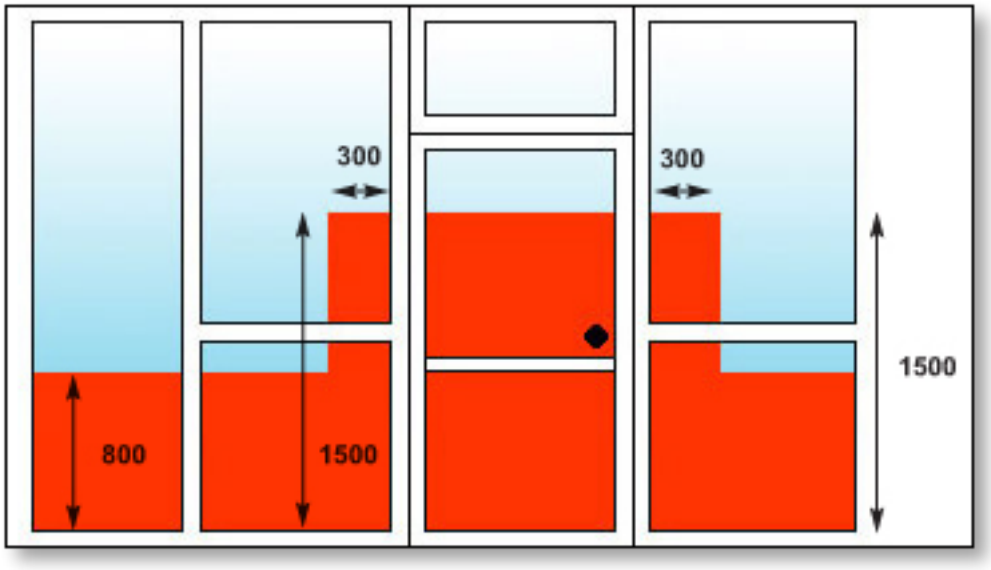
Glass Safety Chart | Supplied by Windows Plus Coventry

We can test your existing glass and if it complies, permanantly stamp it to BS6206, or give free advice on replacement specification. Full reports prepared when required. Call us now for free advice and information on your liability, let us guide you through the maze of BS 6206.



1. Critical Safety Areas
The areas of internal and external walls which are considered ‘critical locations’ in terms of safety are:

1.1 Between the finished floor level and 1500mm above that level in doors, and in side panels which are within 300mm of either edge of the door.

1.2 Between the finished floor level 800mm above that level in the case of walls, partitions and windows.

2. Requirements of BS 6262 Part 4

2.1 Safe Breakage
For doors and door side panels, the glazing used should not break, or should break safely in accordance with Class C of the standard

impact test BS 6206(1981) if 900mm wide or less, or Class B if wider than 900mm.
For other low level glazing the pane should comply with at least BS 6206 Class C.

Use laminated or toughened glass, or plastics glazing sheet, or wired glass, that meet BS6206, or glass with plastic film applied so the pane of glass with film meets BS6206.

For unbacked mirror glazing accessible to impact from one side only, the pane should comply with BS 6206 Class C0 if equal to or less than 900mm wide or Class B0 if wider than 900mm.

Unbacked glazing either has no backing behind which does not retain its integrity or is cracked or broken when tested as described in BS 7449 (1991): Appendix A.
If the mirror glazing is fully backed by a solid material, like a wall or timber wardrobe door and it is securely fixed so that there is space of no more than 25mm between the mirror and the backing material, then a glass which does not comply with BS 6206 may be used

2.2 Small Panes
Ordinary annealed glass may be used in small panes up to a maximum width of 250mm and an area not exceeding 0.5m^2. Such glass must no be less than 6mm in thickness, expect in the case of traditional lead lights and copper lights, where 4mm can be used.

2.3 Robustness
Robustness refers to the strength of the glazing forming fronts to non-domestic buildings such as shops, showrooms, offices, factories and public buildings.
Some glazing, such as polycarbonate, is inherently strong. Annealed glass, that does not normally comply with BS 6206, can gain robustness with increased thickness. Annealed glass may only be used in critical locations, therefore, when the nominal thickness and dimensions are as listed in the table below.

Nominal Thickness (mm)	Max Pane Size Dimensions (mm)
8	1100 x 1100
10	2250 x 2250
12	BS 6262 Pt 4 4500 x 4500 Document N 1992 3000 x 4500
15 or Thicker	No Limits