



LINCS BUILDING
CONSULTANCY

Guidance Note No. 32

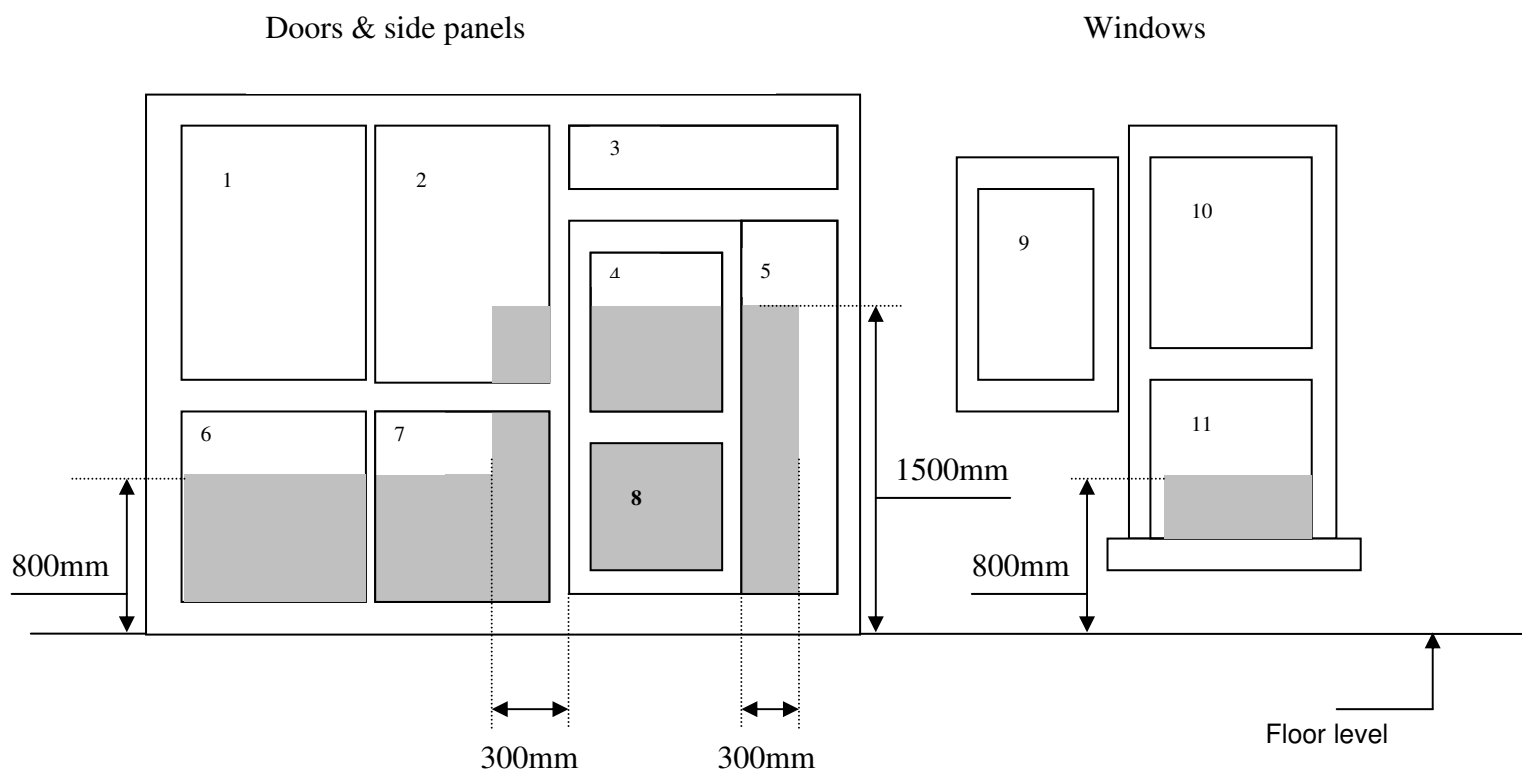
Safety Glazing in
Dwellings

The most likely locations for impacts leading to cutting and piercing injuries are in doors and door side panels and at low level in walls and partitions.

The following locations may be considered "critical" in terms of safety:-

- a) **Glazing in doors** which is wholly or partially within 1500mm from floor level
- b) **Glazing adjacent to doors** which is wholly or partially within 300mm of the edge of the door and which is also wholly or partially within 1500mm from floor level.
- c) **Low level glazing** not covered by (a) or (b) above. Glazing which is wholly or partially within 800mm from floor level.

Critical Locations in Internal and External Walls



Shaded areas show critical locations to which requirement N1 applies. (i.e glazing in areas numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11)

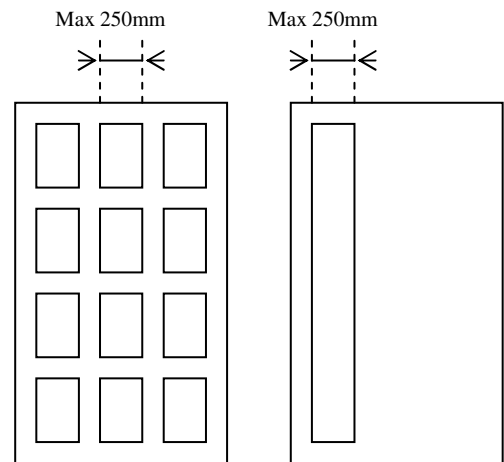
Glazing in critical locations should either:

- ❖ Break safely, if it breaks
- ❖ Be robust or in small panes
- ❖ Be permanently protected

Safe Breakage, which in practice is concerned with the performance of laminated and toughened glass, is defined in BS6206: 1981. In terms of safe breakage a glazing material suitable for installation in a critical location would need to satisfy the test requirements of Class C of BS6206 or, if it is installed in a door or in a door side panel and has a pane width exceeding 900mm, the test requirements of Class B of BS6206

Diagram 3

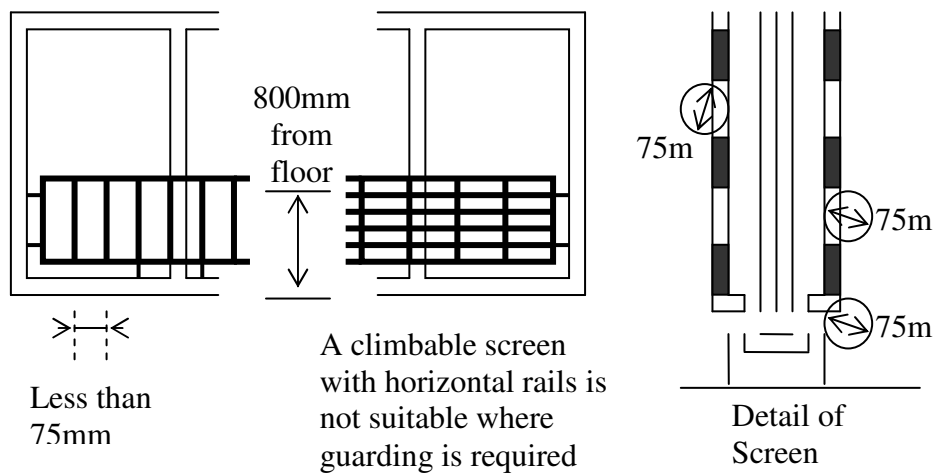
Diagram 3 (opposite) gives maximum allowable pane sizes and areas of small panes of nominal 6mm annealed glass, except in traditional leaded or copper lights in which case 4mm would be acceptable when fire resistance is not a factor. The maximum area of a single pane is not to exceed 0.5m².



Permanent Screen Protection

If, as part of a design solution, glazing in a critical location is installed behind permanent protection, the screen should:

- Prevent a sphere of 75mm from coming into contact with the glazing,
- Be robust and
- If it is intended to protect glazing that forms part of a protection from falling, be difficult to climb, i.e. vertical rails not horizontal.



All safety glazing should be suitably marked in accordance with BS6206. The markings should still be visible after the glass has been fitted and the beading or pointing has been carried out.

Double Glazing – where a double glazing unit can only be impacted from one side, then only the pane on that side needs to comply with N1



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Please note that these guidance notes are for advice only and may not cover all situations. It is your responsibility to ensure that they are appropriate for use in your particular circumstances.