

Specification for

Anti-bandit glazing (Glazing resistant to manual attack)

UDC 666.155:69.028.2

Cooperating organizations

The Glass Standards Committee, under whose direction this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

- British Glass Industry Research Association
- British Lampblown Scientific Glassware Manufacturers' Association Ltd.
- British Plastics Federation*
- Department of the Environment (Housing and Construction)*
- Department of Transport
- Flat Glass Manufacturers' Association*
- Glass Manufacturers' Federation
- Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association
- Society of Glass Technology*
- The Glass and Glazing Federation*

The organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

- British Insurance Association
- British Security Industry Association
- Business Equipment Trade Association
- City of London Police
- Council of Bank Staff Associations
- Department of the Environment (PSA)
- Home Office
- Industrial Safety (Protective Equipment) Manufacturers' Association
- Metropolitan Police
- Ministry of Defence
- National Union of Bank Employees
- Plastics and Rubber Institute
- Post Office
- The Committee of London Clearing Bankers on behalf of the Committee of Scottish Clearing Bankers, Co-operative Bank, Central Trustee Savings Bank and Yorkshire Bank

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Foreword

General. This British Standard has been prepared, at the request of the Home Office, by a representative Technical Committee under the direction of the Glass Standards Committee. It specifies minimum performance requirements and test methods for that type of security glazing known as anti-bandit glazing.

Anti-bandit glazing is intended to delay access to a protected space, such as a showcase, shop window or premises, for a short period of time.

Where protection for personnel is required, security glazing should be chosen of a grade which will give adequate protection against the attack-threat. Anti-bandit glazing complying with the requirements of this standard is most unlikely to comply with the requirements of BS 5051-1 and BS 5051-2 for bullet-resistance. On the other hand bullet-resistant glazing complying with the requirements of BS 5051-1 and BS 5051-2 will probably provide resistance to manual attack, but it is important that it should be tested for compliance with the requirements of this standard if it is intended for use as anti-bandit glazing.

In preparing this standard it was considered inadvisable to draw up detailed specifications for each type of security glazing known to be satisfactory

- a) because these would not have replaced the need for performance tests, and
- b) because it would be extremely difficult to keep such specifications comprehensive and up to date by including new or improved materials or combinations of materials as they become available.

Service life. Some types of anti-bandit glazing have been in use for a number of years and are known to maintain their resistance to attack over this period of time. In view of the lack of agreement on accelerated exposure tests, particularly when related to plastics materials and their adhesion to glass, the committee has not included any weathering requirement in this standard. It is recommended that users and suppliers should give consideration to this aspect, particularly when the anti-bandit glazing is to be used in exposed conditions other than the ambient conditions of a temperate climate.

Fixing. The protection provided by security glazing depends as much on the design, fixing and maintenance of the adjacent assembly as it does upon the glazing itself and it is essential that the glazing is fixed so as to resist strongly dislodgement from its fixing. The general guidance given in BS 5357 on the fixing of security glazing should be followed and this should be supplemented by the specific advice of the manufacturer on the installation of his own products.

Anti-bandit glazing panels that differ greatly in area from the test pieces specified in Appendix A and Appendix B may provide less protection in service than would be indicated by the performance of the test piece.

Cleaning. It is essential that anti-bandit glazing is always cleaned in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. This point is of particular importance when cleaning plastics materials.

Damaged glazing. If the surface of any anti-bandit glazing is damaged, whether by attack, accident or even severe abrasion due to incorrect cleaning, then the performance of such glazing under manual attack is suspect and the manufacturer's advice should be sought.

Vehicle glazing. If anti-bandit glazing is used in a road vehicle windscreen it should also, as nearly as possible, meet the requirements of BS 857 or BS 5282.

Certification. Attention is drawn to the certification facilities described on the inside back cover of this standard.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

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