

SAFETY GLAZING

REVISION DATE: JANUARY 2017

Identification



Each pane of glazing installed in hazardous locations as defined below shall be provided with a manufacturer's designation specifying who applied the designation, designating the type of glass and the safety glazing standard with which it complies, which is visible in the final installation. The designation shall be acid etched, sand-blasted, ceramic-fired, laser etched, embossed, or be of a type which once applied cannot be removed without being destroyed. A label shall be permitted in lieu of the manufacturer's designation.

Exceptions:

- 1) For other than tempered glass, manufacturer's designations are not required provided the building inspector approves the use of a certificate, affidavit or other evidence confirming compliance with this code.
- 2) Tempered spandrel glass is permitted to be identified by the manufacturer with a removable paper designation.

Identification of Multi-Pane Assemblies

Multi-pane assemblies having individual panes not exceeding 1 square foot in exposed area shall have at least one pane in the assembly identified in accordance with Section R308.1. All other panes in the assembly shall be labeled "CPSC 16 CFR 1201" or "ANSI Z97.1" as appropriate.

Louvered Windows or Jalousies

Regular, float, wired or patterned glass in jalousies and louvered windows shall be no thinner than nominal 3/16 inch and no longer than 48 inches. Exposed glass edges shall be smooth. Wired glass with wire exposed on longitudinal edges shall not be used in jalousies or louvered windows.

Human Impact Loads

Individual glazed areas, including glass mirrors in hazardous locations such as those indicated as defined in the section titled Hazardous Locations, shall pass the test requirements of CPSC 16 CFR 1201.

Exceptions:

- 1) Louvered windows and jalousies shall comply with the section titled Louvered Windows or Jalousies.
- 2) Mirrors and other glass panels mounted or hung on a surface that provides a continuous backing support.
- 3) Glass unit masonry complying with Section R610

Hazardous Locations

The locations specified in Sections R308.4.1 through R308.4.7 shall be considered specific hazardous locations for the purposes of glazing.

Glazing in Doors (2012 IRC Section R308.4.1): Glazing in all fixed and operable panels of swinging, sliding and bifold doors shall be considered a hazardous location.

Exceptions:

- 1) Glazed openings of a size through which a 3-inch-diameter sphere is unable to pass.
- 2) Decorative glazing.

Glazing Adjacent Doors (2012 IRC Section R308.4.2): Glazing in an individual fixed or operable panel adjacent to a door where the nearest vertical edge of the glazing is within a 24-inch arc of either vertical edge of the door in a closed position and where the bottom exposed edge of the glazing is less than 60 inches above the floor or walking surface shall be considered a hazardous location.

Exceptions:

- 1) Decorative glazing.
- 2) When there is an intervening wall or other permanent barrier between the door and the glazing.
- 3) Glazing in walls on the latch side of and perpendicular to the plane of the door in a closed position.
- 4) Where access through the door is to a closet or storage area 3 feet or less in depth. Glazing in this application shall comply with section R308.4.3.
- 5) Glazing that is adjacent to the fixed panel of patio doors.

Glazing in Windows (2012 IRC Section R308.4.3): Glazing in an individual fixed or operable panel that meets all of the following conditions shall be considered a hazardous location:

- 1) The exposed area of an individual pane is larger than 9 square feet;
- 2) The bottom edge of the glazing is less than 18 inches above the floor;
- 3) The top edge of the glazing is more than 36 inches above the floor; and
- 4) One or more walking surfaces are within 36 inches, measured horizontally and in a straight line, of the glazing.

Exceptions:

- a. Decorative glazing.
- b. When a horizontal rail is installed on the accessible side(s) of the glazing 34 to 38 inches above the walking surface. The rail shall be capable of withstanding a horizontal load of 50 pounds per linear foot without contacting the glass and be a minimum of 1 ½ inches in cross sectional height.
- c. Outboard panes in insulating glass units and other multiple glazed panels when the bottom edge of the glass is 25 feet or more above grade, a roof, walking surfaces or other horizontal [within 45 degrees of horizontal] surface adjacent to the glass exterior.

Glazing in Guards and Railings (2012 IRC Section R308.4.4): Glazing in guards and railings, including structural baluster panels and nonstructural in-fill panels, regardless of area or height above a walking surface shall be considered a hazardous location.

Glazing and Wet Surfaces (2012 IRC Section R308.4.5): Glazing in walls, enclosures or fences containing or facing hot tubs, spas, whirlpools, saunas, steam rooms, bathtubs, showers and indoor or outdoor swimming pools where the bottom exposed edge of the glazing is less than 60 inches measured vertically above any standing or walking surface shall be considered a hazardous location. This shall apply to single glazing and all panes in multiple glazing.

Exception: Glazing that is more than 60 inches, measured horizontally and in a straight line, from the water's edge of a bathtub, hot tub, spa, whirlpool, or swimming pool.

Glazing Adjacent to Stairs and Ramps (2012 IRC Section R308.4.6): Glazing where the bottom exposed edge of the glazing is less than 36 inches above the plane of the adjacent walking surface of stairways, landings between flights of stairs and ramps shall be considered a hazardous location.

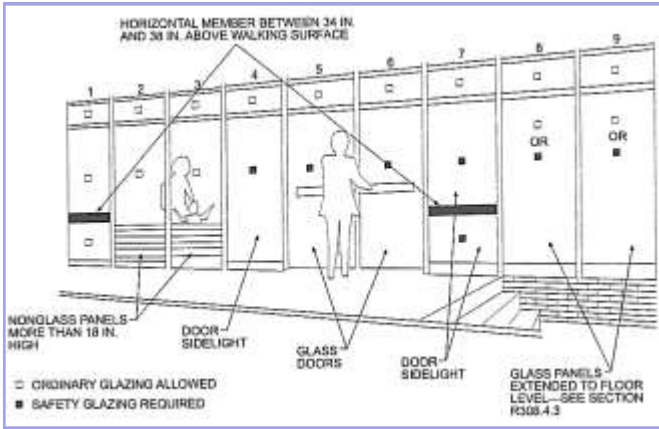
Exceptions:

- 1) When a rail is installed on the accessible side(s) of the glazing 34 to 38 inches above the walking surface. The rail shall be capable of withstanding a horizontal load of 50 pounds per linear foot without contacting the glass and be a minimum of 1 ½" inches in cross sectional height.
- 2) Glazing 36 inches or more measured horizontally from the walking surface.

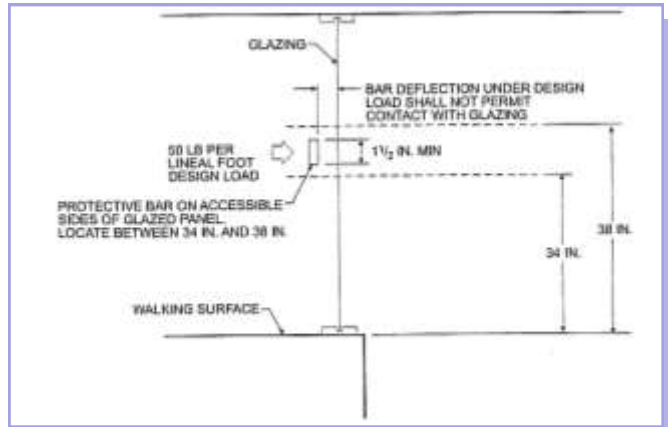
Glazing Adjacent to the Bottom Stair Landing (2012 IRC Section R308.4.7): Glazing adjacent to the landing at the bottom of a stairway where the glazing is less than 36 inches above the landing and within 60 inches horizontally of the bottom tread shall be considered a hazardous location.

Exception: The glazing is protected by a guard complying with Section R312 and the plane of the glass is more than 18 inches from the guard.

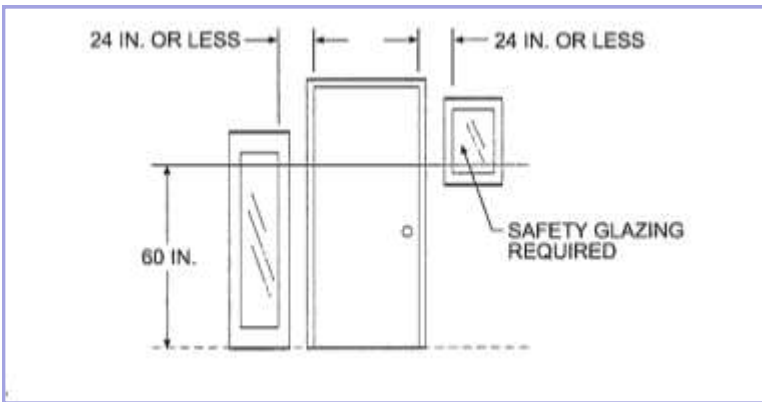




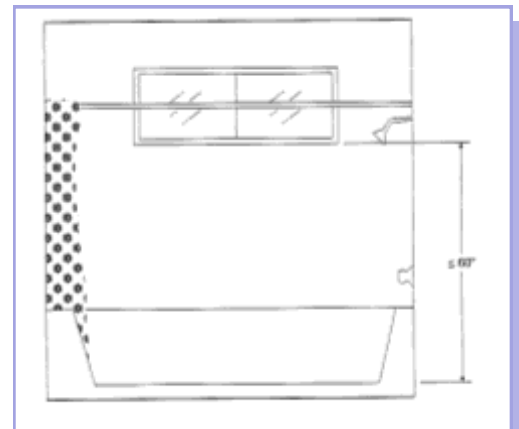
Hazardous Locations



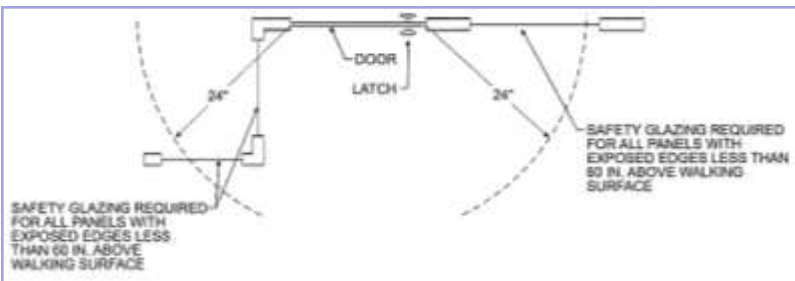
Protective Bar Alternative



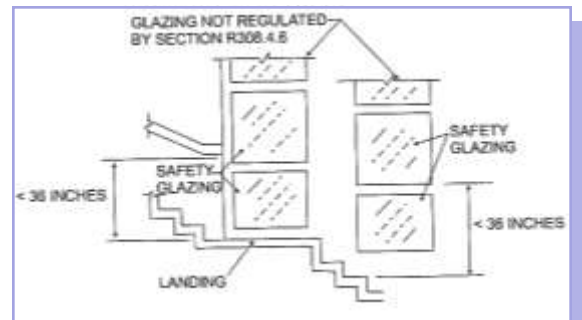
Glazing in Panels Adjacent to Doors—Elevation



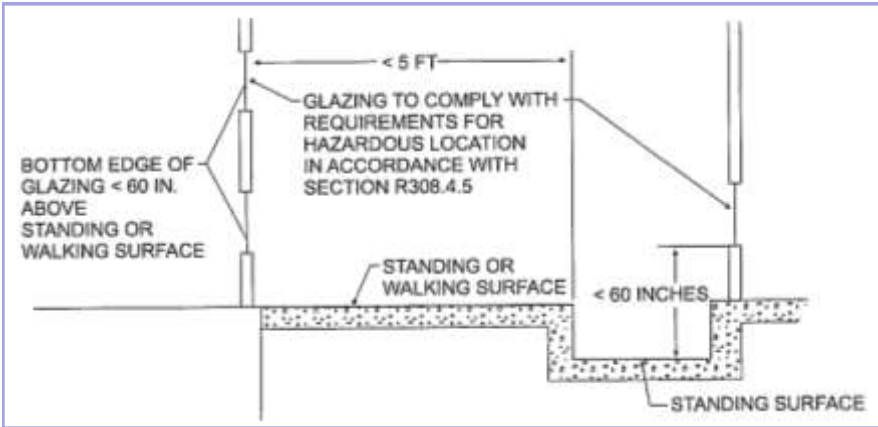
Glazing within a Shower Enclosure



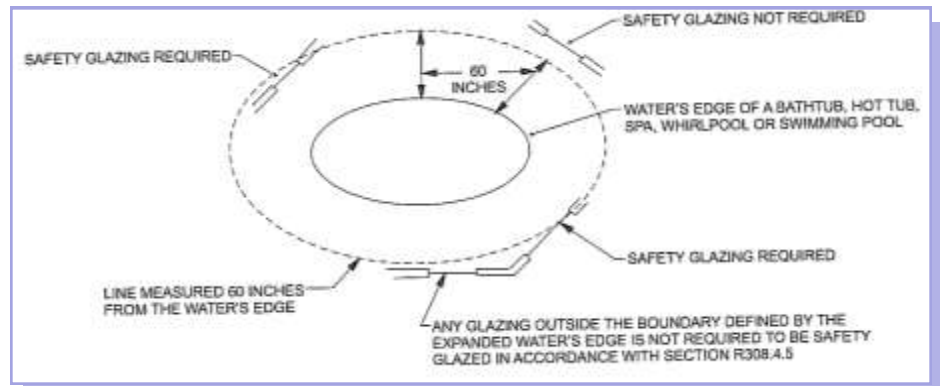
Glazing in Panels Adjacent to Doors—Plan View



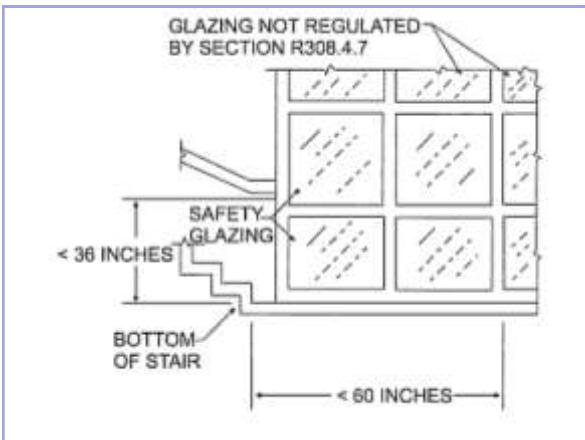
Glazing Adjacent to Stairways



Glazing in Wet Areas Adjacent to Hot Tubs, Spas, Whirlpool, Saunas, Steam Rooms, Bathtubs, Showers and Swimming Pools



Glazing and Wet Surfaces—Plan View



Glazing Adjacent to the Bottom Stair Landing

CITY OF REPUBLIC – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Primary Business Address
204 North Main Street
Republic, MO 65738-1473
Across from City Hall

Phone: 417-732-3150
Fax: 417-732-3199
E-mail: wzajac@republicmo.com

The City of Republic is located in Greene County in the southwest corner of the State of Missouri approximately ten miles from the City of Springfield, forty-five miles from Branson, and within a two-hour drive to the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas.

Republic began its existence in 1871 and soon thrived due in large part to the Frisco Railroad, which ran through town. Early accounts of the City indicate the existence of grain elevators within the City, a blacksmith shop and livery stable, as well as a tomato factory and cheese factory. A flourmill was built in 1890 and soon became the largest in the Middle West and carried the slogan "The World is our Field." It is unknown how the City achieved the name "Republic" but it is believed the first postmaster may have named the town. During 1904 and 1905, iron ore was mined and shipped from Republic's limekiln located south of town. Due to the fertile, gentle rolling land of this area, Republic became known as one of the major fruit producers in the Midwest, producing apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and tomatoes. As was common in southwest Missouri, many early citizens worked as strawberry pickers and shipped the fruit by railcar every season.

The City of Republic is fortunate to have a broad economic base. The City has several retail shops, grocery stores, factories, etc. Republic is a great place for locating a business due to the strong residential base, which provides a large pool of qualified, available work force. Republic is a pleasant place to work without the difficulties of traffic jams and limited parking. The City has no earnings tax and has ample quality office and retail space available. The City's close proximity to Springfield makes it desirable for many.

The City of Republic has an excellent school system that believes all students should be able to manage change, become lifelong learners, and participate in the democratic process. The City has been fortunate enough to strive toward a progressive future while at the same time keeping some of its traditional characteristics. While the City has seen extensive growth over the last few years, city officials are anticipating a steady, continued increase in its development.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

