Panes forming parts of fronts (but not other locations) to shops, showrooms, offices, factories and public buildings, supported on all edges, may be of equivalent robustness not complying with BS 6206:

- Panes protected by a suitably designed barrier

8mm must not exceed 1100 x 1100mm
10mm must not exceed 2250 x 2250mm
12mm must not exceed 3000 x 4500mm
15mm (and thicker) – no limit



4 STAIRS, RAMPS AND BARRIERS

- England and Wales – 'The Building Regulations 1991 Part K: Stairs Ramps and Guards'

- Scotland – 'The Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990 Part S: Stairs Ramps and Protective Barriers'

- Northern Ireland – 'The Building Regulations Northern Ireland 1994 Part H: Stairs Ramps and Guarding'

For new buildings and for buildings subject to major refurbishment, the requirements for glazing when incorporated in the designs for stairs, ramps and barriers can be found in the following documents: Approved document K "Protection from falling, collision and impact" BS 6180:1999 and BS 6399: Part 1: 1996 "Code of practice for dead and imposed loads".

5 Overhead glazing

In most types of buildings, in sloping or horizontal overhead glazing situations, it is generally regarded as appropriate to install glass which will either tend to stay in place if it is cracked (Pilkington Pyroshield™, Pilkington Pyroshield™ Safety or Pilkington Optilam™) or to fracture into relatively harmless pieces (Pilkington T glass) which are less likely to cause serious injury, if they fall, than sharp shards of annealed glass.

Further guidance can be found in BS 5516, briefly summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1: OVERHEAD GLAZING

There are some exceptions to these requirements for safety glass, based on the robustness of annealed glass.

TABLE 1: OVERHEAD GLAZING

SINGLE GLAZING

For single glazing, wired glass (Pilkington PyroshieldTM), laminated glass (Pilkington OptilamTM) or T glass Plus is recommended by BS 5516.

INSULATING GLASS UNITS

IGUs should have either wired, laminated or T glass Plus glass as the lower pane. If the lower pane is toughened and heat-soaked glass, then the upper pane of an IGU should also be one of the three recommended single types of glass.

According to BS 5516 toughened glass should not be used over swimming pools. T glass Plus is toughened and then heat-soaked glass. Both SGUs and IGUs are subject to height and glass area considerations.