

Two Most Recent Ballots Lead to No Changes for ANSI Z97.1 Language

The two latest ballots on the scope, purpose and limitations of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard Z97.1, *Safety Glazing Materials Used in Buildings - Safety Performance Specifications and Methods of Test*, led to no changes to the standard.

The ANSI Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) met in Dallas in October to review the balloted changes.

The committee heard a ballot to retain the word “safety” in the scope of the glazing standard. The ballot was made in the interest of broadening the scope of the glazing standard without worry of repeating the Consumer Products Safety Commission’s (CPSC) standard 16 CFR 1201, *Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Materials*. Some comments about the revisions noted that the scope of the standard should not be

used to limit the type of testing performed, making it essentially the same as what is allowed by 16 CFR 1201.

Some committee members were interested in including wired glass in the standard, and felt that by removing the focus on “safety” in the scope they could include directives on using that product. However, other committee members suggested that a broader standard could be developed in addition to Z97.1, but that the current glazing standard needed to retain its focus on safety glazing. Ultimately the committee voted to retain the word “safety” in the scope.

A ballot to approve additional new language in the standard failed as it lacked the necessary two-thirds support.

AAMA Releases Side-Hinged Door Document

The American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA) has released AAMA 925-07, a specification for testing side-hinged door leaves. According to Ken Brenden, AAMA technical standards manager, the revamped six-page document, first published in 2003 and titled *Specification for Determining the Vertical Loading Resistance of Side-Hinged Door Leaves*, includes several updates.

The purpose of this specification is to establish a standard method of evaluating a side-hinged door leaf for its ability to resist a vertical load along the lock stile in a typical doorframe application. Through the life of a side-hinged door system, there may be several causes of an extraordinary vertical load to be applied to the door leaf. Some typical examples include a child hanging from the handle of the door or a load such as a wreath or hangars being supported by the door leaf. This specification determines the effects of such loads when applied to a side-hinged door system, per Brenden.

“In addition to various editorial changes, the most significant edits were the requirement of a maximum force-to-latch load in the test report and the 15-pound pass-fail criteria was replaced with a new procedure for conducting force-to-latch tests. The force-to-latch testing protocol was modified to coincide with that identified by the newest edition of the *North American Fenestration Standard/Specification for Windows, Doors, and Unit Skylights* (AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-08),” according to Brenden.

Revisions were also made to section 3.5, which describes an apparatus called “force gage,” and section 1.2 was added to explain that the primary units of measure in the document are metric and values given in parentheses are for reference only.

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GANAs Laminating Division Reviews ASTM C 1172

The Glass Association of North America (GANA) Laminating Division has formed a task group to review ASTM International C 1172-03 *Standard Specification for Laminated Architectural Glass*. The task group will contribute to the mandatory ASTM review process in which all standards are required to be reapproved or updated every five years.

“The task group will review how well this standard has weathered the past five years in such a quickly evolving industry,” says Urmilla Sowell, assistant technical director for GANA. “Some of the finest industry experts are on the task group, and I feel we will be able to make some excellent suggestions for updates to the standard.”

Task group suggestions will be forwarded to ASTM Committee C 14 on Glass and Glass Products and Subcommittee C 14.08 on Flat Glass for potential revisions to the C 1172 standard. ■