

DOUGLAS COUNTY BUILDING DEPARTMENT

GLAZING

R-308.3 Human impact loads: Individual glazed areas, including glass mirrors, in hazardous locations such as those indicated in Section R-308.4 shall pass the test requirements of CPSC 16-CFR, Part 1201.

Exceptions:

1. Polished wire glass for use in fire doors, fire windows and view panels in 1-hour fire-resistive walls shall comply with ANSIZ97.1.
2. The unbacked specimens of plastic materials shall be exposed in Arizona and Florida to 45 degrees facing south for three years. Approved plastic materials shall be acceptable if the impact strength is not reduced by more than 25 percent during exposure when tested in accordance with Section 1201.4(c)(2)(ii) of the CPSC standard, referenced in this section. Some discoloration is permissible, but defects other than this discoloration shall not be permissible. No bubbles or other noticeable decompositions shall be permissible in the irradiated portion.

R-308.4 Hazardous locations: The following shall be considered specific hazardous locations for the purposes of glazing:

1. Glazing in ingress and means of egress doors except jalousies.
2. Glazing in fixed and sliding panels of sliding (patio) door assemblies and panels in swinging doors.
3. Glazing in storm doors.
4. Glazing in all unframed swinging doors.
5. Glazing in doors and enclosures for hot tubs, whirlpools, saunas, steam rooms, bathtubs and showers. Glazing in any part of a building wall enclosing these compartments where the bottom edge of the glazing is less than 60 inches above the drain inlet.
6. Glazing, in an individual fixed or operable panel adjacent to a door where the nearest vertical edge is within a 24 inch arc of the door in a closed position and whose bottom edge is less than 60 inches above the floor or walking surface.
7. Glazing in an individual fixed or operable panel, other than those locations described in items 5 and 6 above, that meets all of the following conditions:
 1. Exposed area of an individual pane greater than 9 sq. ft.
 2. Bottom edge less than 18 inches above the floor.
 3. Top edge greater than 36 inches above the floor.
 4. One or more walking surfaces within 36 inches horizontally of the glazing.
8. All glazing in railing regardless of an area or height above a walking surface. Included are structural baluster panels and nonstructural in-fill panels.

Exceptions: The following products, materials and uses are exempt from the above hazardous locations:

1. Opening in doors through which a 3-inch sphere is unable to pass.
2. Leaded glass panels.
3. Faceted and decorative glass.
4. Glazing in Section R-308.4 item 6 when there is an intervening wall or other permanent barrier between the door and the glazing.
5. Glazing in Section R-308.4 item 7 when a protective bar is installed on the accessible side(s) of the glazing 36 inches \pm 2 inches above the floor. The bar shall be capable of withstanding a horizontal load of 50 lbs per linear ft. without contacting the glass and be a minimum of 1-1/2 inches in height.
6. Outboard panes in insulating glass units and other multiple glazed panels in Section R-308.4 item 7 when the bottom edge of the glass is 25 ft or more above grade, a roof, waling surface, or other horizontal (within 45° of horizontal) surface adjacent to the glass exterior.
7. Louvered windows and jalousies complying with the requirements of Section R-308.2 .
8. Mirrors mounted or hung on a flush door or a panel door without a cut out for the glass.
9. Mirrors mounted or hung on a solid wall.

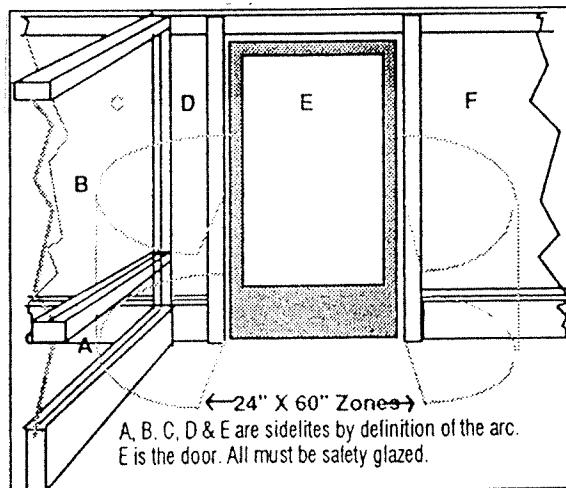
SIDELITES Sec. 2406. 4.6

Sidelites are defined as any glazing immediately adjacent to a doorway, whether fixed or operable. A door is not required to be in an opening for human passage to create a sidelite.

Rules for approved safety glazing:

1. Any glazing through which a 3" sphere may pass and,
2. Within a 24" horizontal arc of the finished door opening and,
3. Within 60" vertically above the walking surface.

All 3 rules must apply.



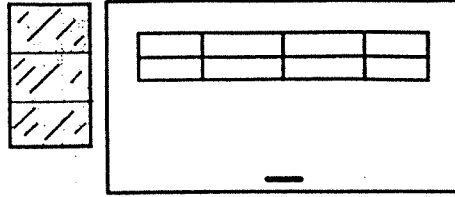
You can see that under this new, 24" arc rule that both the upper and lower return lites, the two lites to the left of the door (in the same plane) and the lite to right of the door must be safety glazed.

The 24" arc is drawn from the center of each end of the threshold or the center of the finished jambs. Remember, there does not have to be a door in the opening to create a sidelite.

NOTE: A horizontal member may not be used as protection in lieu of safety glazing for a sidelite.

EXCEPTIONS:

- > Polished wire glass is permitted in sidelines.
- > Sidelines of doors for vehicular traffic.



> Now for the new exception:

"When there is an intervening wall or other permanent barrier between the door and the sidelite."

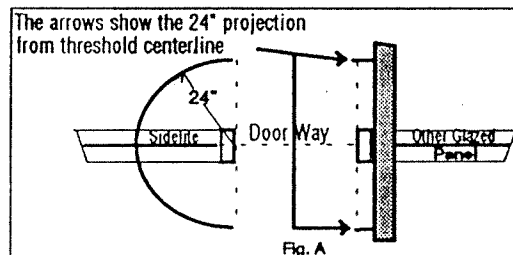
The intent of this exception by creating a barrier, removes the hazardous conditions of a sidelite.

However, the code does not indicate the depth of projection of the intervening wall or barrier. In other words, What would be the minimum projection to be considered as intervening wall or barrier?

The following statement will offer an interpretive solution for the code "silence". This has been done by consultation with ICBO staff, building officials and industry experts.

"When there is an intervening wall or other permanent barrier between the door and the sidelite that projects 24" or more beyond the centerline of the threshold".

In Fig. A, the wall projects more than 24" on both the interior and exterior. Therefore, the glazing on the opposite side of the wall from the door opening would not be considered a sidelite. The requirements for the other glazed panel (glazing away from the door) would have to be applied.



In Fig. B, the intervening wall on the "B" side does not project 24". By this interpretation, the glazing on the other side of the wall from the door opening would be considered a *sidelite*. Remember, it takes only one walking surface adjacent to an opening to create a hazardous location.

