

GLAZING

1 GENERAL**1.1 INSPECTION****Notice**

Inspection: Give sufficient notice so that inspection may be made of the following:

- Glass products before they are installed.

2 PRODUCTS**2.1 GLASS****Glass and glazing materials**

Glass and glazing materials generally: Free from defects which detract from appearance or interfere with performance under normal conditions of use.

Glazing plastics: Free from surface abrasions, and warranted by the manufacturer for 10 years against yellowing or other colour change, loss of strength and impact resistance, and general deterioration.

Refer to **Annealed glass**, **Processed glass** and **Fabricated glass schedules** for specific details for the works.

2.2 GLAZING MATERIALS**General**

Glazing materials (including putty, glazing compounds, sealants, gaskets, glazing tapes, spacers, setting blocks): Appropriate for the conditions of application and the required performance.

Jointing materials

Provide recommended jointing and pointing materials which are compatible with each other and with the contact surfaces and non staining to finished surfaces. Do not provide bituminous materials on absorbent surfaces.

Pile weather strips

Materials: Polypropylene or equivalent pile and backing, low friction silicone treated, ultra violet stabilised.

Finned type: A pile weather seal with a central polypropylene fin bonded into the centre of the backing rod and raised above the pile level.

Extruded gaskets and seals

Type: Non cellular (solid) seals to exclude water from glass/frame junctions.

Material:

- Rubber products to be neoprene, ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) or silicone rubber.
- Flexible polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

Priming

Apply the recommended primer to the surfaces in contact with sealant materials.

Movement joints

Depth of elastomeric sealant: One half the joint width, or 6 mm, whichever is the greater.

Foamed materials (in compressible fillers and backing rods): Closed-cell or impregnated types which do not absorb water.

Bond breaking: Provide backing rods, and other back-up materials for sealants, which do not adhere to the sealant.

2.3 MIRRORS**Reflective surface**

Type: Silver layer deposited on the glass or glazing plastic.

3 EXECUTION

3.1 GLASS PROCESSING

General

Perform required processes on glass, including cutting, obscuring, silvering and bending. Form necessary holes, including for fixings, equipment, access holes and speaking holes. Process exposed glass edges to a finish that will reduce the risk of injury.

3.2 INSTALLATION

General

Install the glass so that:

- Each piece is held firmly in place by permanent means which enable it to withstand the normal loadings and ambient conditions at its location without distortion or damage to glass and glazing materials.
- Building movements are not transferred to the glass.
- External glazing is watertight and airtight.

Toughened glass: Do not cut, work, or permanently mark after toughening. Use installation methods which prevent the glass making direct contact with metals or other non-resilient materials.

Frameless installations: Join the vertical edges of adjacent glass panels with silicone jointing compound.

External timber framed glazing: Glaze with putty. Do not dry bead into timber frames.

3.3 FIXING MIRRORS

Screw fixing

Direct to wall plugs with dome-headed chromium-plated screws in each corner and at 900 mm maximum centres around perimeter. Provide polyethylene sleeves and washers to prevent contact between screw and glass. Do not over-tension the screws.

Frame fixing

Proprietary aluminium frames to mirror perimeter, corners mitred. Attach the frame to the wall with concealed screw fixings. Frames and finish to approval of the Engineer.

Bead fixing

Rebated timber beads to mirror perimeter, corners mitred. Screw fix the beads to the substrate.

3.4 GLAZED SHOWER SCREENS

Type

Proprietary system comprising frames of extruded aluminium, stainless steel, or PVC, assembled around safety glass to form fixed panels and sliding, hinged or pivoted doors.

Water shedding

Provide an assembly which sheds water to the inside without retaining it on the frame surfaces. Seal the edge of the frame to adjoining surfaces with a resilient strip.

Sliding assemblies

Hanging: Hang the sliding sash on stainless steel or nylon sheaves on overhead channel track formed in the frame head, and fit nylon or equivalent bottom guides.

Hardware: Pull handles on both sides of sash, or of leading sash in multiple sash arrangements.

3.5 COMPLETION

Cleaning

Replace damaged glass and leave the work clean, polished, free from defects, and in good condition.
