



GLAZING BAND COMPLIANCE TO AS1288 – 2006 & AS1428-2009

WHY DO WE NEED GLAZING BANDS VISUAL INDICATORS ON GLAZING?

The use of fully glazed doorways and frameless sidelights in buildings has been a common feature in our daily life for many decades. Glazing allows for greater use of natural lighting, views to an adjacent space and can be very aesthetic and functional to a space or a building. Nonetheless, the use of frameless and fully glazed doorways (located along the path of travel) could potentially be a hazard and cause complications for people with vision impairment (and people with normal vision).

WHAT STANDARDS APPLY TO MARKINGS ON GLASS?

For the marking of safety on glass there are two standards that apply in Australia.

AS1288-2006: Glass in Buildings- Selection and Installation

AS1428.1-2009: Design for access and mobility- General requirements- New building work

DO THESE RULES APPLY TO BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL GLASS INSTALLATIONS?

Yes, both standards apply to residential and commercial

AS 1288—2006 AMENDMENT 2. GLASS IN BUILDINGS —SELECTION AND INSTALLATION

5.19.1 GENERAL

If the presence of glass in a door or side panel is not made apparent by stiles, rails, transoms, colonial bars, other components of the glazing system, or other decorative treatment, such as being opaque or patterned, the glass shall be marked to make it visible

Where the BCA requires access for people with disabilities, glazing in buildings shall be marked in accordance with AS 1428.1. (See below for detail on this code)

5.19.2 PANELS OTHER THAN DOORS AND SIDE PANELS

If a panel can be mistaken for a doorway or opening the glass shall be marked to make it visible.

5.19.3 MARKING

Marking, where required, shall be in the form of an opaque band not less than 20 mm in height and located so that the vertical distance from the floor level is—

- (a) not less than 700 mm from the upper edge of the band; and
- (b) not more than 1200 mm to the lower edge of the band.

The band shall be readily apparent. This may be achieved either by ensuring that the band contrasts with the background or by increasing the height of the band.

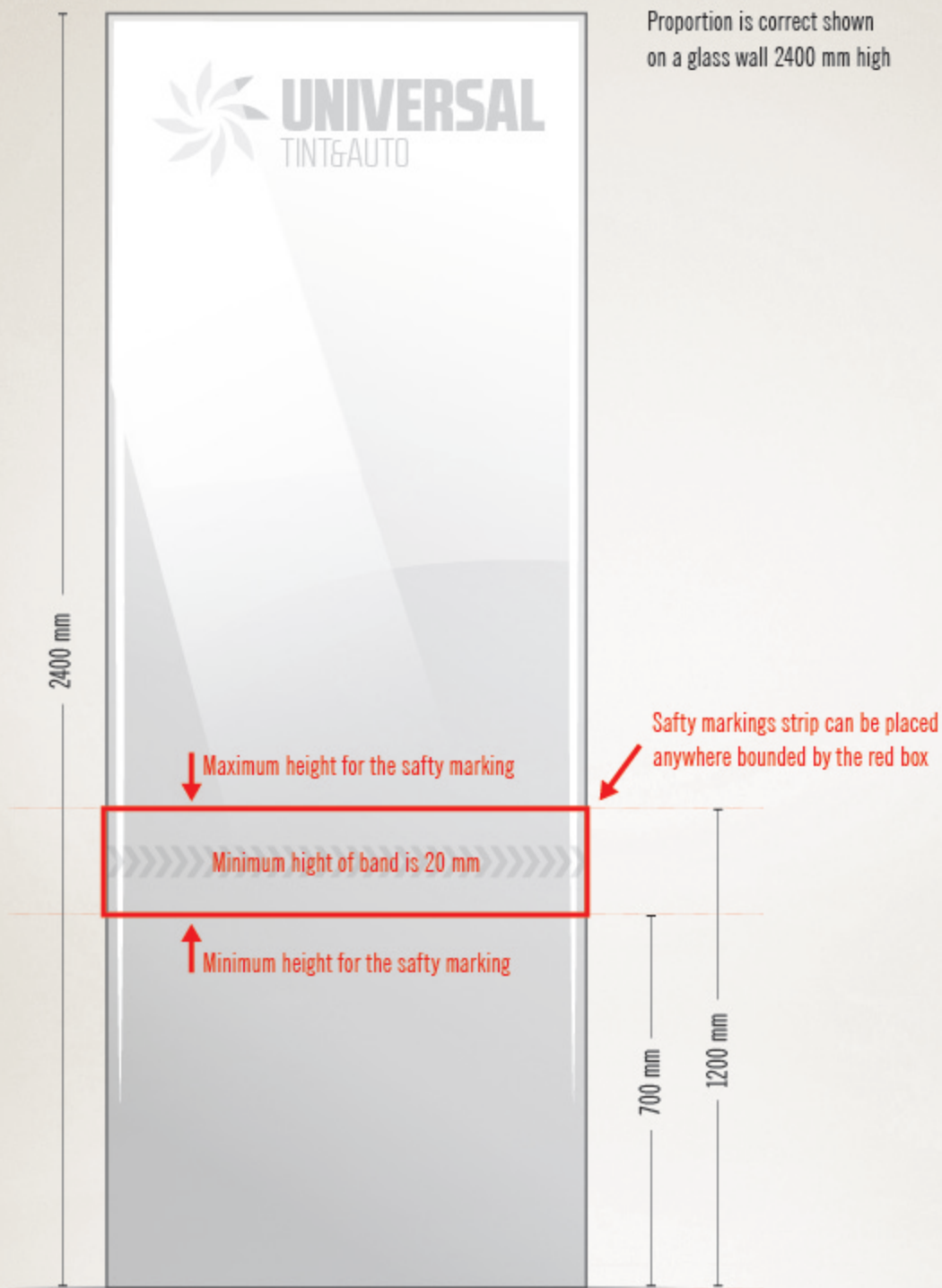
Making glass visible by marking **is not a substitute for the use of safety glazing** where it is a requirement of this Section.

NOTES:

1. The application of other clauses in this Section requiring the use of either safety glass or thicker annealed glass will reduce the risk of injury from human impact and glass breakage. However, although glass may not break, injury can still occur when there is accidental human impact caused to persons unaware of the presence of glass and due in part to the transparent characteristic of glass. Where such a risk exists, consideration should be given to marking the glass to make it visible.
2. A broken line or patterns using company logos may be acceptable form of marking provided it meets the other criteria of this Clause.



AS 1288 - 2006: GLASS IN BUILDINGS - Selection and installation



NOTE: If you require design for access and mobility, the requirement is different.

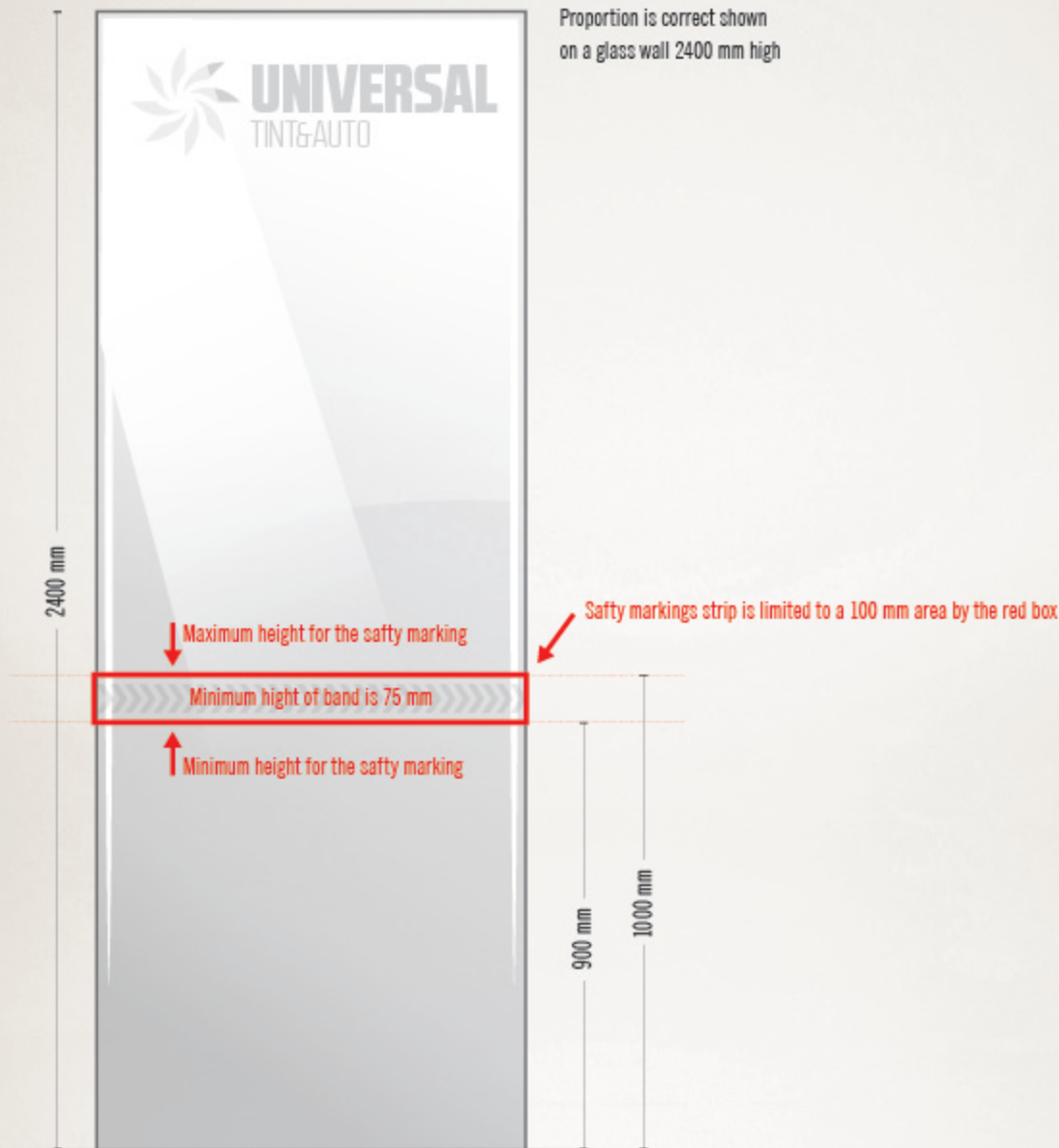


AS 1428.1-2009 DESIGN FOR ACCESS AND MOBILITY

– General requirements for access – New building work

Where there is no chair rail, handrail or transom, all frameless or fully glazed doors, sidelights, including any glazing capable of being mistaken for a doorway or opening, shall be clearly marked for their full width with a solid and non-transparent contrasting line. The contrasting line shall be not less than 75 mm wide and shall extend across the full width of the glazing panel. The lower edge of the contrasting line shall be located between 900 mm and 1000 mm above the plane of the finished floor level.

Any contrasting line on the glazing shall provide a minimum of 30% luminance contrast when viewed against the floor surface or surfaces within 2 m of the glazing on the opposite side



Many clients ask us what are the standards for existing buildings and safety markings. Our advice is always to ask your certifier if you are having renovations and get a certified response. It is only our opinion that you should apply current standards to your existing buildings. If you are having a problem with a glass area that people are mistaking then talk to us about ways to create a safety marking for that space.



EXAMPLES OF GLAZING BAND DESIGNS

The design of glazing bands does not have to be limited to a 75mm thick band only. Designers can be creative in developing compliant solutions that can also increase client branding.

OPTION 1



Example of a standard 75mm single colour band.

OPTION 2



An example of a 125mm thick band that includes the required 75mm band at the bottom and another 50mm above that could include a clients branding. Note how the letters sit on the 75mm band (dashed line)



EXAMPLES OF GLAZING BAND DESIGNS

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OPTION 3



OPTION 4



This shows a more creative example where multiple colours are used as well as logos and end treatment. There really is no limitation to how creative designs can be as long as the 75mm band of one colour is provided





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