

Frequently Asked Questions

Т	Testing/Alterations (Certification Related)		
Question	Answer		
How many pieces of glass do I send to the lab for tempered prototypes?	Four (4) pieces of glass for each thickness of tempered glass products, including patterned glass, should be sent in for testing.		
What size samples do I send to the lab for prototypes?	34" x 76" +/- 0.125 (1/8) inch (864mm by 1930, +/- 3mm) if you are looking to obtain unlimited certification, if a limited certification is desired and a smaller size is sent for testing, you will only be certified for that size and what fits within it.		
How many pieces of glass do I send for laminated glass prototypes?	Four (4) pieces 34" x 76" +/- 0.125 (1/8) inch (864mm by 1930, +/- 3mm) for impact testing and three (3) pieces 12"x12" (305mm x 305mm) for boil testing. *Please refer to the <u>Guidance for SGCC Certification of Laminated Glass</u> and contact our office for more direction on laminated prototype testing.		
What is the cost of prototype testing?	Please contact the laboratory of your choice on the SGCC approved laboratory list for pricing of prototype testing. For certification fees, please <u>click here</u> .		
How long does testing take?	Once samples are received at the laboratory, testing typically takes between 1-3 weeks. Please contact the laboratory of your choice from the SGCC approved laboratory list to inquire as to time for your job as it can vary greatly due to backlog and other issues.		
What do I do once I receive my reports from the test lab?	Advise the testing laboratory to send passing test reports to SGCC by emailing sgcc@amscert.com .		
How long after testing will I receive my	Once SGCC has received your passing test reports, (Signed License Agreement and Application needed for new plants only),		

certification	they will be processed within 7-10 business days. After
from SGCC?	processing:
	1.) An invoice for Certification Fees will be issued.2.) Upon payment of the issued certification invoice, there
	will be a final review of your pending certification.
	3.) The Main and Plant contact will receive an 'Authorization to Label' letter and Plant Certificate via email, within 3-5
	business days of invoice payment.
How do l access	Both your most recent plant certificate and testing history can be
my plant	obtained using your CIP (Certification Information Portal). If you
certificate and	do not have a CIP or are having trouble logging in, please contact
testing history?	SGCC staff for assistance at SGCC@amscert.com . The most
	current plant certificates can also be found on the SGCC website
	here.

Consumer Related	
Question	Answer
What does the	If the logo on your glass product bares "SGCC" followed by a
logo on my glass	number, along with any or all of the following standards, ANSI
mean?	Z97.1, 16 CFR 1201 and/or CAN CGSB 12.1, then this product is
	likely a third-party certified safety glazed product. Please refer to
	How To Read SGCC Labels for further details. To verify if the
	product is SGCC Certified you can also look for an existing
	acknowledgment of certification (plant certificate) by searching
	a plant name or SGCC number <u>here</u> .
How can I tell if I	A safety glazing product may contain a label that can be used to
have safety	verify if the product is a certified safety glazing product. Please
glass?	refer to <u>How To Read SGCC Labels</u> for further details. To verify if
	the product is SGCC Certified you can also look for an existing
	acknowledgment of certification (plant certificate) by searching
	a plant name or SGCC number <u>here</u> . If you cannot find a plant
	certificate using these parameters, reach out to SGCC staff at
	SGCC@amscert.com for additional assistance.
	You can also tell if a product is safety glazing by the way it breaks
	upon impact. A safety glazing product will either break into small

	pieces instead of large shards or the glass will remain intact and held together by an interlayer or film. Additional information can be found on ANSI's website, <u>here</u> .
How to tell if my glass is tempered?	A tempered glass safety glazing product may contain a label that can be used to verify if the product is tempered glass. Please refer to How To Read SGCC Labels for further details. To verify if the product is SGCC Certified you can also look for an existing acknowledgment of certification (plant certificate) by searching a plant name or SGCC number here . You can also tell if a product is tempered by the way it breaks upon impact. A tempered product will either break into small pieces instead of large shards or the glass will remain intact and held together by an interlayer or film. Additional information can be found on ANSI's website, here .
How to tell if I have laminated glass?	A laminated safety glazing product may contain a label that can be used to verify if the product is laminated glass. Please refer to How To Read SGCC Labels for further details. To verify if the product is SGCC Certified you can also look for an existing acknowledgment of certification (plant certificate) by searching a plant name or SGCC number here. If you cannot find a plant certificate using these parameters, reach out to SGCC staff at SGCC@amscert.com for additional assistance. A laminated safety glazing product will remain intact and held together by an interlayer or film. Additional information can be found on ANSI's website, here.
How can I tell who tempered my glass?	A tempered glass safety glazing product may contain a stamped or etched label that can be used to verify if the product is a certified safety glazing product. The SGCC number corresponds to the manufacturing location. Please refer to How To ReadSGCC Labels for further details. Using the SGCC number you can look for an existing acknowledgment of certification (plant certificate) by searching here . The plant certificate contains the name and address of the manufacturing facility.
Why did my shower glass explode? Now what?	There are several factors that can contribute to a shower door spontaneously breaking such as improper installation, temperature changes, glass damage and nickel sulfide inclusions within the glass just to name a few. It is important to

	remember that glass breaks; however, based on federal codes the tempered glass must break into small pieces that are likely to reduce cutting and piercing injuries. If your shower door spontaneously breaks you should contact the installer of the shower door for further guidance. If the label is still legible you may be able to use the SGCC number or label information to determine the fabricator of the glass. Please refer to How To Read SGCC Labels for further details. To verify if the product is SGCC Certified you can also look for an existing acknowledgment of certification (plant certificate) by searching a plant name or SGCC number here . The plant certificate contains the name and address of the manufacturing facility.
What are the	The safety glazing standards address safe breakage only and do
performance	not address post breakage performance.
criteria for glass	
fallout after	
breakage?	
Do guardrails	Yes, glass used in railings, balusters, and panels must meet
require safety	safety standards due to their high-impact exposure.
glass?	Courses NONe Code 9 Otensianis III-la Conten Co
	Source: NGA's Code & Standards Help Center Summary (Provided Below) *
What locations require safety laminated glass?	Safety glazing is required by the Federal consumer product safety standard and by local code in any area of a building that is defined as 'hazardous'. CPSC 16, CFRF Part 1201 and 2018 IBC section 2406.4 defines hazardous locations requiring safety glazing as: glazing in doors, adjacent to doors, windows (if it meets all 4 criteria per 2018 IBC Section 2406.4.3), guards and railings, wet surfaces, adjacent to stairways and ramps, adjacent to bottom stairway landing. (See also exceptions in each category.)
	Source: NGA Code & Standards Help Center Summary (Provided Below) *

Does overhead glazing have to be laminated?	No, but it is the most common way to comply with 2018 IBC requirements. The International Building Code mandates the use of heat-treated laminated glass lites where sloped glazing is installed over occupied spaces below. (2018 IBC Section 2405 Sloped Glazing and Skylights) Source: NGA's Code & Standards Help Center Summary (Provided Below) *
What materials can be put in laminated glass?	Laminated glass can incorporate a wide variety of materials for both functional and aesthetic purposes. Options include printed films, digital prints, fabrics, metallic fibers, colored interlayers, rice paper, wood, leaves, and more. For a complete list of available materials, please contact your supplier directly.
	The placement and orientation of these materials within a laminated glass product may affect the requirements for weathering and impact testing under SGCC Certification. *For additional details, please consult the Guidance for SGCC Certification of Laminated Glass and reach out to our office for assistance with laminated testing.
Can organic leaves be laminated into safety glass?	Yes, organic materials such as leaves, flowers, and fabrics can be incorporated into safety laminated glass. For a complete list of available options, please contact your supplier directly.
	It is important to note that decorative coatings and prints which are organic or not chemically bonded (fused) to glass (elastomeric coatings, surface applied films or tapes) within a laminated glass product will require weathering and impact testing. *Please refer to the <i>Guidance for SGCC Certification of Laminated Glass</i> and contact our office for more direction on laminated prototype testing.
Are solar panels safety glass products?	Solar panels that are typically made from laminated glass would be considered a safety glazed product if they have been tested and meets the requirements of ANSI Z97.1 and CPSC 16.

Are all heat-	No, not all heat-treated glass is safety glass. Tempered glass is
treated glass	considered a safety glazing product while heat strengthened
safety glass?	glass is not.
Are all lites of	For insulating glass units (IGU's) to be considered safety glazing,
double or multi-	each lite in the construction of the IGU (double pane or multi-
pane assembly	pane assemblies) must be safety glazing.
IG's required to	
be safety glass?	
What are safety	The Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) sets the safety
glass	glass requirements in Canada. CAN CGSB 12.1-2022 is the
requirements in	current Canadian safety glass standard, SGCC certifies to this
Canada? Are	standard along with the United States standard, ANSI Z97.1-
they the same	2015. No additional testing is required to certify to both
as the U.S.?	standards as the standards are currently aligned, meaning
Does SGCC	testing to ANSI Z97.12015 will meet the Canadian requirement.
certify both	With the exception of wired glass, which was banned in the U.S.,
standards?	the safety glass requirements in Canada and the U.S. are very
	similar.
* NGA Codes &	Attached are frequently asked questions and answers compiled
Standards Help	by the National Glass Association including Bird Friendly Glazing,
Center	Energy Conservation, Fire-Rated Glazing, Glass Inspection,
Summary	General & Laminated Safety Glazing, Mirror, Repairs,
	Remodeling & Alterations, Security Glazing, Sustainability, and
	much more.
	Codes Help Center
	Summary.pdf
	widenes places contest \$2000 at \$2000@arrage art cons

For additional guidance, please contact SGCC at SGCC@amscert.com