

Original sponsor: Chance

Offered: 3/14/73
Referred: Judiciary

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 205

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to safety glazing labels and materials,
7 and providing for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 18.60 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10 ARTICLE 9. SAFETY GLAZING.

11 Sec. 18.60.750. LABELING REQUIRED. (a) Each lite of safety
12 glazing material manufactured, distributed, imported, sold for use or
13 installed in hazardous locations in the state shall be permanently
14 labeled by etching, sandblasting, firing of ceramic material, hot-die
15 stamping, transparent pressure sensitive labels, or by other suitable
16 means to ensure that the labeling will be permanent. The label shall
17 identify the manufacturer, fabricator, seller and installer, the
18 thickness and type of safety glazing material, and the fact that the
19 material meets the test requirements of the American National Standards
20 Institute Standard (ANSI Standard) Z-97.1-1972.

21 (b) The label must be visible and legible after installation, and
22 the label may not be used on other than safety glazing materials.

23 Sec. 18.60.753. MANUFACTURE, SALE, IMPORTATION, ADVERTISEMENT
24 PROHIBITED. The manufacture, sale, importation into the state for
25 delivery or sale, or the advertisement for sale of any glazing material
26 that is not safety glazing material or that fails to meet the test or
27 labeling requirements under sec. 750 of this chapter is prohibited.

28 Sec. 18.60.755. SAFETY GLAZING MATERIALS REQUIRED. (a) It is
29 unlawful for a supplier, contractor, or installer, other than a private

1 homeowner installing glazing material in an owner-occupied dwelling, to
2 knowingly install, have installed, or consent to the installation of
3 glazing materials other than safety glazing materials in a hazardous
4 location.

5 (b) Bid specifications for contracts for public buildings, public
6 works or other public improvements where the use of glazing material is
7 required shall include a provision that only safety glazing material
8 that meets the test and labeling standards set out in sec. 750 of this
9 chapter shall be used in the construction of public buildings, public
10 works or other public improvements under AS 35.10 and 35.15.

11 Sec. 18.60.760. EMPLOYEES NOT COVERED. No liability under secs.
12 750 - 755 of this chapter is created as to workmen who are employees
13 of a material supplier, contractor, subcontractor or other employer
14 responsible for compliance with secs. 750 - 755 of this chapter.

15 Sec. 18.60.765. PENALTY. A person who violates secs. 750 - 755 of
16 this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punish-
17 able by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by im-
18 prisonment for not more than a year, or by both.

19 Sec. 18.60.770. LOCAL ORDINANCES. Except where a city or borough
20 ordinance is more strict in terms of the test and labeling standards
21 for safety glazing material required or more broad in its application
22 to persons or locations covered, secs. 750 - 755 of this chapter
23 supersede a city or borough ordinance relating to safety glazing labels
24 and materials.

25 Sec. 18.60.775. APPLICABILITY. Sections 750 - 755 of this chapter
26 apply only to installations or replacements of safety glazing materials
27 made after the effective date of these sections, but do not apply to
28 contracts awarded, under an invitation for bids, before the effective
29 date of secs. 750 - 755 of this chapter.

1 Sec. 18.60.780. DEFINITIONS. In secs. 750 - 755 of this chapter

2 (1) "bathtub enclosure" means a sliding, pivoting, or hinged
3 door and fixed panels which are glazed or to be glazed and used to form
4 a barrier between the bathtub and the rest of the bathroom area or other
5 room in which bathing facilities are located;

6 (2) "commercial buildings" means buildings including but not
7 limited to wholesale and retail stores and storerooms, and office
8 buildings;

9 (3) "commercial entrance and exit door" means a hinged,
10 pivoting, revolving, or sliding door which is glazed or to be glazed and
11 used alone or in combination with other doors (other than doors defined
12 in (16) of this section) on interior or exterior walls of a commercial,
13 public or industrial building as a means of passage, ingress or egress;

14 (4) "fixed flat glazed panels immediately adjacent to entrance
15 or exit doors" means the first fixed flat glazed panel on either or both
16 sides of interior or exterior doors, 48 inches or less in width, the
17 nearest vertical edge of which is located within six feet horizontally
18 of the nearest vertical edge of the door;

19 (5) "glazing" means the act of installing and securing glass
20 or other glazing material into prepared openings in structural elements
21 including but not limited to doors, enclosures, and panels;

22 (6) "glazed" means the accomplished act of glazing;

23 (7) "hazardous locations" means those structural elements,
24 glazed or to be glazed, in residential buildings and other structures
25 used as dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and
26 public buildings, known as interior and exterior commercial entrance
27 and exit doors and the immediately adjacent flat fixed glazed panels,
28 sliding glass door units including the fixed glazed panels which are
29 part of these units, storm or combination doors, shower and bathtub

1 enclosures, primary residential entrance and exit doors and the fixed
2 or operable adjacent sidelites, whether or not the glazing in these
3 doors, panels and enclosures is transparent;

4 (8) "industrial buildings" means buildings including but not
5 limited to factories, manufacturing plants or other auxiliary structures
6 used in a manufacturing process;

7 (9) "storm or combination door" means a door which is glazed
8 or to be glazed, and used in tandem with a primary residential or
9 commercial entrance and exit door to protect the primary residential or
10 commercial entrance or exit door against weather elements and to improve
11 indoor climate control;

12 (10) "other structures used as dwellings" means buildings
13 including but not limited to mobile homes, manufactured or industrial-
14 ized housing and lodging homes;

15 (11) "primary residential entrance and exit door" means a
16 door (other than doors defined in (16) of this section) which is glazed
17 or to be glazed and used in an exterior wall of a residential building
18 and other structures used as dwellings, as a means of passage, ingress
19 or egress;

20 (12) "public buildings" means buildings including but not
21 limited to hotels, hospitals, motels, dormitories, sanitariums, nursing
22 homes, theatres, stadiums, gymnasiums, amusement park buildings, schools
23 and other buildings used for educational purposes, museums, restaurants,
24 bars, correctional institutions, places of worship, and other buildings
25 of public accommodation or assembly;

26 (13) "residential buildings" means structures including but
27 not limited to homes and apartments used as dwellings for one or more
28 families or persons;

29 (14) "safety glazing material" means any glazing material

1 including but not limited to tempered glass, laminated glass, wire
2 glass or rigid plastic, which meets the test requirements of the Amer-
3 ican National Standards Institute Standard (ANSI Standard) Z-97.1-1972,
4 and which are so constructed, treated, or combined with other materials
5 as to minimize the likelihood of cutting and piercing injuries resulting
6 from human contact with the glazing material;

7 (15) "shower enclosure" means a hinged, pivoting, or sliding
8 door and fixed panels which are glazed or to be glazed and used to form
9 a barrier between the shower stall and the rest of the bathroom area
10 or other room in which bathing facilities are located;

11 (16) "sliding glass door units" means an assembly of glazed
12 or to be glazed panels contained in an overall frame, installed in
13 residential buildings and other structures used as dwellings, commercial,
14 industrial or public buildings, and so designed that one or more of the
15 panels is movable in a horizontal direction to produce or close off an
16 opening for use as a means of passage, ingress or egress.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 1974.
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