

BRITISH STANDARD

Code of practice for installation and application of security glazing

ICS 13.310

BSi
British Standards

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Contents

Foreword *ii*

1	Scope	<i>1</i>
2	Normative references	<i>1</i>
3	Terms and definitions	<i>2</i>
4	Glazing, framing and support	<i>3</i>
5	Complete installations	<i>4</i>
6	Application of security glazing	<i>6</i>
7	Application of security glazing – Windows and doors	<i>9</i>

Bibliography *11*

List of tables

Table 1 – Minimum requirements for infillings of glass in accordance with DD ENV 1627:1999 *9*

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iii, a blank page, pages 1 to 11 and a back cover.



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Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI and came into effect on 31 August 2007. It was prepared by Subcommittee B/520/3, *Security glazing*, under the authority of Technical Committee B/520, *Glass and glazing in building*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

This British Standard supersedes BS 5357:1995, which is withdrawn.

Information about this document

BS 5357 gives guidance to those responsible for installations involving the use of security glazing. In this revision, guidance has been updated to take account of the introduction of a number of new European Standards and other publicly available standards covering glass, windows and doors for security applications.

The recommendations in this code, cover the mounting of security glazing so that it strongly resists dislodgement from its position when under attack and give guidance to ensure that the rest of the installation provides at least as high a level of protection as the security glazing itself. The recommendations apply to bullet-resistant glazing, glazing resistant to manual attack (formerly called “anti-bandit glazing”) and glazing subject to explosions. The principles that the glazing should not be dislodged from its position under attack, and that the rest of the installation should offer at least equal protection, apply to all types of security glazing.

It is essential that any installation complies with relevant fire regulations and that adequate means of escape from fire are provided. The purpose of this code is concerned with the protection of life, and aesthetic considerations are therefore, wherever necessary, subordinate to the needs of security.

Product certification/inspection/testing. Users of this British Standard are advised to consider the desirability of third-party certification/inspection/testing of product conformity with this British Standard. Appropriate conformity attestation arrangements are described in the appropriate harmonized European Standard (e.g. EN 14449 for laminated and laminated safety glass). Users seeking assistance in identifying appropriate conformity assessment bodies or schemes may ask BSI to forward their enquiries to the relevant association.

Use of this document

As a code of practice, this British Standard takes the form of guidance and recommendations. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification and particular care should be taken to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading.

Any user claiming compliance with this British Standard is expected to be able to justify any course of action that deviates from its recommendations.

It has been assumed in the preparation of this British Standard that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose use it has been produced.

Presentational conventions

The provisions in this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its recommendations are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “should”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

The word “should” is used to express recommendations of this standard. The word “may” is used in the text to express permissibility, e.g. as an alternative to the primary recommendation of the clause. The word “can” is used to express possibility, e.g. a consequence of an action or an event.

Notes and commentaries are provided throughout the text of this standard. Notes give references and additional information that are important but do not form part of the recommendations. Commentaries give background information.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

