

Safety & Protection



Technical Information about Glass

Safety & Protection

Glass can be a dangerous material. When standard annealed glass breaks, it forms potentially lethal shards and splinters. The reputation for dangerous fragility is however fast disappearing. Glass manufacturers have developed a range of safety glasses adding strength and integrity to this beautiful building material and allowing glass to be used in areas where safety is critical and in unprecedented situations.

Security is now also possible with glass. A range of high performance glasses allows light and vision into areas formerly excluded from natural light. Situations where customer interface and high security must coexist, need no longer seem threatening and unfriendly. There is a glass in the SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS range to meet virtually any safety and security needs.

New technology has granted architecture a range of high-performance glasses, which not only meet the need for fire protection, but also offer impact safety and environmental control. SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS offers the widest range of fire protection glasses, developed by its specialist division, [VETROTECH SAINT-GOBAIN](#).

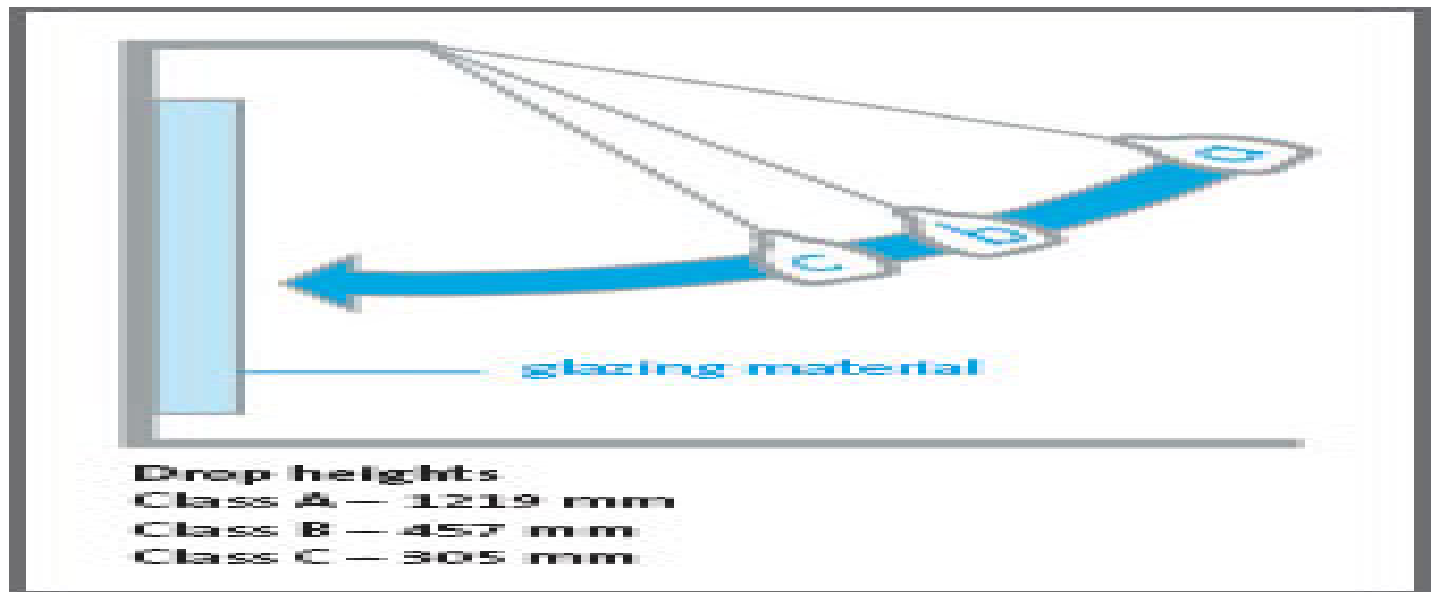
Safety glass

Safety glass is defined as glass which must have passed an impact test (currently BS 6206: 1981 - Specification for impact performance requirements for flat safety glass and safety plastics for use in buildings) and either must not break or must break safely.

There are three levels of impact: C, B and A, 'A' being the highest. Each involves the glass being impacted by a leather bag containing 45kg of lead shot. (The test roughly simulates the impact of a child weighing 100lbs [45kg] hitting the glass with varying degrees of force.)

Three generic types of glass meet the requirement of this British Standard:

- Laminated Glass
- [Toughened Glass](#)
- Wired Safety Glass (only to a limited extent see Wired glass)
- All Security Glasses (see following section) automatically qualify as Class A safety glasses.



Laminated glass

There are two types of laminated glass: PVB laminated and cast resin laminated glass. PVB laminated is the more commonly used variety.

PVB laminated safety glass

Two or more sheets of glass are bonded together with one or more layers of polyvinyl butyral (PVB), a plastic interlayer in sheet form. The principal benefit of laminated glasses is their performance under impact.

The glass may fracture but any broken fragments will remain firmly bonded to the interlayer.

The interlayer also absorbs impact energy, reducing the risk of penetrating the panel. When properly glazed, even safety grade laminates will resist attack, acting as a deterrent to burglars and normally remaining in place until replacement is convenient.

Depending on the arrangement, number and thickness of glass sheets and interlayers in the construction of the laminated glass, different levels of protection are possible including against firearms and explosions.

The interlayer in laminated glass provides two additional benefits:

- sound transmittance is reduced, particularly at the higher frequencies
- Ultra-violet radiation (between 320 and 380 nanometres) is reduced by up to 99%.

For more information on the PVB laminated glass range from SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS see SGG STADIP/ SGG STADIP PROTECT .

Resin laminated safety glass

Resin laminated glass is manufactured by pouring liquid resin into the cavity between two sheets of glass which are held together until the resin cures.

Also sometimes referred to as cast-in-place laminated glass, this method is ideal for laminating glass having a heavily textured or patterned surface.

It is also possible to add a wide variety of colours to the resin for decorative effect. Not all resin laminates have safety performance. They are principally used for decorative and acoustic purposes, where safety performance is normally of secondary importance.

Toughened glass

Toughened glass, also sometimes referred to as [tempered glass](#), is four to five times stronger than ordinary annealed float glass and, if broken, disintegrates into small fragments with dulled edges that are unlikely to cause serious injury.

Prepared sheets of glass, which have been cut to size, processed and edgeworked as necessary, are heated to about 700°C in a furnace, which is just above the softening temperature of glass.

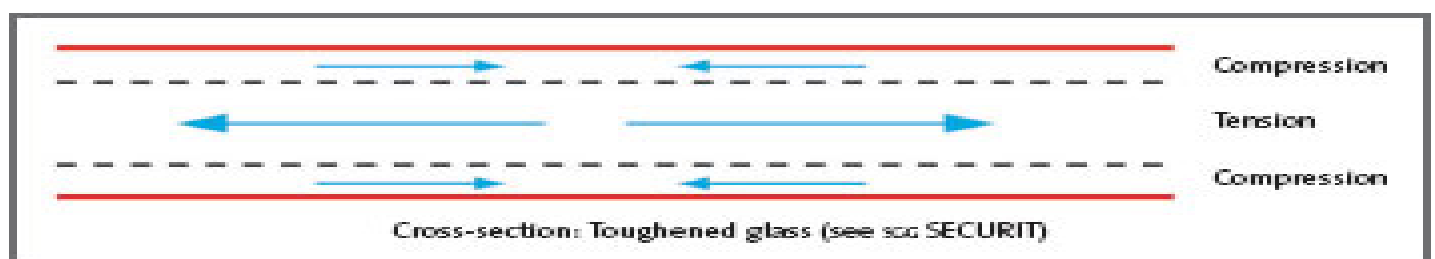
They are then chilled rapidly by cold air blown onto both surfaces.

This results in the two outer surfaces contracting and solidifying before the interior, which induces permanent compressive stresses into the surfaces of the glass, effectively increasing the strength of the glass. The interior of the glass naturally balances the compressive stress surface layers by being under tensile stress. It is these properties which result in the increased strength and safe breakage characteristics of thermally toughened glass.

When the central tensile section of the glass is ruptured, the stress is explosively released, producing the fracture characteristics of small, relatively harmless fragments sometimes referred to as dice.

In addition to being a Class A safety glass to BS 6206, the increased resistance of toughened glass to mechanical stress and to large temperature variations, render it ideally suited for use in structural glazing systems, where the glass is to be bolt or clamp fixed, and also in areas subject to high levels of thermal stress.

For more information on the range of toughened glass products available from SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS, please [contact us](#).



Note

A British Standard for the manufacture of thermally toughened safety glass, BS EN 12150 covers tolerances, flatness, edge-work, fragmentation and physical and mechanical characteristics of flat thermally toughened safety glass. Please contact us for more information.

Wired glass

A steel wire mesh is embedded within the glass and is intended to hold it in place if cracked. Under impact, the glass breaks in almost the same way as ordinary annealed glass into sharp dagger-like pieces.

Marking of safety glazing materials

BS EN 12600:2002 requires that ALL safety glazing materials are permanently marked in a position that will be visible after glazing with the following:

- The British Standard number BS EN12600:2002.
- A code to identify the material e.g. L for laminated, T for toughened (tempered), P for plastic, W for wired, SFB for safety film backed.
- Its classification – C, B, or A. (An ‘o’ suffix designates front impact only).
- A name, trademark or identifiable mark of the manufacturer or the company who last cut the material if the original mark is lost in cutting. (The marking requirement applies to all panes, even in a multi-pane door and to both panes of a double-glazed unit.)

The use of safety glass

The architectural use of safety glazing is primarily governed by British Standard BS 6262: Part 4: 1994 - Glazing for buildings - Safety related to human impact.

BS 6262 is a national standard applying to all glazing work, including replacement glazing and its essential requirements are detailed on the following pages.

BS 6262 identifies critical locations in general terms only and sets the minimum standards of glazing materials acceptable for use in these areas. It is the responsibility of the designer or the specifier to assess the risk in ANY area, taking account of the use of the building and the likely activity of the users.

Bathing areas, swimming pool, showers and other wet areas and gymnasias are all examples of areas of special risk.

Additional guidance is also provided by Building Regulations appropriate to the country - ie. Approved Document N for England and Wales, Part V for Northern Ireland and Part P of the Building Standards in Scotland.

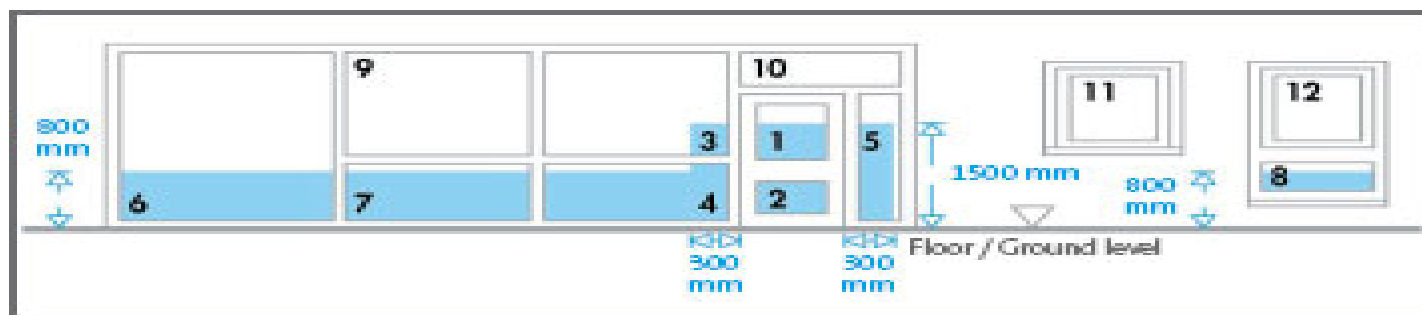
Compliance with BS 6262 Part 4 will also satisfy the requirements of Regulation 14 of the Health and Safety at Work Act.

Glass in doors and side panels to Glass in doors (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) must be at least:

- a Class B safety glazing material if the smaller dimension of the glass is more than 900mm
- a Class C safety glazing material if the smaller dimension of the glass is less than 900mm
- annealed (non-safety) glass in small panes may be permitted under certain controlled circumstances if it meets the criteria given below. See “Glazing in small panes.”

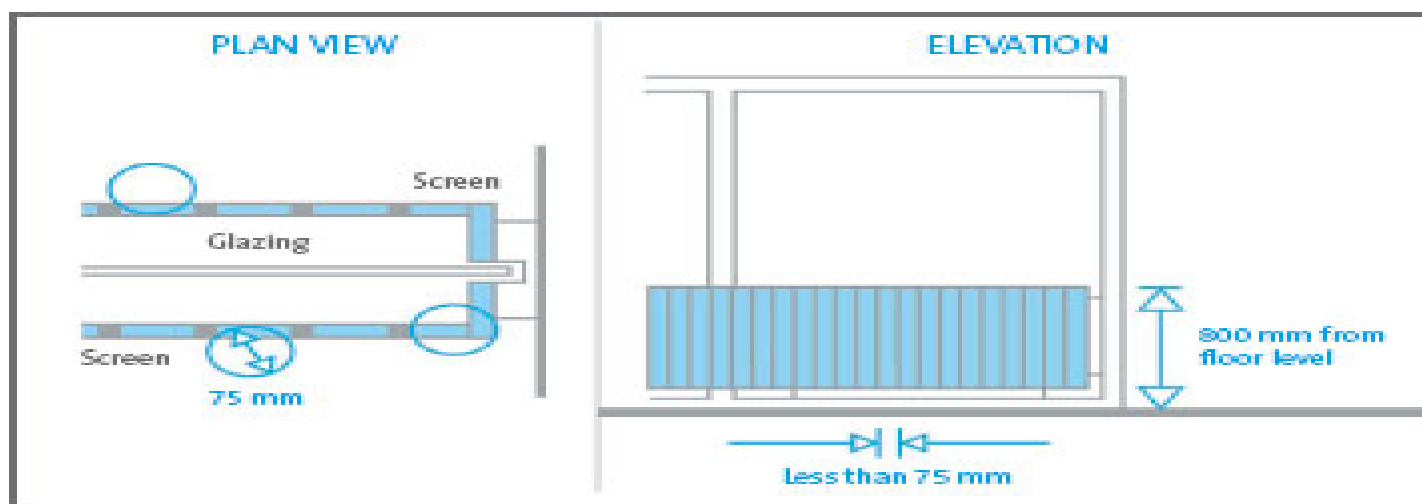
Glass in low level glazing (6, 7, 8) must be at least Class C, or in small panes. Annealed (non-safety) glass may be used in the unshaded areas (9, 10, 11, 12).

Robust annealed glass may be used in commercial frontages, details of which are given later in this section.



Permanent screen protection

The use of annealed (non-safety) glass is permitted in a critical location if protected by a permanent, robust screen. The screen must prevent the passage of a 75mm diameter sphere and must not be climbable. BS 6262: Part 4 details specific requirements for such screens and the full document should be consulted.



Glazing in small panes

(All Critical Areas)

The use of annealed (non-safety) glass is permitted in small panes. Small panes must have a maximum smaller dimension of 250mm and an area not exceeding 0.5m². Annealed glass in a small pane must not be less than 6mm thick except in traditional leaded or copper lights if fire-resistance is not required.

Particular care should be taken when using bevelled glass, for example in multi-pane doors, as the thickness at the edges of the glass may be less than the 6mm minimum thickness required by the standard.

Bathing areas and areas of special risk

BS 6262 requires that any glazing forming part of a bath or shower screen, or adjacent to or surrounding a bathing area, swimming pool or other wet areas must be at least a Class C material unless the standard requires the use of a higher class.

In these areas special consideration should be given to the height from floor level that safety glass is

specified, as compliance to the minimum requirement of the standard may not afford adequate protection.

Consideration should also be given to the breakage characteristics. The fragmentation of toughened glass into small dice-like particles would result in, should it enter the pool, being invisible and practically impossible to remove, potentially causing damage to pumps and filters. This can be avoided by using a laminated safety glass such as SGG STADIP on account of the glass fragments remaining adhered to the plastic interlayer.

This requirement also applies to all glazing in areas of special risk such as gymnasia and other places of energetic activity. In such areas the designer must consider whether a higher Class is required, or if additional safeguards such as protective rails or screens, or manifestation, are necessary.

[It may also be concluded from the above that careful consideration must be given to all glazing and not just those specified as critical in Diagram 1.]

Commercial frontages

Robust glass (non-safety thick annealed glass) when fully framed is considered suitable for use in large areas in non-domestic applications, for example forming fronts to shops, showrooms, offices, factories and public buildings.

[However, we strongly recommend the use of a safety glass.] Glass thickness/size limits for annealed glass that may be used in these locations are shown in Table 1. Wind loads and other loads must also be considered when selecting the glass thickness.

BS 6262: Part 4 does not permit the use of these glasses “in doors or side panels to doors”. (Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Diagram 1.)

Nominal glass thickness (mm)	Maximum pane size (four-edge supported) (mm)
8	1100 x 1100
10	2250 x 2250
12	4500 x 4500
15 or thicker	No limits

Mirrors

Mirrors must comply with the requirements detailed in Diagram 1 unless:

- Securely fixed to and not more than 25mm away from a solid backing such as a wall or timber door. Such a backing must conform to the impact test requirements of Appendix A of BS 7449.
- The mirror can be impacted from one side only, such as a sliding mirror wardrobe door, in which case it must conform to at least Class Co or Bo of BS EN12600:2002 instead of Class C or B. (The ‘o’ classification denotes front impact only).
- For further information on the use of mirrors see [SGG MIRALITE REVOLUTION](#).

Manifestation

Large areas of transparent glazing can be found both internally and externally in commercial buildings.

If the glass is not immediately obvious, due to the absence of substantial framing or fittings, BS EN12600:

2002 part 4 states that it should be made apparent by some other form of manifestation.

The manifestation may take the form of decoration, solid or broken lines, patterns or company logos. It must be of a size to make it immediately noticeable and at an appropriate height between 600mm and 1500mm above floor level.

Special consideration should be given to areas of low level glazing in buildings which may cater for small children as their line of vision may be below normal heights for manifestation.

Manifestation should preferably be permanent, e.g. etching of the glazing. However, if applied materials are used they must be durable and not easily removed.

Glass in furniture

The use of glass in furniture (excluding tables or trolleys) is governed in the UK by BS 7449: 1991 - Specification for inclusion of glass in the construction of furniture, other than tables or trolleys, including cabinets, shelving systems and wall hung or free standing mirrors.

This standard specifies performance, thickness and other requirements to ensure the reasonable safety of flat glass having a minimum total area of at least 0.06 m². BS 7449 applies to cabinets, shelving systems, wall hung or free standing mirrors, storage furniture and bathroom cabinets. It does not apply to the use of glass in kitchen cabinets or catering furniture. The use of glass in the construction of tables and trolleys is detailed in BS 7376: 2004 Specification for inclusion of glass in the construction of tables or trolleys. This standard differentiates between glass that is supported over its entire area and that which is not. It advises minimum BS 6206 classification, glass thickness and support details to ensure the reasonable safety of flat glass having a total area of at least 0.02m².

The following information is intended for guidance in specifying a suitable glass type and thickness.

It is stressed that the full standards should be consulted to avoid any misinterpretation.



Glass in tables or trolleys

Glass that is not supported over its entire area

When the glass is moved to extreme positions in any direction horizontally it shall overlap all supports

simultaneously by at least 6mm. The minimum horizontal area of each support shall be 36mm².

Table 2

Area of glass (m ²)	Nominal thickness (mm) annealed sog PLANILUX	Minimum BS 6206 classification	Nominal thickness (mm)	
			Toughened glass sog SECURIT	Laminated glass sog STADIP
≤ 0.25	≥ 10	CLASS C	≥ 4.0	≥ 6.4
> 0.25 to ≤ 0.50	≥ 10	CLASS C	≥ 5.0	≥ 6.4
> 0.50 to ≤ 0.75	≥ 12	CLASS C	≥ 6.0	≥ 6.4
> 0.75 to ≤ 1.50	≥ 15	CLASS B	≥ 8.0	≥ 8.4
> 1.50	≥ 19	CLASS A	≥ 10.0	≥ 10.8

Glass that is supported over its entire area

Glass which has an area no greater than 1.5m², shall comply with the relevant nominal thickness given in table 3.

Area of glass (m ²)	Nominal thickness (mm) annealed sog PLANILUX	Toughened glass sog SECURIT	Laminated glass sog STADIP	Film backed glass
≤ 0.5	≥ 4.0	≥ 4.0	≥ 4.4	≥ 4.0
> 0.5 to ≤ 1.0	≥ 5.0	≥ 4.0	≥ 4.4	≥ 4.0
> 1.0 to ≤ 1.5	≥ 6.0	≥ 4.0	≥ 4.4	≥ 4.0
> 1.5**	N/A	≥ 4.0	≥ 4.4	N/A

Edgework, bevelling and drilling

Exposed edges of glass should be edgeworked or bevelled, see page 155 for range of edge finishes available.

There are various restrictions on the drilling of holes in toughened glass, see SGG SECURIT page 193 for more detail.

Drilling holes in glass other than that which is to be toughened can weaken it. In general laminated glass should not be drilled.

Contact of glass with other materials

Hard materials such as other glass, metal or stone should not be allowed to come into direct contact with the edges or surface of the glass.

Separation should be ensured by the use of suitable bushes and gaskets.

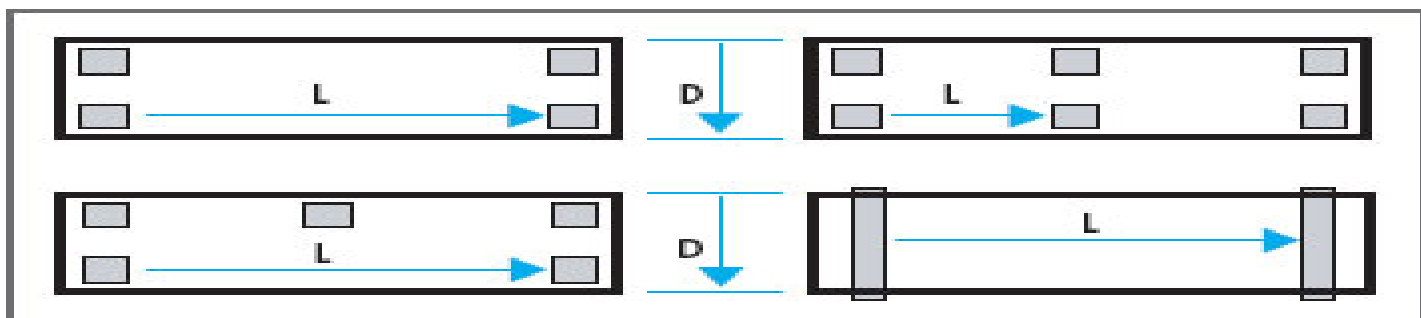
Smaller dimension (width or height)		
Less than 900mm		More than 900mm
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> BS 6206 Class C </div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> BS 6206 Class B </div>
Minimum thickness		Minimum thickness
3mm	Fully framed	3mm
4mm	Partially framed or unframed	6mm

Glass in furniture other than tables or trolleys

Horizontal glass supported over its entire area should comply with Table 3. Glass used to form the external surfaces (excluding horizontal glass supported over its entire area) and which is “unbacked” should comply

with the requirements of figure 1. “Unbacked” glass is either glass that has no backing immediately behind its entire area or is fixed to a backing or backboard that does not pass the impact test (Appendix A) of BS 7449.

This includes glass doors, mirror doors, mirrors and glass panels. Vertical glass that is parallel to and less than 25mm from a wall when in the intended position of use is not classed as unbacked glass.



All SGG SECURIT toughened glass is Class A to BS 6206, for the safety classification of SGG STADIP see page 203.

Sliding doors and fixed glass retained in a rebate or groove: The edge cover provided by the rebate or groove shall be at least 4mm or equal to the glass thickness if this is greater than 4mm.

Hinged doors, lids or flaps incorporating framed or unframed glass: All hinged components incorporating glass must be tested to Appendix C of BS 7449. This involves loading and slamming tests to be performed by the furniture manufacturer which must not result in damage to the glass nor whole or partial detachment from the unit either by structural failure of a hinge or slippage in hinge mounting.

Glass shelves

Glass shelves that are not fully enclosed in a cabinet shall be a Class C safety glass to BS EN12600:2002 as a minimum.

This requirement is most easily met by using SGG SECURIT toughened glass. Annealed glass is acceptable for use as shelves only when fully enclosed within a cabinet.

When the shelf is moved to extreme positions horizontally it must still overlap all supports by at least 4mm. Furniture with doors must comply with this requirement when the doors are open.

With the furniture or shelving system tilted to an angle of 30° plus or minus 2° the shelf must still be retained.

Furniture with doors must comply with this requirement when the doors are open.

Type of glass	Nominal thickness t of glass (mm)	X, the maximum evenly distributed safe load per unit area in kg/m ² supported by the following lengths L of glass (in mm)															
		300	400	500	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
Annealed	4	153	86	55	38	33	28	24	21	19	17	14	11	10	8	7	6
	5	244	137	88	61	52	45	39	34	30	27	22	18	15	13	11	10
	6	356	200	128	89	76	65	57	50	44	40	32	26	22	19	16	14
	8	627	353	226	157	134	115	100	88	78	70	56	47	39	33	29	25
	10	995	559	358	249	212	183	159	140	124	111	90	74	62	53	46	40
	12	1447	814	521	362	308	266	232	203	180	161	130	108	90	77	66	58
Laminated	4	69	39	25	17	15	13	11	10	9	8	6	5	4	4	3	3
	6	166	93	60	41	35	30	27	23	21	18	15	12	10	9	8	7
	8	305	172	110	76	65	56	49	43	38	34	27	23	19	16	14	12
	10	487	274	175	122	104	89	78	69	61	54	44	36	30	26	22	19
	12	711	400	256	178	152	131	114	100	89	79	64	53	44	38	33	28
	Toughened	4	988	417	213	123	97	78	63	52	43	37	27	20	15	12	10
5		1991	840	430	249	196	157	127	105	88	74	54	40	31	24	20	16
6		2997	1482	759	439	345	276	225	185	154	130	95	71	55	43	35	28
8		5283	2972	1775	1027	808	647	526	433	361	304	222	167	128	101	81	66
10		8383	4716	3018	2054	1615	1293	1051	866	722	608	444	333	257	22	162	131
12		12197	6861	4391	3049	2598	2240	1845	1520	1268	1068	778	585	450	354	284	231
Cast	4	129	73	47	32	28	24	21	18	16	14	12	10	8	7	6	5
	6	320	180	115	80	68	59	51	45	40	36	29	24	20	17	15	13
	10	895	503	322	224	191	164	143	126	111	99	81	67	56	48	41	36

A shelf must not tip or the supports fail when a load equivalent to 50% of the maximum evenly distributed safe load and covering an area of 75mm x 75mm is applied at any position on it for at least 10 seconds.

The maximum evenly distributed safe load that a shelf can support is dependent on glass type, thickness, width and the span of the glass between supports.

The maximum evenly distributed safe load for a rectangular shelf can be calculated from the following equation:

$$\text{Maximum evenly distributed safe load (kg)} = X L D$$

Where:

X = maximum evenly distributed safe load per unit area in kg/m² from table 3. L = the unsupported span of the shelf in metres (see figure 2) D = the depth of the shelf in metres.

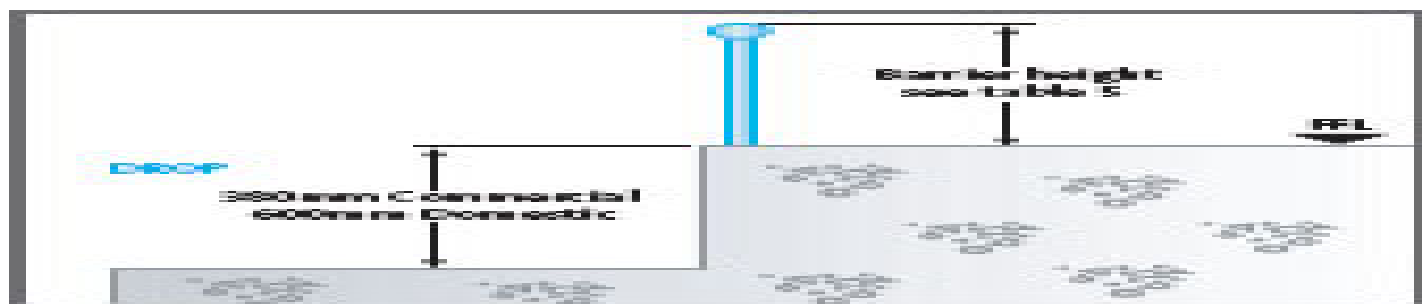
Glass as guarding

When glass is used to protect a change in level whether it is as part of a balustrade, screen or window it is said to be acting as guarding. The changes in level requiring protection may be as small as 380mm and apply to both external and internal applications irrespective of whether the drop is to the outside or to the inside of the building.

General guidance is provided by Approved Document K of the Building Regulations which refers to BS 6180: Barriers in and about buildings 1999 for more detailed recommendations.

For domestic applications guarding is to be provided to protect changes in level greater than 600mm. In commercial applications, guarding is to be provided where there is a change in level of 380mm or the

equivalent of two stair risers.



In all buildings, where glazing is protecting a change of level as described opposite, and the glass is within 800mm of the finish floor level (FFL), it must have sufficient strength to “provide containment”. This means that wherever glass forms part of a barrier protecting a change in level and is within 800mm of finish floor level, it must resist penetration and prevent people from falling through the barrier. Barriers should be designed so that the risk of people falling, rolling, sliding or slipping through gaps is minimised.

Where barriers are to be used in dwellings and other buildings in which children will be present, consideration of the design should be made to ensure that any gaps are less than 100mm and that the barrier cannot be easily climbed.

Barrier heights

Minimum barrier heights are given in BS 6180 and are shown in Table 5 below.

Building use	Position of barrier	Height
Single family dwelling	I) Barriers in front of a window	800mm
	II) Stairs, landings, ramps, edges of internal floors	900mm
Single family dwelling	III) Barriers in front of a window	800mm
	IV) Stairs	900mm
	V) Balconies and stands, etc. having fixed seating within 500mm of the barrier	800mm
	VI) Other positions	1100mm

As illustrated in Table 5 above, depending on the application and their location, barriers can be of heights between 800 and 1100mm.

However for design purposes the height of the barrier is always taken as 1100mm from finish floor level. This is assumed to be the height of the fulcrum of the average human body.

Design Loads

The loads used in the design of barriers incorporating glass largely depend on their location within a building and the building use, and should be determined in accordance with BS 6399 part 1: Loading for buildings - Code of practice for dead and imposed loads 1996. This specifies three design loads which barriers must be capable of withstanding:

- a uniformly distributed horizontal line load (kN/m) for the barrier, applied on a horizontal line 1100mm above finished floor level.
- a uniformly distributed load also known as UDL, (kN/m²), this load is applied over the entire surface of the glass panel.
- a point load (kN), this is a concentrated load applied to the glass panel generally over a square contact area

of 50mm sides.

The loads are considered separately and are not cumulative. The design should take into account the most unfavourable likely imposed loads without excessive deflection or distortion. Deflection limits for barriers are given in BS 6180.

Where a building has several uses, either the worst case should be assumed or several barriers used as appropriate to each area.

If the barrier is external then the barrier must also be designed to withstand wind loads as outlined in BS 6399 part 2 Code of Practice for windloads.

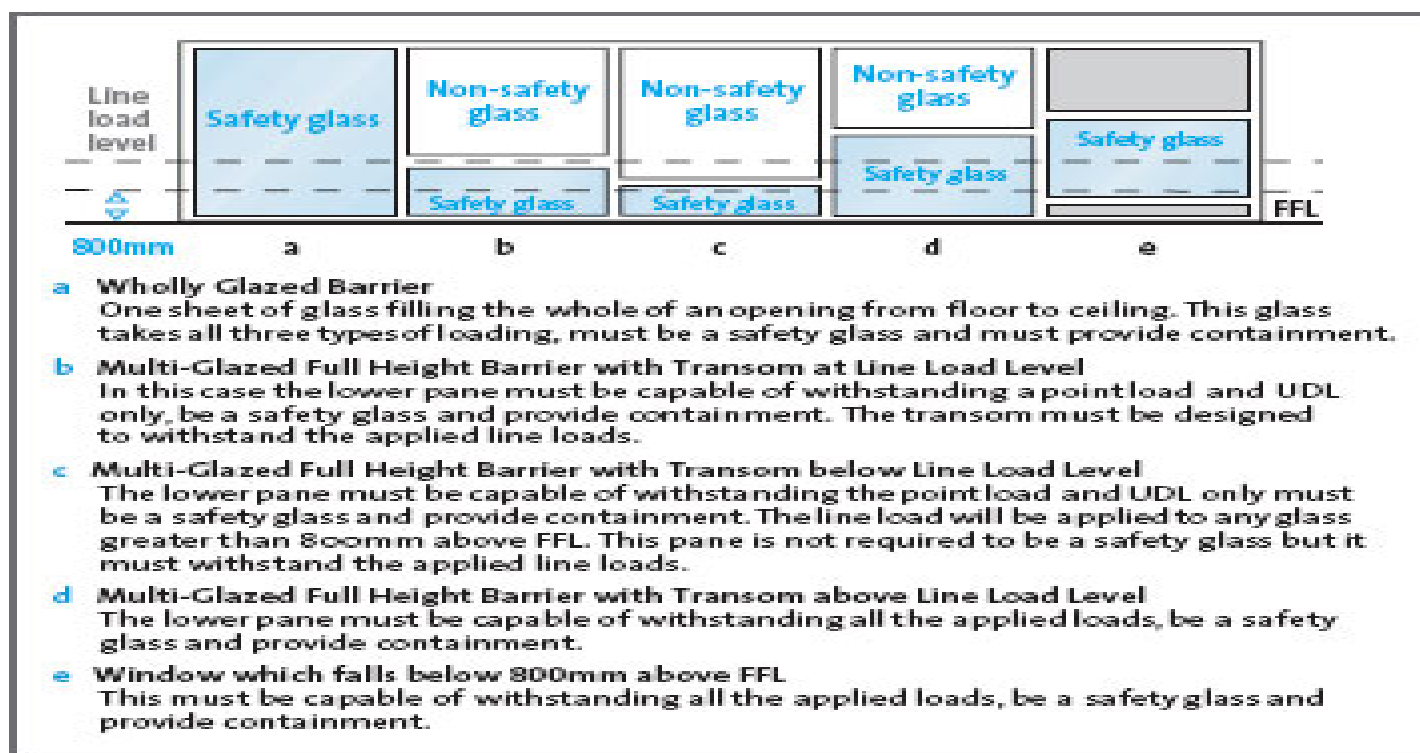
There are basically three recognised types of barrier that can incorporate glass:

Full height barriers

Full height barriers can take many forms and are not necessarily composed of full floor to ceiling glass.

Where any part of a glazed structure, whether it forms the whole or part of a wall element, extends below the minimum barrier heights given in table 5 and is protecting a change in level as described earlier, it is classed as a full height barrier.

Examples of some of the various types of full height barrier are illustrated below:



Any glass forming part of a full height the infill panels. The glass is not barrier that extends partly or totally designed to provide any support to the below the minimum barrier height main frame. The glass in barriers with should withstand the appropriate infill infill panels should be designed to design loads relating to the building resist the design infill loads that are occupancy and also conform to the safety appropriate to building occupancy, glazing requirements of BS 6262 Part 4. and to provide containment.

Where the glass is coincident with the This means that under impact at minimum barrier height it should also appropriate design loads the glass be capable of sustaining the uniformly should not break or it should distributed horizontal line load.

Barriers with glass infills

These types of barrier are commonly referred to as glass balustrades and consist of a main frame of balusters and top rail with the glass used to form the infill panels. The glass is not designed to provide any support to

the main frame. The glass in barriers with infill panels should be designed to resist the design infill loads that are appropriate to building occupancy, and to provide containment.

This means that under impact at appropriate design loads the glass should not break or it should prevent penetration.

The impact energy on the glass will vary according to the unhindered distance a body can travel in a direction perpendicular to the glass surface.



This is known as the “free path”. BS 6180 defines two impact classes for the basis of designing glass infill panels. For a free path of up to 1500mm a minimum Class C, no penetration glass should be used. For a free path of greater than 1500mm a minimum Class A, no penetration glass should be used.

It should be noted that toughened glass (SGG SECURIT) meets the requirements of Class A of BS EN12600:2002 due to its inherent safe breakage characteristics. It is not however classified by BS EN12600:2002 for resistance to penetration which are dependent on the “free path” perpendicular to the glass surface.



Therefore BS 6180 gives the following recommendations for impact classes:

- Class C to BS EN12600:2002 - minimum 6mm toughened glass.
- Class A to BS EN12600:2002 - minimum 10mm toughened glass.

The glass type used for the infill panels must be suitable for the method of fixing employed.

Toughened or toughened laminated glass can be used where the glass is either fully framed, two edge framed, bolt or clip fixed.

Laminated annealed glass is suitable for use in all barriers where the glass is fully framed.

Fixing of glass

Fully framed and two edge framed infill panels

BS 6180 recommends that frame sections give a minimum of 15mm edge cover to the glass.

The frame section and its connections to the main frame should be capable of withstanding the design load transferred through the glass.

Bolt fixed infill panels

Bolted connections should provide clamping plates and gaskets to both sides of the glass, which provide a minimum of 50mm diameter cover to the glass.

The clamping plates should be at least 6mm thick in steel and should be prevented from coming into direct contact with the glass by 1mm thick incompressible fibre gaskets.

It is essential that bolts through the glass panels be surrounded by suitable incompressible bushes of 2mm to 3mm thickness.

The bolt fixings should be towards the corners of the infill panes. Where this is not the case, any cantilevered section of the glass should be restricted to 1/4 of the distance between the bolted connectors.

Clip fixed infill panels

The design of each fixing clip should not be less than 50mm in length and give a minimum depth of cover to the glass of 25mm.

The clips should be at a maximum spacing of 600mm around the periphery of the glass infill panel.

Free-standing glass barriers

The glass in free-standing barriers is clamped to the structure along its bottom edge and has a handrail attached to the top edge.

There are no balusters and the glass is designed to withstand all the appropriate design loads. The glass used in free-standing barriers must be either toughened or toughened laminated.

The most commonly used clamping methods are:

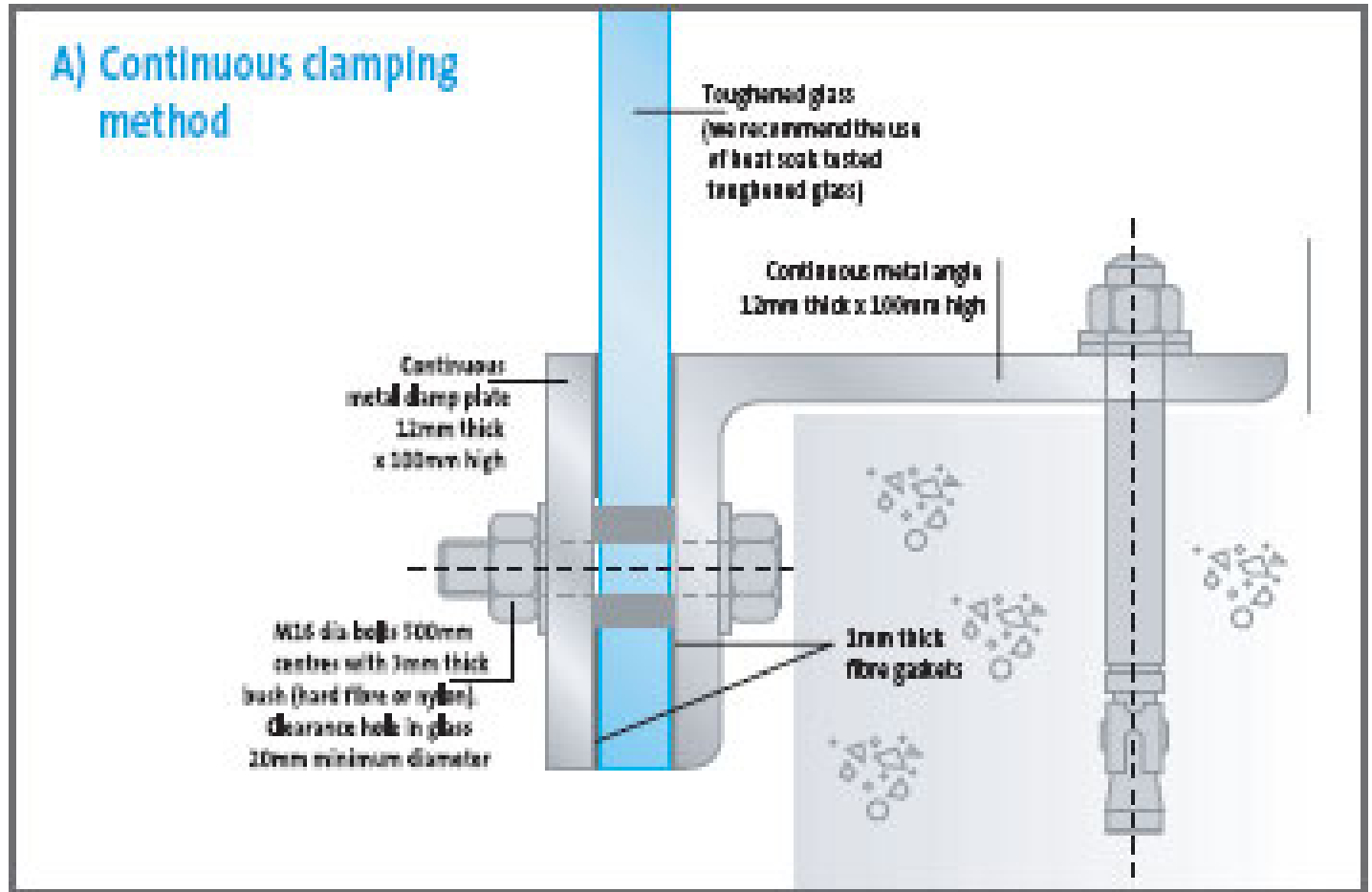
- Point fixing clamps: the clamps on either side of the glass must be a minimum of 100mm by 150mm and be made of a suitable metal of 12mm minimum thickness. There should be at least 2 clamps per metre length.
- Continuous clamping systems:

clamps at least 100mm wide should clamp the glass continuously along its entire length from both sides. The clamps should be made of a suitable metal of 12mm minimum thickness with a maximum bolt spacing of 500mm.

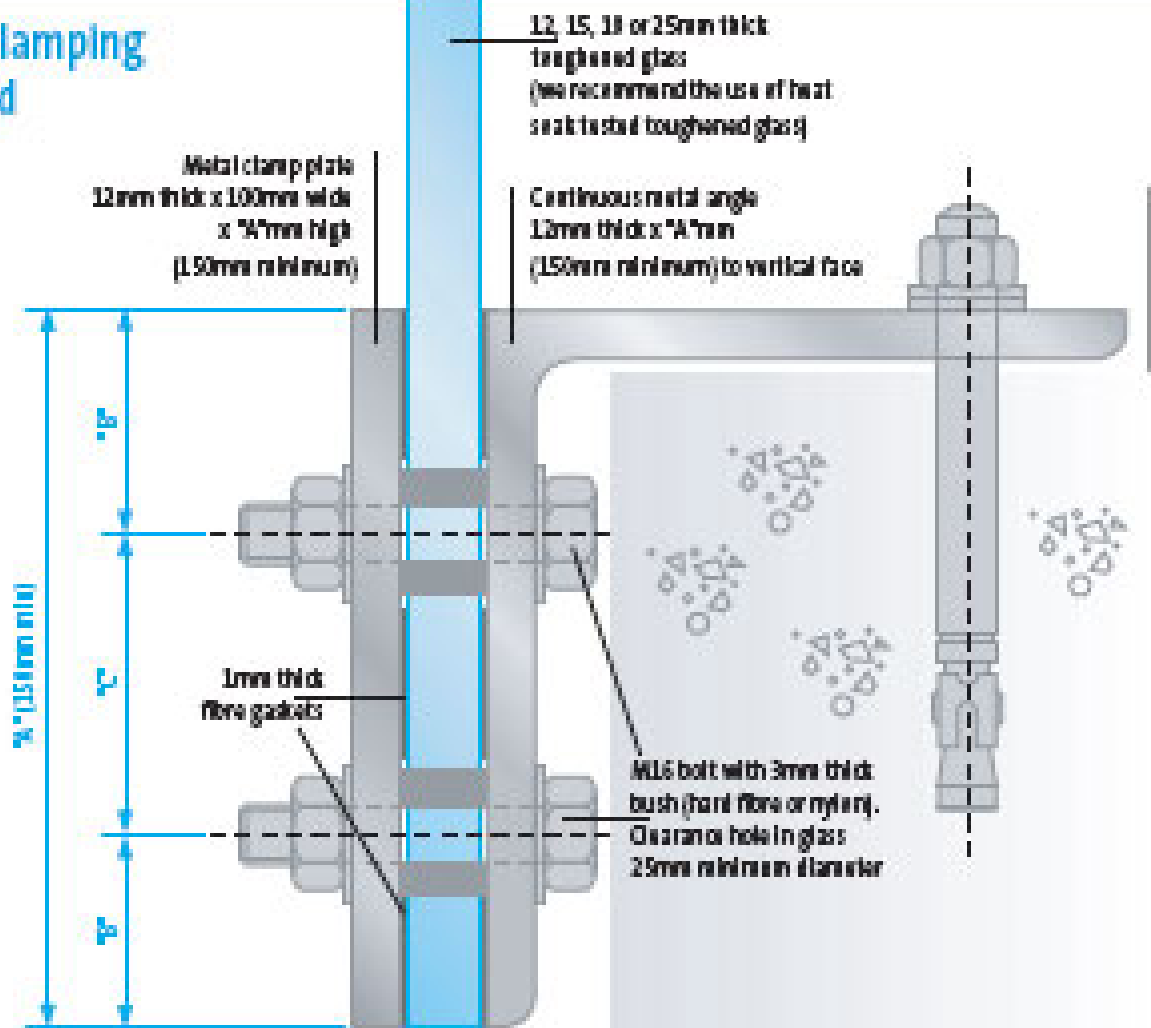
- Adhesive systems: where a clamping system, which does not rely on bolts, is used and is fixed by an

adhesive, the depth over which the clamping force operates should be not less than 75mm.

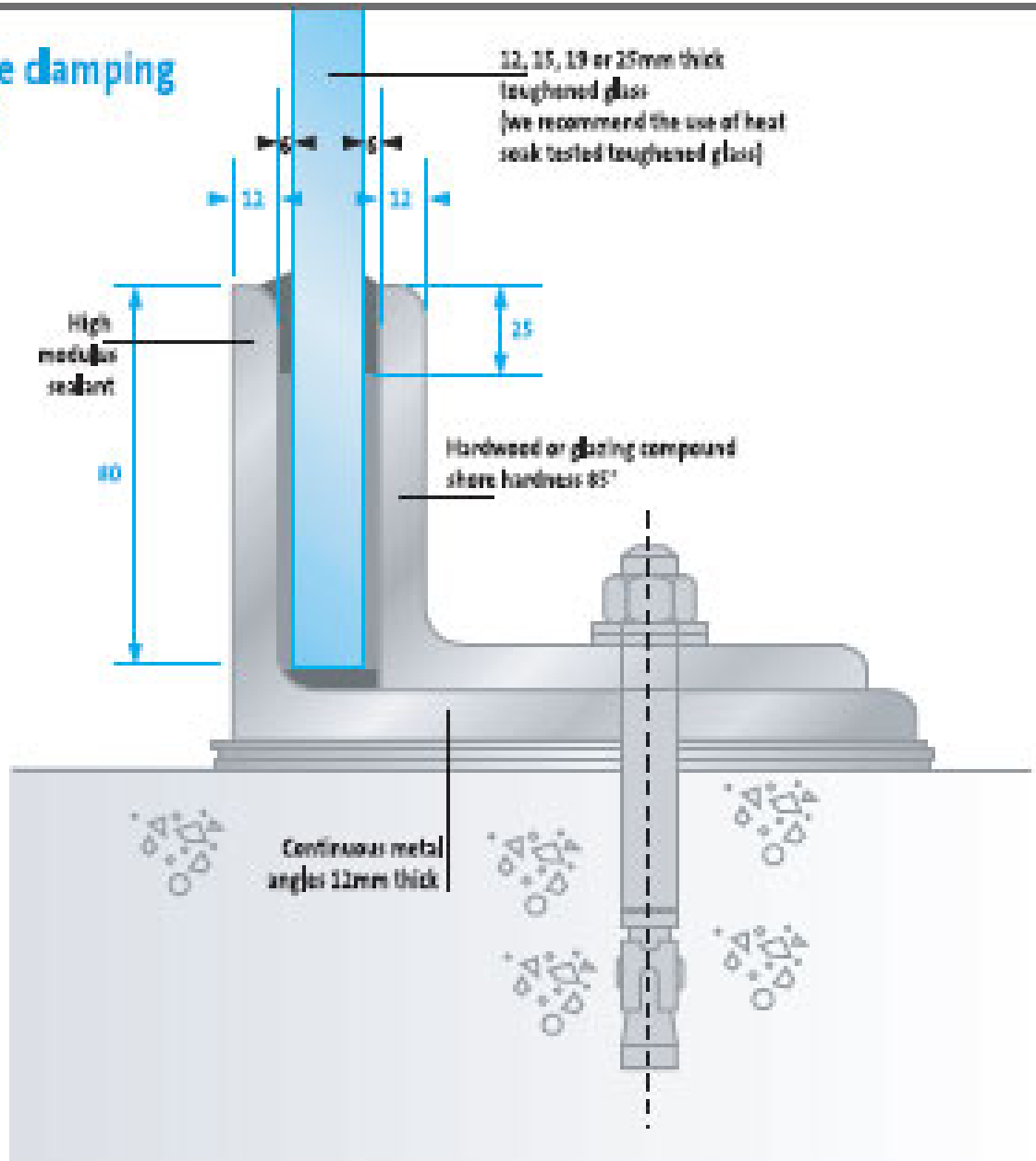
Other clamping methods are detailed in BS 6180.



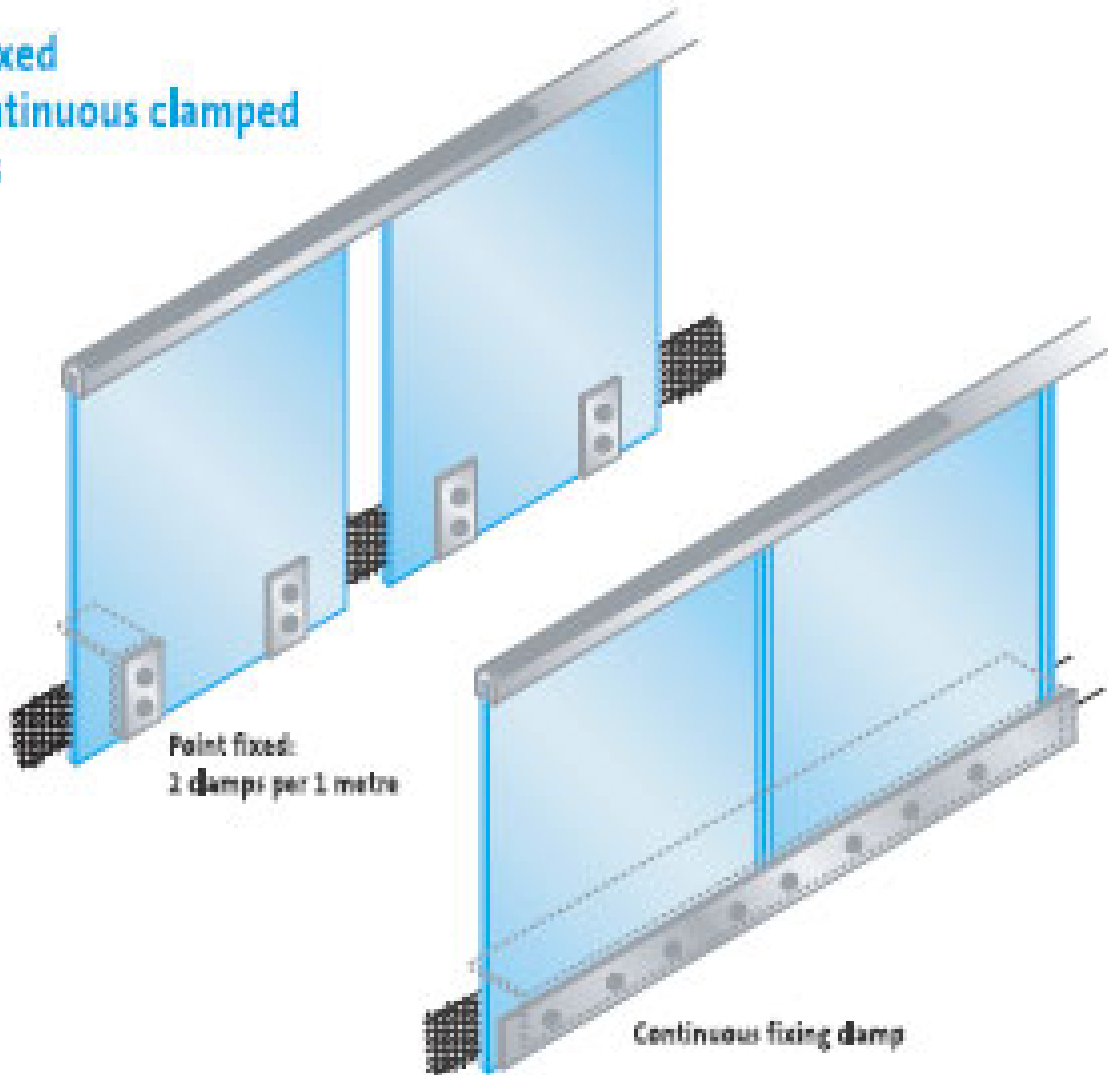
B) Point clamping method



C) Adhesive clamping method



Point fixed and continuous clamped barriers



Glass thickness	12	15	19	25
	Minimum dimensions (mm)			
A	150	155	186	225
B	31	35	42	50
C	73	85	102	125

Handrail attachment

Barriers that protect a change in level that is greater than 600mm should always incorporate a handrail.

A continuous handrail should be attached to the glass in such a manner that, should a glass panel fracture, the handrail will remain in position and will not fail if the uniformly distributed horizontal line load is applied across the resulting gap.

Continuous handrail fixing is recommended by BS 6180 because individual fixing points may introduce

unacceptable stress concentrations.

Overhead glazing

For the purpose of the GLASS GUIDE, overhead glazing is defined as glazing that is inclined at an angle between horizontal and 75° from horizontal.

Overhead glazing has to withstand a greater range of loadings than vertical glazing and presents specific design and function issues.

Loadings

Like vertical glazing, the infill glass panels of any overhead glazing system must be designed to withstand the stress and deflection caused by wind loads.

This can be both positive pressure, and where the wind acts in suction, negative pressure. Unlike vertical glazing, consideration must also be given to loads caused by the formation of snow, ice and standing water and for the self-weight of the glass itself. The dead load of the self-weight of the glass is a permanent gravity load and imposed loads due to snow, ice and standing water could also potentially be loads for an extended length of time. Glass is significantly weaker to sustained loads such as self-weight and snow loads than it is for uniform loads of short duration. It is therefore essential that consideration be given to the duration of the various loads to be taken into account when specifying glass for use in overhead glazing. The building designer should also consider the safe means of access to overhead glazing for maintenance purposes. Loads incidental to maintenance should never be carried directly by the infilling.

Guidance is provided by BS 5516 1991 Design and installation of sloping and vertical patent glazing.

Loadings for overhead glazing are obtained from BS 6399 part 2 Code of practice for wind loads and BS 6399 part 3 Code of practice for imposed roof loads.

Performance

Due to the inclined angle of overhead glazing, the solar intensity can, for certain orientations, be greater than that of vertical glazing. This increases the levels of thermal stress induced in the glass, particularly where energy-absorbent solar control glasses are specified. Similarly the level of heat loss through inclined glazing can also be higher.

The U-values quoted in the GLASS GUIDE are in accordance with BS EN 673 for vertical glazing and

corrections are necessary for inclined glazing.



Safety

Overhead glazing is more susceptible to impact from falling objects and wind-borne debris than vertical glazing.

Glass is also more likely to fall out of the frame when broken, therefore careful consideration must be given to the breakage characteristics of the specified glass.

In recognition of the breakage characteristics of toughened glass, we strongly recommend the use of a laminated glass in single-glazed or as the inner pane of a double-glazed unit where it is necessary to minimise the risk of glass falling after breakage.

In certain circumstances however, it may be considered acceptable for heat soak tested toughened glass to be used. The heat soak test must be specified to reduce the very rare risk of spontaneous breakage due to nickel sulphide inclusions (see SGG SECURIT).

Please [contact SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS](#).

Drainage

Consideration should be given to the effective drainage of rainwater and condensation from the glazing. If water is allowed to collect on surfaces close to the horizontal, problems with sediment build-up and long term etching may become apparent.

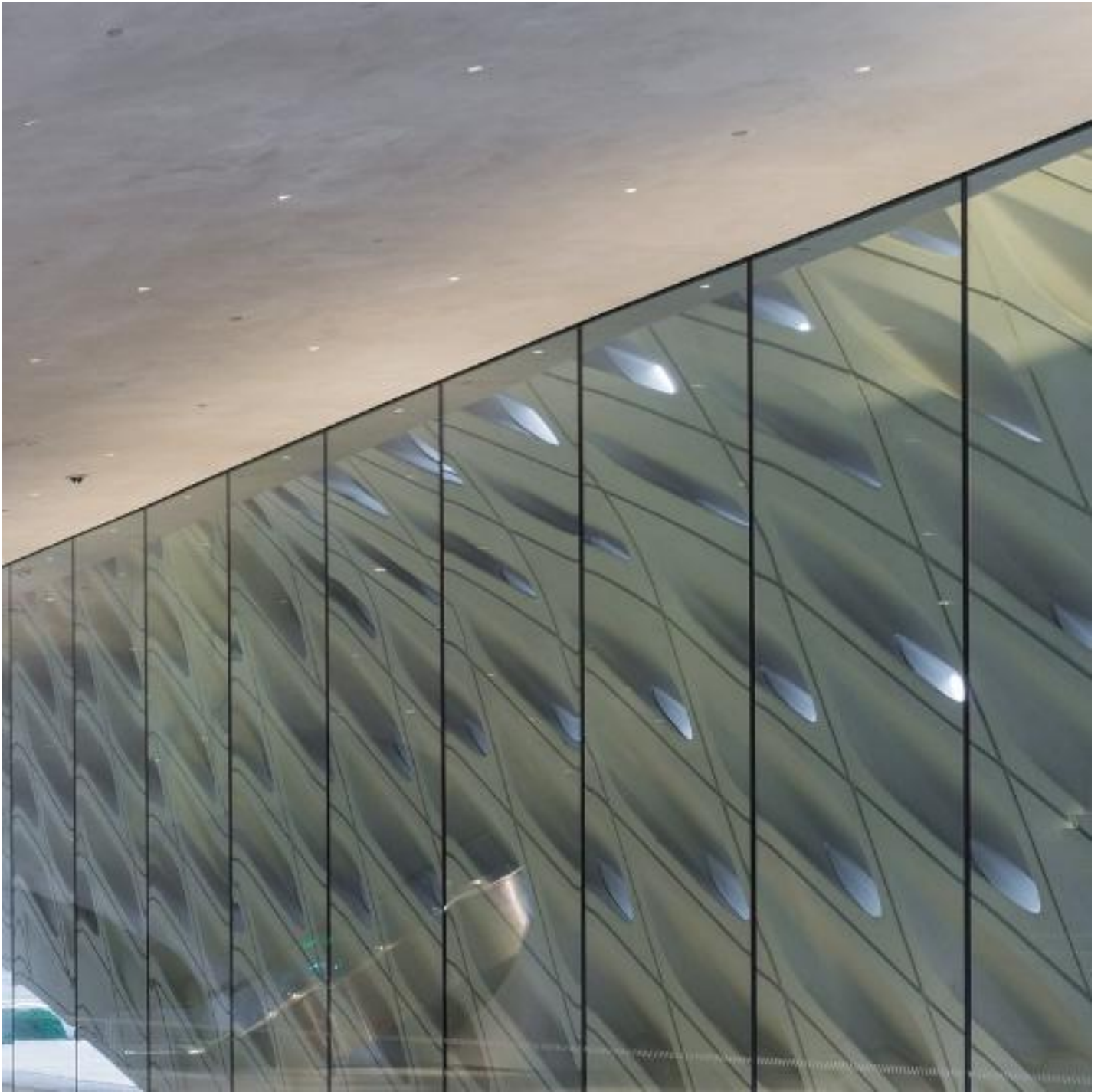
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