Second edition 2020-02

Glass in building — Forced-entry security glazing —

Part 1: Test and classification by repetitive ball drop

Verre dans la construction — Vitrages de sécurité contre infractions —

Partie 1: Essai et classification par balle lancée répétée



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 160, *Glass in building*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Use considerations*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16936-1:2005), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- addition of <u>Figure 2</u>;
- <u>Annex A</u> status has been changed to normative due to reference in <u>7.1</u>.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16936 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

This document assesses security-glazing products that are more familiarly known as "anti-vandal", "anti-bandit" and "detention" glazing products. Because there is no single test that will cover the wide range of resistances to attack, four separate test methods are provided to assess the forced entry resistant properties of security glazing. It is not intended that any particular test method be associated with the terms "anti-vandal" or "anti-bandit", since these terms can be only loosely defined and there is considerable overlap in their definition.

It is important that security-glazing products be installed in a frame which can give appropriate resistance to impact and which also provides a suitable support for the security-glazing product. It is important that cut-outs and holes in security-glazing products be avoided where possible, as these can affect the resistance of the product.

The test method specified in this document does not reproduce the conditions of a real human attack but is intended to give a classification of comparative resistance.