

SAFETY GLAZING NEAR DOORS

TOPIC (February 20, 2014, UDCC Meeting): Section SPS 321.05 (3) (a) is unclear in the UDC. Could the Council work to clarify the code so that it says that a window, which is next to the stationary side of a patio door (within 2 ft of the stationary panel, but not within 2 ft of the operating door), does not require safety glass? Or, maybe define "door" as the location of the operating portion of the door, the part that you can actually egress through! Similar with a front door. If you have a regular window next to a front door, if it is more than 2 ft away, you don't need safety glass (even if it is within 2 ft of the stationary sidelight of the front door).

MOTION: Jesse Jerabek moved, seconded by Amy Bliss, that the entire door assembly must be tempered, but the 2-foot rule pertains to the operable door in its original closed position, and to request that Department staff verify that this is consistent with CPSC. Motion carried unanimously.

APPLICABLE CPSC REGULATIONS: Title 16, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 1201: “**Section 1201.1 Scope** . . . (a) This part . . . prescribes the safety requirements for glazing materials used or intended for use in any of the following architectural products:

- (1) Storm doors or combination doors.
- (2) Doors. . . .
- (6) Sliding glass doors (patio-type). . . .

Section 1201.2 Definitions. (a) . . . (7) *Door* means an assembly that is installed in an interior or exterior wall; that is **movable** in a sliding, pivoting, hinged, or revolving manner of movement; and that is used by consumers to produce or close off an opening for use as a means of human passage. . . .

(31) *Sliding glass door (patio-type)* means an assembly of one or more panels, at least one of which is suitably movable for use as a means of human ingress or egress. The term **includes the nonmovable** and movable panels of such assembly.”

[The above motion addresses safety glazing in locations that are beyond the doors that are addressed by the CPSC regulations. Secondly, annealed glass and wired glass are also addressed in the CPSC regulations, rather than only tempered glass. However, see additional requirements in the Wisconsin Statutes.]

APPLICABLE WISCONSIN STATUTES: “**101.125 (1) DEFINITIONS.** . . . (b) ‘Entrance and exit door’ means a **hinged, pivoting, revolving or sliding** door which is used alone or in combination with other such doors on interior or exterior walls of a residential, commercial or public building for passage, ingress or egress.

(c) ‘Fixed or operating, flat panels immediately adjacent to an entrance or exit door’ means the **first** fixed or operating, flat panel on either or both sides of an interior or exterior door if:

1. The nearest vertical edge of such panel is located within 2 feet of the nearest vertical edge of the door. . .

(d) ‘Hazardous location’ means the location of a structural element in a building which is used as an entrance and exit door to a compartment, room or building; the fixed or operating, flat panels immediately adjacent to an entrance or exit door; a sliding glass door unit; a storm or combination door; a shower and bathtub enclosure; and the adjacent sidelites of a door. . . .

(e) ‘Safety glazing material’ means any transparent or translucent material, including tempered glass, laminated glass, wire glass and rigid plastic, which is constructed, treated or combined with other materials to minimize the likelihood of cutting or piercing injuries to humans, and which is approved by rule of the department as meeting departmental standards for the location in which it is to be applied.

(3) SAFETY GLAZING MATERIALS REQUIRED. No . . . builder, contractor or subcontractor may knowingly install . . . in any hazardous location, transparent or translucent materials other than safety glazing materials . . .”

[The above motion appears consistent with Wisconsin’s statutory criteria, except it appears narrower by allowing only tempered glass.]

File reference: SPS 320-325/Safety Glazing 4.9.14

