

FOR DOORS (Usually glazed at the factory, if/when Krieger supplies the glass):

1. Glass lights may be provided where desired, subject to certain requirements (for Underwriters Laboratories fire labels) and manufacturer's size recommendations for STC ratings, based on our testing at various independent, NVLAP accredited, acoustical laboratories.
2. Wired glass is normally used for fire doors, though recent testing, and approval, of gel-filled materials has produced a more attractive (though extremely expensive) product which is gaining in popularity.
3. For most acoustic doors, two individual lights of glass are used. For non-label openings, glass may be monolithic, or of laminated construction, depending on the STC rating required. For labeled doors, one light must be wired glass, as noted above. Consult factory for recommendations. UL requires that each light of glass have its own 'pocket', and stops; two lights of glass may not be placed in the same 'pocket'.
4. Glass should be set on blocks (minimum of two per light) with adhesive-backed glazing tape each side, before re-applying the steel stops. Steel stops are individually sized and drilled at the factory, and must be returned to their original location. Where a weather seal is required, use Dow Corning #995 caulk to seal window.
5. Where a UL listing mark is required, such as at ALL bullet-resisting glass, the marking **MUST** remain visible **AFTER** glazing.
6. Where tempered laminated product is used, such as for pressure/blast resistant openings, the tempering process may produce such irregularities such as "tong marks" at the edges, or some very minor rippling. Laminated glass may have slight (1/8" or so) overlaps at the edges. These are **NOT** defects, and will not be replaced free of charge. The apparent effect of rippling is greatly reduced by orienting any such waves so as to run in the horizontal direction.
7. Where issues of life safety are involved, such as with bullet-resistant glazing, the removable stops should be placed on the "secure" or "safe" side of the door. Blast or pressure-resistant units should always be oriented so that the initial force tends to press the glass against the fixed, or integral, stop. Monolithic glazing may **NOT** be used at pressure-resistant applications. All such glass **MUST** be fully tempered (not simply "heat-strengthened) and laminated. Consult factory for thickness(es) required.

FOR FRAMES (Usually glazed on site, by others, even if we have supplied the glass):

1. Most issues addressed above apply equally for frames as well for doors.
2. At very high rated (such as STC 56) acoustic windows, "Stanlock" continuous pliable gasketing may be used, in lieu of tape and metal stops. It is **VERY** helpful to have the corners of glass lights for such applications slightly rounded, to facilitate installation.