

# NSA Sunroom Data Sheet #102

## Glazing In Sunrooms

### Introduction

Federal glazing laws, as contained in the document CPSC 16 CFR 1201, have been enacted and enforced in the United States. The laws aim to protect individuals in various defined hazardous locations from injuries due to human impact with glazing, or due to pieces of glazing falling onto people. Building codes have adopted provisions of these laws and have developed them into useful code enforcement provisions. Various types of areas are cited in the codes as being considered specific hazardous locations requiring safety glazing material.

Sunrooms are not mentioned by name as one of these locations. However, it is important to define instances in which Sunroom glazing is not considered a hazardous location, as well as those instances in which Sunroom glazing may be considered as such, within the context of building codes. This Sunroom Data Sheet will identify some potential situations and clarify the application of glazing requirements in Sunrooms.

### Hazardous Locations\*

The following six hazardous locations have been identified for consideration relative in Sunrooms. It is important to note that fully tempered glazing meets CPSC 16 CFR 1201.

1. **Glazing in ingress and egress doors.**  
Under normal circumstances, a door is required for access between an existing building and a Sunroom. Therefore, either an ingress door or an egress door in a Sunroom is a hazardous location. Both panels of a sliding glass door are required to have safety glazing.
2. **Glazing adjacent to doors** (see Figure 1.)
  - a. Glazing is within 24" horizontally of a vertical jamb of an operating door panel when door is in closed position AND bottom of glazing is less than 60" above floor.  
Note: Sidelights or fixed panels of patio doors would not count as operating door panels.
  - b. Bottom of glazing is less than 60" above floor, AND glazing is perpendicular to door, AND door swings in towards glazing, AND glazing is within 24" of the door (see Figure 2.)
3. **Glazing in windows.**  
Glazing in which ALL the following are present:
  - a. Exposed area of an individual pane greater than 9 square feet.
  - b. Exposed bottom edge less than 18 inches above the floor.
  - c. Exposed top edge greater than 36 inches above the floor.
  - d. One or more walking surfaces, interior or exterior, within 36 inches horizontally of the plane of the glazing
4. **Glazing adjacent to pools/spas.**  
Glazing is 60" or less horizontally from a wet surface (pools/spas) AND bottom of glazing is less than 60" above a walking surface.
5. **Glazing adjacent to stairways, landings and ramps.**  
Glazing adjacent to stairways, landings and ramps within 36" horizontally of a walking surface and the exposed surface of the glazing is less than 60" above the plane of the adjacent walking surface.  
Exception: Code-compliant handrail or guard is present, and glazing is more than 18" from the handrail.
6. **Glazing adjacent to stairways landing** (see Figure 3.)  
Glazing adjacent to the landing at the bottom of a stairway is within 60" of a horizontal arc of the bottom thread nosing of a stairwell in any direction, AND the glazing is less than 36" above the floor.
7. **Slope Glazing or Skylights** (see Figure 4 & 5)  
This section applies to the installation of glazing material installed at a slope more than 15 degrees from the vertical plane, including glazing materials in skylights, roofs, and sloped walls

\*Source for information:

2012/2015/2018 International Building Code, Section 2406.4

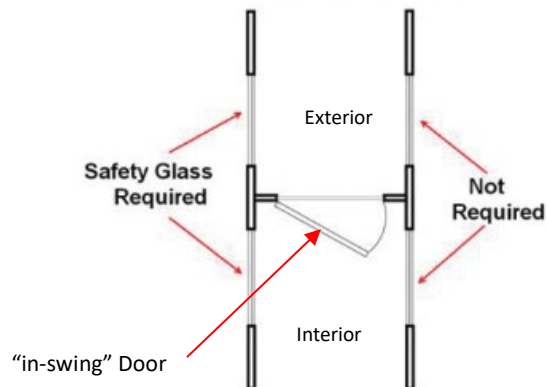
2012/2015/2018 International Building Code, Section 2405

2012/2015/2018 International Residential Code, Section R308.4

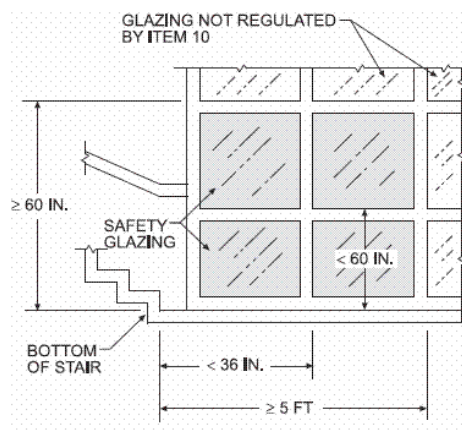


**Figure 1**

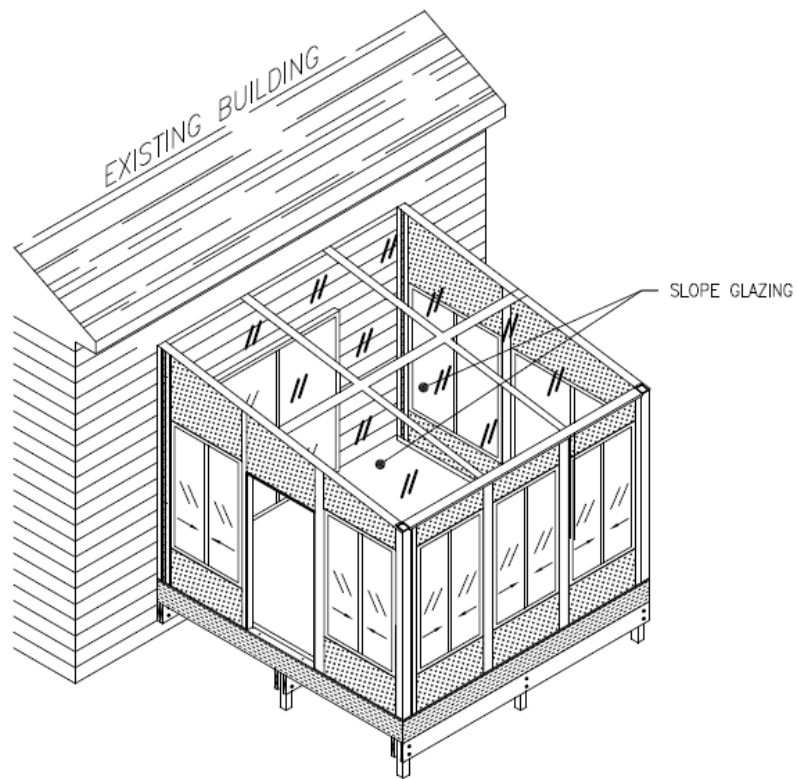
Any sidelites on wall whose angle is such that the window is not  
in the same plane as the in-swing door, not just perpendicular.



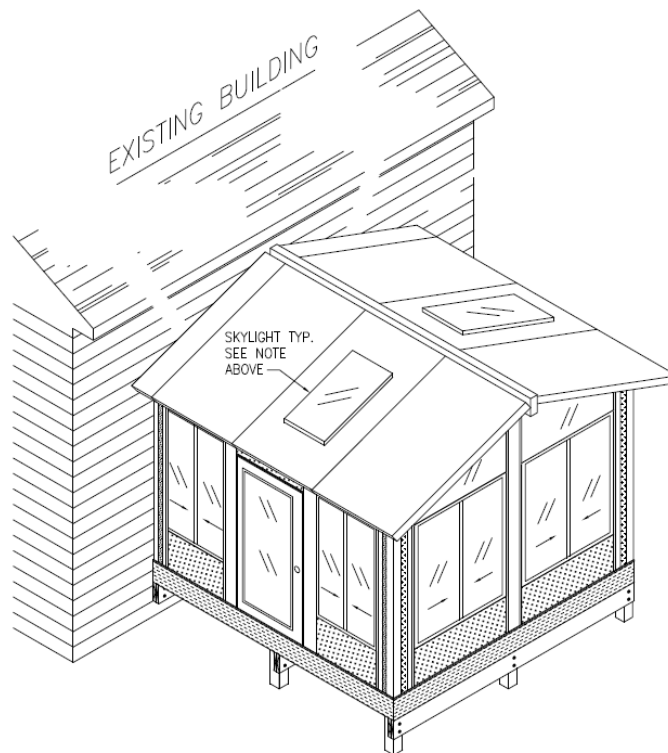
**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



**Figure 4**



**Figure 5**