**General notes**

**Code edition:** 6th Edition (2017) Florida Building Code /7th Edition (2020) Florida Building Code

**Commission authority** - Limited in scope to issues related to the product approval application “FL 15781” and the products as manufactured. Issues relating to the installation of the product fall outside the Commission authority and are subject to inspection and approval by the local authority having jurisdiction.

**Application: FL 15781 (Approved)**

Sub – Product: FL 15781.14

Manufacturer: Soft-lite LLC

Product Name: “Barcelona” Model “TSL30I” Sliding Window “Impact”

Limits of Use: Approved for use in HVHZ and Non-HVHZ

Description: Extruded PVC Triple Horizontal Sliding “Impact” Window, High velocity Hurricane Zone Large Missile

Test standards: (TAS 201, 202 & 203)/ as required by the FBC

**Testing**: By Testing Evaluation Lab, Inc. / Commission approved test lab/Accreditation – IAS.

Test reports: Singed by Lyndon F. Schmidt, P.E.

 Quality Assurance Entity: Farabaugh Engineering and Testing, Inc.

Validation entity: Ryan J. King, P.E.

Compliance Method: Evaluation Report from a Florida Registered Architect or a licensed Florida Professional Engineer

Evaluation Engineer: Lyndon F. Schmidt, P.E.

**Complaint -**

**Field test: By Engineering Consultants, LLC**

**Test standard: ASTM E1105 Standard Test Method for Field Determination of Water Penetration of installed Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls, by Uniform or Cyclic**

**Testing: By Engineering Consultants, LLC** – (Not a test lab)

* Test report number: S001-T001 –Date: 07-27-2021 (Test report not signed)
* Witnesses to Test: Home owner
* Assignee: Jude Sosa (JSO)
* Test Specimen Information: S001 Triple Horizontal Window
* Testing pressures:

1. T001A: 0 psf – no pressure in chamber only spray rack. Five (5) minutes.

2. T001B: 3.78 psf -2/3 of the 15% of the required opening design positive pressure 37.8 psf – fifteen (15) minutes

3. T001C: 5.61 psf – 15% of the required opening design positive pressure 37.8 psf- Fifteen (15) minutes

**Test observations:**

A During test T001A, water infiltration was observed entering under the frame sill bottom right corner approximately on (1) minute into test. (Installation issue)

B During test T001B, water infiltration was observed entering under the frame sill bottom right and left corners approximately three (3) minutes into test. (Installation issue)

C During test T00C, water infiltration was observed entering through the glazing pocket of the left operable vent approximately one (1) into the test.

D During test T001C, water infiltration was observed overflowing the frame sill at bottom let corner approximately two (2) minutes into test. (Installation issue)

 **Test Results – Fail (**Noquantitativeresults provided)

**ASTM E 1105 - 00 (2008)**

**5. Significance and Use**

5.1 This test method is a standard procedure for determining the resistance to water penetration under uniform or cyclic static air pressure differences of installed exterior windows. Skylights, curtain walls, and doors. The air-pressure differences acting across a building envelope vary greatly. These factors should be considered fully prior to specifying the test pressure difference to be used.

5.2 Laboratory tests are designed to give an indication of the performance of an assembly. Field performance may vary from laboratory performance since the supporting structure for the test specimen, methods of mounting, and sealing in the laboratory can only simulate the actual conditions that will exist in the building. Shipping, handling, installation, acts of subsequent trades, aging, and other environmental conditions all may have an adverse effect upon the performance of the installed product. This field test procedure provides a mean for determining the performance of a product once installed in the building.

5.5 Weather conditions can affect the static air pressure difference measurements. If wind gusting causes pressure fluctuation to exceed + 10% from the specified test pressure, the test should not be conducted.

**TESTING APPLICATION STANDARD (TAS) 202-94**

**CRITERIA FOR TESTING IMPACT & NONIMPACT RESISTANT**

**BUILDING ENVELOPE COMPONENTS USING UNIFORM STATIC AIR PRESSURE**

5.2.2.3 For product categories listed in 5.2.2.2 of this protocol, deliver and maintain water spray at a minimum rate of 5 gph/sf, applied at a pressure equal to not less than 15% of air pressure based on wind velocity of 75 mph. Maintain this pressure and water spray for a period not less than 15 minutes. No water infiltration shall occur. For this portion of the test, the only specimen that will be excluded is garage doors.

 **6th Edition (2017) Florida Building Code /7th Edition (2020) Florida Building Code**

**1609.1.2 Protection of openings.** In *wind-borne debris regions*, glazed openings in buildings shall be impact resistant or protected with an impact-resistant covering meeting the requirements of ANSI/DASMA 115 (for garage doors and rolling doors) or TAS 201, 202 and 203, AAMA 506, ASTM E1996 and ASTM E1886 referenced herein, or an approved impact-resistant standard as follows:

**Standards ASTM E1105**

* This standard is not referenced within the FBC and currently there is no provision in the FBC which requires field testing of installed windows.

[**61G20-3.008**](https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=9N-3.008) **Approval of Product Evaluation Entities, Product Validation Entities, Testing Laboratories, Certification Agencies, Quality Assurance Agencies and Accreditation Bodies.**

(d) Quality assurance agencies shall audit the quality assurance program of manufacturers and audit production quality of products. Auditing of a quality assurance program shall be by one or more of the following methods: visits to manufacturing facilities, inspection of products at construction sites, inspection of products at state distribution facilities or testing of regular production items. Such auditing shall be performed at intervals not to exceed 12 months.