

## GGF Datasheet: Recommendations for Adhesive Backed Polymeric Film Applied to Glass Containment of Glass in the Overhead Position in the Event of Failure - Test Method

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#### Bibliography

#### Introduction

This GGF Datasheet clarifies the recommendations concerning the use of adhesive backed polymeric film applied to glass in the overhead position for the containment of glass in the event of failure.

It is the second of two documents, the first of which describes the different types of adhesive backed polymeric film containment systems:

(see GGF Datasheet 5.18.5: *Recommendations for Adhesive Backed Polymeric Film Applied to Glass in the Overhead Position for Containment of Glass in the Event of Failure: Types of Systems and Precautions in Use*) and gives guidance on their selection).

#### 1. Scope

This GGF Datasheet describes a test method for adhesive backed polymeric film containment systems used on non-vertical overhead glazing. The aim is to evaluate the reduction of risk in the event of glass failure.

It is based upon a load uniformly applied to a horizontal test piece.

Testing must be carried out by an independent test laboratory such as the GGF test facility

#### 2. Definitions and Description

The definitions contained within GGF Datasheet 5.18.1 together with the following apply

##### 2.1 Detachment

Separation of the containment system from the frame or from the test sample

##### 2.2 Minor Detachment

A length of separation  $< \frac{1}{3}$  of the edge length

##### 2.3 Major Detachment

A length of separation  $> \frac{1}{3}$  of the edge length

#### 3. Test Conditions

##### 3.1 The following minimum conditions must be met: -

- The film has been installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations
- Water condensation is not present on the film surface during cure or during the test
- Test room temperature is  $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$

#### 4. Test Equipment

##### 4.1 General equipment:

- Thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass, in accordance with EN 12150-1: sample dimensions thickness  $10 \pm 0.3\text{mm}$ ;  $2500 \pm 5\text{mm}$  x  $1500 \pm 5\text{mm}$  (nominal mass: ~94kg)
- Standard mild steel frame with a rubber gasket for retaining the toughened glass with  $19 \pm 2\text{mm}$  edge cover, representing a normal dry glazing system (Figure 1), or



- Steel supporting frame of sufficient robustness to securely hold the glazing/frame (Section 4.2) in a horizontal position at  $800 \pm 100$ mm above the ground
- White witness sheet of  $< 3000$ mm x  $2000$ mm dimensions (card or thick paper are suitable)
- Sand for adding load to glazing (400kg in 10kg sacks is suitable)
- Centre punch
- 1200mm spirit level
- Tape measure
- Mechanical lifting apparatus
- Calibrated micrometer
- Digital camera

SAFETY NOTE: Due to the weight of the toughened glass, the frame and support frame, they must be transported and positioned by mechanical means.

#### 4.2 Glazing

The glass may be held in place in a variety of ways; for the purposes of this test method, two systems are defined: -

- 4.2.1 A mild steel frame with rubber gasket and sufficient dimensions, including return, for the installation of the toughened glass pane and a containment system. The frame may provide either two or four-edge support for the toughened glass.
- 4.2.2 A system of securing the mild steel frame (Section 4.2.1) to the steel supporting frame (Section 4.1) is also required, e.g. scissor clamps or bolts.

#### 5. Principles of Test

- 5.1 The test allows a safety film and containment system applied to glass to be tested. There are three levels of test (see Table 1).

Loading Type	Class
Self-weight	A
Self-weight plus snow load	B
Self-weight plus snow load plus intermittent wind load	C

Table 1: Loading type and classification

- 5.2 A serviceable imposed uniform load of 100kg is used as an equivalent to snow loading for the UK. An imposed uniform load of 400kg is used as an equivalent to snow loading plus intermittent wind loading for the UK. This simulates a 'worst case' situation where the glass fails, i.e. a snow loading is present and an intermittent wind loading occurs.

- 5.3 The self-weight, snow loading, and snow loading plus intermittent wind loading tests are carried out consecutively on the same test piece.

#### 6. Test Setup

The test piece is made from the toughened glass pane, the safety film, and the containment system.

##### 6.1 Safety film

##### 6.1.1 Installation

Install the safety film onto the toughened glass according to the manufacturer's recommendations and leave to cure in well ventilated conditions for the appropriate times (see Table 2).

Table 2: Typical cure times

Film thickness (t), $\mu$	Typical cure times
$t \leq 100$	$\geq 30$ days
$100 < t \leq 200$	$\geq 60$ days
$200 < t \leq 300$	$\geq 90$ days
$t > 300$	100+ days †

† The manufacturer will provide the minimum time period required.

##### 6.1.2 Positioning

Ensure the film will not be held within the rebate of the steel frame. The following apply: -

- If this frame is to be used; the film edge shall be installed to within 1mm  $+0.0/-0.5$ mm inside the sight line of the frame.
- If bolts are to be used the safety film shall be installed to within 1mm  $+0.0/-0.5$ mm of all glass edges including the bolt holes.

##### 6.2 Securing the glass

Install the 'toughened glass + safety film' into the steel frame or attach the bolts (Section 4) to the corner holes in the 'toughened glass + safety film', with edge cover of  $19 \pm 2$ mm.

NOTE: If the film is installed after glazing, ensure that the appropriate tolerances and cure time are met (Section 6.1).

### 6.3 Containment system

6.3.1 Install the containment system according to the manufacturer's recommendations. For some containment systems, particularly the structural silicone and batten bar systems, the gaskets may need to be positioned so that the containment system can be installed correctly.

6.3.2 For adhesively fixed batten bar containment systems, ensure the batten bar has a suitable cross section profile and is installed so that one flat surface contacts the safety film and one flat surface contacts the frame; the batten bar is normally a simple L shaped profile but other profiles can be used.

6.3.3 For adhesively fixed batten bar containment systems, the batten bar should have sufficient contact with both the frame and safety film in order to meet current test standards.

6.3.4 For all batten bar containment systems, the batten bar should not extend past the frame

6.3.5 For silicone structural silicone glazing containment systems, the width of contact between the silicone and the safety film and between the silicone and the support frame shall be  $\geq 10\text{mm}$ ; the cross section shall be triangular

6.3.6 For 4 edge supported glazing, the containment system must be applied to at least two parallel edges. Normally the containment system is applied to all four edges.

6.3.7 For 2-edge support glazing, the containment system must be applied to two parallel edges.

6.3.8 Leave the completed test piece for the time recommended by the manufacturer of the containment system.

6.3.9 Condition the test piece at  $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  for at least 24 hours immediately prior to test.

NOTE: For example, structural silicone systems normally take longer than batten bar systems due to their different curing characteristics.

6.4 Place the witness sheet underneath the support frame on the floor level with the centre of the witness sheet approximately where the centre of the installed test piece will be, and secure to the floor.

### 6.5 Positioning the test piece

6.5.1 Ensure that when installed upon the supporting frame, the test piece is as flat as possible (no more than  $5^\circ$  from horizontal in both longitudinal and transverse directions) and at  $800 \pm 100\text{mm}$  from floor level. Ensure that no obstructions are present beneath or immediately around the support system.

6.5.2 Lift the test piece into position by mechanical means and attach it securely to the steel support frame ensuring the safety film side is facing downwards.

SAFETY NOTE: Do not allow any part of your body to pass underneath the test piece during or after installation to avoid injury in case the test piece is accidentally dropped. Likewise, ensure that other people present are not exposed to this risk.

6.5.3 When using the steel frame, place the spirit level midway along a long dimension on the frame holding the toughened glass, and check that this is horizontal to  $< 5^\circ$  adjusting if necessary; repeat for the other long dimension then the two short dimensions.

Make a final check on all four sides to ensure that no movement away from horizontal has occurred during the levelling process.

6.6 Sweep the witness sheet clean of any debris prior to the test using for example a long-handled broom.

NOTE: The witness sheet may be re-used for subsequent tests if it has no or only minor damage.

6.7 Check that the temperature in the test room is  $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 7. Classification

### 7.1 Fragmentation

When the test piece is fractured and if the test piece does not exhibit the fragmentation pattern in accordance with EN 12150-1 clause 8, no classification is possible.

### 7.2 Self weight

If, after testing according to Sections 8.2 to 8.4.5, the test piece meets the criteria in 9.2 and 9.3 it is classified as Class A.

### 7.3 Snow load

If, after testing according to Sections 8.2, 8.3 and 8.5, the test piece meets the criteria in 9.2 and 9.3 it is classified as Class B.

<p>7.4 Snow load plus intermittent Wind Load If, after testing according to Sections 8.2, 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6, the test piece meets the criteria in 9.2 and 9.3 it is classified as Class C.</p>	<p>and/or the containment system and fallen onto the witness sheet (Section 8.4.1), or more than two minor detachments and/or any major detachments are present (Section 8.4.2), stop the test and record a failure for the imposed load.</p>
<p>7.5 <b>Weather tightness</b></p> <p>If the test piece is a framed system, and if the test piece meets the criteria in Section 9.2 but with no detachments, it is further classified as Class WT.</p>	<p>8.4.4 Maintain the test piece in position for 72 hours and repeat evaluation every 24 hours, sweeping the witness sheet clean (Section 6.6) after each evaluation (Sections 8.4.1 to 8.4.3).</p>
<p>NOTE: WT can be applied to any of the three classes e.g. A/WT, B/WT, etc..</p>	
<p>8. <b>Test Method</b></p>	<p>8.4.5 If the test piece passes the test (Section 9), then proceed to 8.5.</p>
<p>8.1 In order to ensure the test report is comprehensive, i.e. fully describes the test piece, take sufficient digital photographs to show the following: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The method(s) of installation of both the safety film and the containment system within the test piece</li> <li>• Then immediately prior to commencement of the test clearly show the safety film, the type of containment system used,</li> <li>• Take additional digital photographs during each stage of the test and at test completion to clearly show the reaction of the structure to the loading and any debris that has fallen onto the witness sheet.</li> </ul>	<p>8.5 <b>Snow load – 72 hour test.</b></p> <p>8.5.1 If the self-load test is omitted, follow the procedure in 8.1 to 8.3.</p> <p>8.5.2 Uniformly position 10 x 10kg sand bags (= 100kg) over the broken pane to give a total loading of ~194kg, and leave for 10 minutes. Sand bags are to be placed gently without any impulse loading within a maximum period of 5 minutes.</p> <p>8.5.3 Repeat 8.4.1 to 8.4.5.</p> <p>8.5.4 If the test piece passes the 72 hour snow loading test, testing may be extended for snow load plus intermittent wind load (Section 8.6).</p>
<p>8.2 Break the toughened glass using a centre punch on the un-filmed glass surface of the panel immediately adjacent to the centre of one of the long edges.</p>	<p>SAFETY NOTE: Do not allow any part of your body to pass underneath the test piece during the test to avoid injury in case the test piece fails. Likewise, ensure that other people present are not exposed to this risk.</p>
<p>8.3 Leave the test piece for ten minutes after breakage and visually check the fragmentation. If the fragmentation does not show the required characteristics as in EN 12150-1, the test shall be terminated and a new test piece used.</p>	<p>8.6 <b>Snow load plus intermittent wind load test – 30 second test</b></p> <p>8.6.1 Uniformly position 30 x 10kg sand bags (= 300kg) over the broken pane plus the 100kg of sand bags from the snow load test to give a total loading of ~494kg, and leave for 30 seconds. Sand bags are to be placed gently without any impulse loading within a maximum period of 5 minutes.</p> <p>8.6.2 Repeat 8.4.1 to 8.4.4.</p>
<p>8.4 <b>Self weight – 72 hour test</b></p> <p>NOTE: If the manufacturer wishes to claim a Class B, then the requirements of Class A can be ignored (proceed to Section 8.5).</p>	<p>8.7 <b>Film characterisation</b></p> <p>Obtain a small piece of the safety film and measure its thickness in microns using a calibrated micrometer. Ensure that no contaminants are present to affect correct thickness measurement.</p>
<p>8.4.1 When using the steel frame, note any glass fragments that have separated from the test piece and passed through the safety film and/or containment system and have fallen onto the witness sheet.</p>	<p>9. <b>Test evaluation</b></p>
<p>8.4.2 Note any minor and major detachments of the safety film from the containment system and any minor and major detachments of the containment system from the frame.</p>	<p>9.1 The test piece shall exhibit the fracture pattern</p>
<p>8.4.3 If glass fragments have passed through the safety film</p>	

expected of a thermally toughened soda lime silica safety glass complying with EN 12150-1.

9.2 For any type of containment system, no glass fragments passing through the safety film and/or containment system are permitted.

9.3 No more than 2 minor detachments are permitted in the test piece. No major detachments are permitted.

9.4 After evaluation, the test piece shall be classified according to Section 7.

## 10. Test Report

The test report shall include the following: -

- Date and time of commencement of the test.
- Details of the test laboratory (name, address, etc.).
- Person(s) performing the test.
- Temperature of the test area.
- Description of the test piece (Section 5) including a full description of the containment system type, safety film type and, if available, product code, manufacturer and installer.
- Film thickness in microns.
- Digital photographs of the test piece clearly showing the safety film, the type of containment system, and the reaction of the structure to the loading (Section 8.1).
- Confirmation that the test piece has been conditioned for at least 24 hours at  $20 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  prior to test and that the test piece was  $<5^{\circ}$  from horizontal.
- Installation dates of the film and containment system.
- Observations made during the tests (Section 8).
- Deviations from the test method and an explanation of why they were done.
  - If the test was terminated part way through, the date and time of test termination and the reason(s) for termination

## 11. Certificate of Conformity

A certificate of conformity shall be issued by the GGF on proof of production of a suitable test report.

## Bibliography

### Standards

#### European Standards

EN 12150-1: Glass in building: *Thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass. Part 1: Definition and description*

### GGF Datasheets

For information on all of the 5.18 series see Datasheet 5.18.