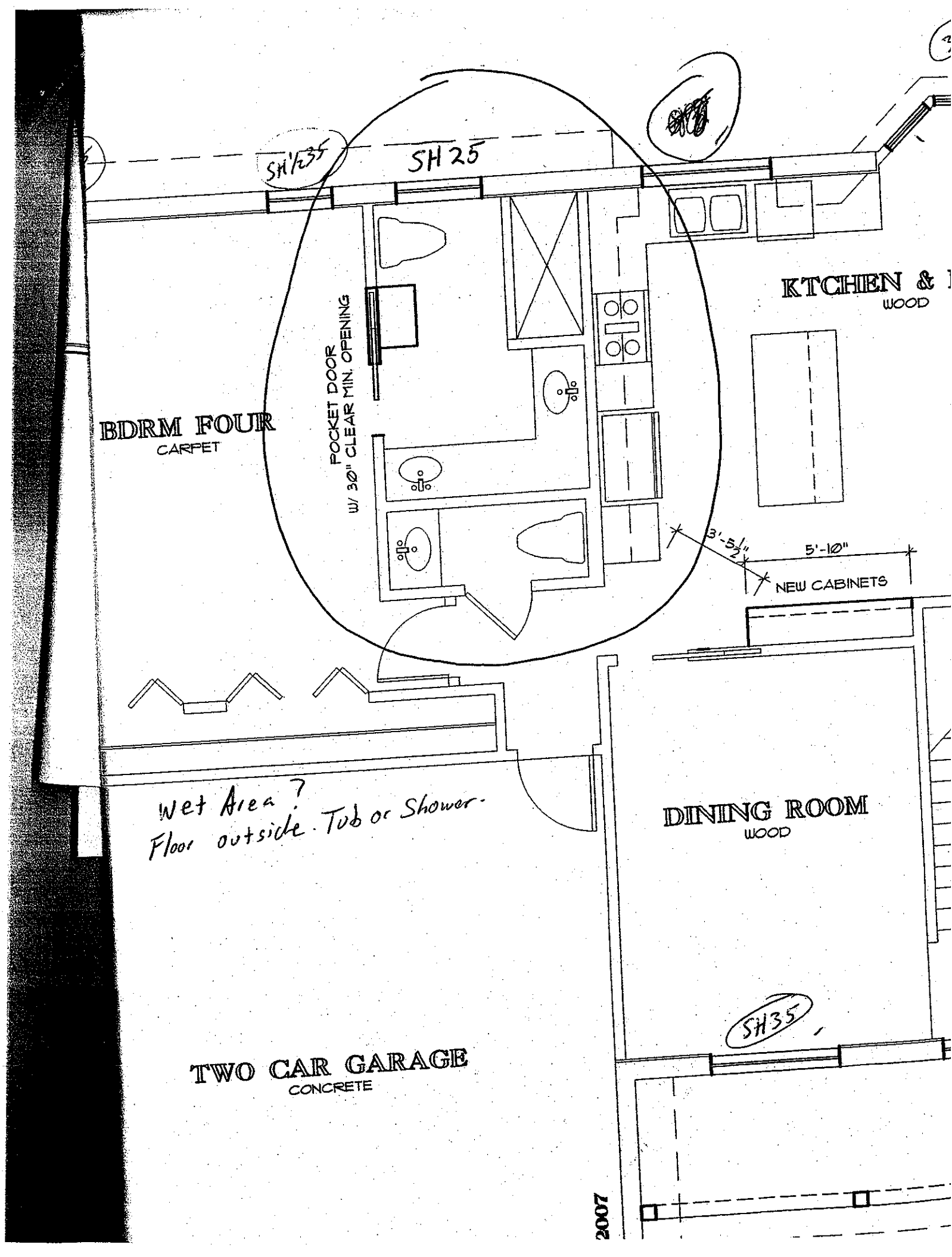
SH 1/2 35
SH 25
KTCHEN &
WOOD
POCKET DOOR
W/ 30" CLEAR MIN. OPENING
BDRM FOUR
CARPET
3'-5 1/2"
5'-10"
NEW CABINETS
Wet Area?
Floor outside Tub or Shower.
DINING ROOM
WOOD
SH35
TWO CAR GARAGE
CONCRETE
2007

cess through the door is to a closet or storage area 3 feet (914 mm) or less in depth. Glazing in these applications shall comply with Section R308.4, Item 7.

5. Glazing in Section R308.4, Items 7 and 10, when a protective bar is installed on the accessible side(s) of the glazing 36 inches ± 2 inches (914 mm ± 51 mm) above the floor. The bar shall be capable of withstanding a horizontal load of 50 pounds per linear foot (74.5 kg/m) without contacting the glass and be a minimum of 1½ inches (38 mm) in height.

6. Outboard panes in insulating glass units and other multiple glazed panels in Section R308.4, Item 7, when the bottom edge of the glass is 25 feet (7620 mm) or more above grade, a roof, walking surface, or other horizontal [within 45 degrees (0.79 rad) of horizontal] surface adjacent to the glass exterior.

7. Louvered windows and jalousies complying with the requirements of Section R308.2.

8. Mirrors and other glass panels mounted or hung on a surface that provides a continuous backing support.

9. Safety glazing in Section R308.4, Items 10 and 11 is not required where:

   9.1. The side of a stairway, landing or ramp has a guardrail or handrail, including balusters or in-fill panels, complying with the provisions of Sections 1012 and 1607.7 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*; and

   9.2. The plane of the glass is greater than 18 inches (457 mm) from the railing.

This section lists eleven specific hazardous locations where safety glazing is required. Some of these locations are depicted in Commentary Figures R308.4(1) through R308.4(9). In addition to the hazardous locations shown in the nine drawings, safety glazing is also required in a number of other locations, including fixed and sliding panels of sliding door assemblies, storm doors and glass railings.

Commentary Figure R308.4(1) illustrates several locations where safety glazing may or may not be required. To facilitate discussion, each glazed panel has been numbered. Panel 1 is not required to have a safety glazing because a protective bar has been installed in compliance with Exception 5 to Item 7, the details of which are illustrated in Commentary FigureR308.4(2). Panels 4 and 7 require safety glazing because they are door sidelights. The exception mentioned above does not apply to panels adjacent to a door, so even though Panel 7 has been provided with a protective bar, safety glazing is still required. Commentary Figures R308.4(3) and (4) illustrate where safety glazing is required for panels adjacent to a door. This requirement applies to both fixed and operable panels. Where there is an intervening wall or permanent barrier, as shown in Commentary Figure R308.4(5), safety glazing would not be required. Commentary Figure R308.4(6) illustrates an exception found in Section 2406 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* applicable to one- and two-family dwellings and within dwelling units. This exception in the FBCB could be used in structures regulated by the FBCR by applying the provisions of Section R104.11.

Panels 8 and 9, as well as Panels 2 and 3, fall under item 7 of Section R308.4. Under this item all four stated conditions must occur before safety glazing is required. These conditions are as follows:

7.1. The area of an individual pane must be greater than 9 square feet (0.84 m^2);

7.2. The bottom edge must be less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the floor;

7.3. The top edge must be more than 36 inches (914 mm) above the floor; and

7.4.One or more walking surfaces must be within 36 inches (914 mm), measured horizontally from the glazed panel.

Panels 2 and 3 do not require safety glazing because their bottom edges are not less than 18 inches (457 mm) from the floor.

If Panels 8 and 9 have a walking surface within 36 inches (914 mm) of the interior, safety glazing would be required. From the exterior side, as shown in Commentary Figure R308.4(1), the bottom of the panel appears to be greater than 18 inches (457 mm) above the exterior walking surface, so the exterior condition would have no bearing on the determination. Panels 5 and 6 are glass doors, which require safety glazing based on the provisions of Items 1 or 4. Most ingress and egress doors (except jalousies), unframed swinging doors, and glazing in storm doors require safety glazing, but there are several exceptions. If openings in a door will not pass a 3-inch diameter (76 mm) sphere, the glazing is exempt, as are assemblies of leaded, faceted or carved glass used for decorative purposes. The latter exception not only applies to doors but also to sidelights and other glazed panels covered by items 5 and 6.

Commentary Figure R308.4(7) illustrates the condition of a window within a shower enclosure. If this window is less than 60 inches (1524 mm) above a standing surface, then safety glazing would be required. This same requirement applies not only to showers but also to windows installed adjacent to hot tubs, whirlpools, saunas, steam rooms and bathtubs. Because of the presence of moisture, all of these locations represent slip hazards and need safety glazing to prevent injury in case of a fall.

Glass in railings, balusters panels and in-fill panels, regardless of their height above a walking surface, require safety glazing. Due to the high probability that peoplewill impact guards, it is critical that an increased level of protection be provided.

Commentary Figure R308.4(8) illustrates the requirements of item 9. This provision applies to walls and fences used as barriers for indoor or outdoor swimming pools, hot tubs and spas. Before safety glazing is required, the glazed panels must be within 5 feet (1524 mm) above the decking for a pool or spa. Items 10 and