



Standard Practice for Determining Load Resistance of Glass in Buildings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1300; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice describes procedures to determine the load resistance (LR) of specified glass types, including combinations of glass types used in a sealed insulating glass (IG) unit, exposed to a uniform lateral load of short or long duration, for a specified probability of breakage.

1.2 This practice applies to vertical and sloped glazing in buildings for which the specified design loads consist of wind load, snow load and self-weight with a total combined magnitude less than or equal to 15 kPa (315 psf). This practice shall not apply to other applications including, but not limited to, balustrades, glass floor panels, aquariums, structural glass members, and glass shelves.

1.3 This practice applies only to monolithic and laminated glass constructions of rectangular shape with continuous lateral support along one, two, three, or four edges. This practice assumes that (1) the supported glass edges for two, three, and four-sided support conditions are simply supported and free to slip in plane; (2) glass supported on two sides acts as a simply supported beam; and (3) glass supported on one side acts as a cantilever. For insulating glass units, this practice only applies to insulating glass units with four-sided edge support.

1.4 This practice does not apply to any form of wired, patterned, sandblasted, drilled, notched, or grooved glass. This practice does not apply to glass with surface or edge treatments that reduce the glass strength.

1.5 This practice addresses only the determination of the resistance of glass to uniform lateral loads. The final thickness and type of glass selected also depends upon a variety of other factors (see 5.3).

1.6 Charts in this practice provide a means to determine approximate maximum lateral glass deflection. Appendix X1 provides additional procedures to determine maximum lateral deflection for glass simply supported on four sides.

1.7 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for mathematical conversions to inch-pound units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.8 Appendix X2 lists the key variables used in calculating the mandatory type factors in Tables 1-3 and comments on their conservative values.

1.9 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C1036 Specification for Flat Glass

C1048 Specification for Heat-Strengthened and Fully Tempered Flat Glass

C1172 Specification for Laminated Architectural Flat Glass

D4065 Practice for Plastics: Dynamic Mechanical Properties: Determination and Report of Procedures

E631 Terminology of Building Constructions

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 Refer to Terminology E631 for additional terms used in this practice.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *acid etched glass, n*—glass surface that has been treated primarily with hydrofluoric acid and potentially in combination with other agents. Acid etched glass strength shall be considered as equivalent to float glass in this practice provided the glass thickness conforms to Specification C1036.

3.2.2 *aspect ratio (AR), n*—for glass simply supported on four sides, the ratio of the long dimension of the glass to the short dimension of the glass is always equal to or greater than 1.0. For glass simply supported on three sides, the ratio of the

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.52 on Glass Use in Buildings.

Current edition approved June 1, 2016. Published August 2016. Originally approved in 1989. Last previous edition approved in 2012 as E1300 – 12a^ε. DOI: 10.1520/E1300-16.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.