

# Safety Standards

## *for Architectural Glazing Materials*

The Consumer Product Safety Commission maintains stringent guidelines for safety in building components. As 10 centuries of use has shown, there are no unusual inherent or unnecessary risks in the use of architectural stained glass.

This fact prompted the Consumer Product Safety Commission to adopt guidelines almost 30 years ago that address stained glass directly. For the convenience of those considering the commissioning of stained glass, these guidelines are reproduced below. The Summary below is reproduced verbatim; the Supplementary Information has been edited slightly to aid readability.

### **Title 16 – Commercial Practices**

#### **CHAPTER II –**

#### **Consumer Product Safety Commission**

#### **PART 1201 - Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Materials**

#### **Amendment to Standard Exempting Certain Decorative Glazing Materials**

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Final amendment to rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission amends the Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Materials to exempt from its coverage carved glass, dalle glass and leaded glass, if those materials are incorporated into doors or glazed panels covered by the standard for decorative or artistic purposes. The exemption is issued because these glazing materials have an aesthetic and artistic value but are unable to meet the requirements of the standard; acceptable substitute glazing is not available; and any risk of injury is mitigated by the visibility of the glass. The Commission in this document

also lifts the stay of the standard it issued for faceted, patinaed, and leaded glass, which has been in effect pending action on this amendment.

DATES: The exemption for carved glass, dalle glass, and leaded glass incorporated into doors or glazed panels covered by the standard for decorative or artistic purposes is effective on December 2, 1978. The stay of the standard for faceted glass and leaded glass is lifted effective December 2, 1978. The stay of the standard for “patinaed glass” is lifted effective January 9, 1979.

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Supplementary Information: On January 6, 1977, the Consumer Product Safety Commission issued the Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Materials to eliminate or reduce unreasonable risks of injury associated with architectural glazing materials and products incorporating those materials (42 FR 1428) (16 CFR 1201). The standard prescribes tests to insure that glazing materials used in certain architectural products either do not break when impacted with a specified energy, or break with such characteristics that they are less likely to present an unreasonable risk of injury. The standard became effective on July 6, 1977.

Provisions of #1201.1(c) of the standard, as issued on January 6, 1977, exempted six items of glazing materials from its requirements. The only decorative glazing materials exempted by #1201.1(c) were: “Leaded glass panels where no individual piece of glass has an area greater than 30 square inches.”

The term “leaded glass” is defined in the standard at #1201.2(a) (14) to mean: “a decorative com-