CHAPTER 37

Safety Glazing Materials

**SECTION 23‑37‑10.** Definitions.

 As used in this chapter, words and phrases have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:

 (a) “Safety glazing material” means any glazing material, such as tempered glass, laminated glass, wire glass or rigid plastic, which meets the test requirements of the American National Standards Institute Standard (ANSI Standard) Z‑97.1‑1972, and which are so constructed, treated, or combined with other materials as to minimize the likelihood of cutting and piercing injuries resulting from human contact with the glazing material.

 (b) “Hazardous locations” means those structural elements, glazed or to be glazed, in residential buildings and other structures used as dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and public buildings, known as interior and exterior commercial entrance and exit doors and the immediately adjacent flat fixed glazed panels, sliding glass door units including the fixed glazed panels which are part of such units, storm or combination doors, shower and bathtub enclosures, primary residential entrance and exit doors and the fixed or operable adjacent sidelites, whether or not the glazing in such doors, panels and enclosures is transparent.

 (c) “Residential buildings” means buildings such as homes and apartments used as dwellings for one or more families or persons.

 (d) “Other structures used as dwellings” means buildings such as mobile homes, manufactured or industrialized housing and lodging homes.

 (e) “Commercial buildings” means buildings such as wholesale and retail stores and storerooms, and office buildings.

 (f) “Industrial buildings” means buildings such as factories.

 (g) “Public buildings” means buildings such as hotels, hospitals, motels, dormitories, sanitariums, nursing homes, theatres, stadiums, gymnasiums, amusement park buildings, schools and other buildings used for educational purposes, museums, restaurants, bars, correctional institutions, places of worship, and other buildings of public assembly.

 (h) “Commercial entrance and exit door” means a hinged, pivoting, revolving, or sliding door which is glazed or to be glazed and used alone or in combination with other doors (other than doors covered by item (j) of this section), on interior or exterior walls of a commercial, public or industrial building as a means of passage, ingress or egress.

 (i) “Fixed flat glazed panels immediately adjacent to entrance or exit doors” means the first fixed flat glazed panel on either or both sides of interior or exterior doors, forty‑eight inches or less in width, the nearest vertical edge of which is located within six feet horizontally of the nearest vertical edge of the door.

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

 (k) “Storm or combination door” means a door which is glazed or to be glazed, and used in tandem with a primary residential or commercial entrance and exit door to protect the primary residential or commercial entrance or exit door against weather elements, and to improve indoor climate control.

 (l) “Shower enclosure” means a hinged, pivoting, or sliding door and fixed panels which are glazed or to be glazed and used to form a barrier between the shower stall and the rest of the room area.

 (m) “Bathtub enclosure” means a sliding, pivoting, or hinged door and fixed panels which are glazed or to be glazed and used to form a barrier between the bathtub and the rest of the room area.

 (n) “Primary residential entrance and exit door” means a door (other than doors covered by item (j) of this section) which is glazed or to be glazed and used in an exterior wall of a residential building and other structures used as dwellings, as a means of ingress or egress.

 (o) “Glazing” means the act of installing and securing glass or other glazing material into prepared openings in structural elements such as doors, enclosures, and panels.

 (p) “Glazed” means the accomplished act of glazing.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 32‑1421; 1973 (58) 297.

Library References

Consumer Protection 11.

Westlaw Topic No. 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 66 to 73, 91.

C.J.S. Products Liability Sections 40 to 44.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Encyclopedias

S.C. Jur. Hotels, Motels and Other Lodgings Section 14, Statutory Provisions.

S.C. Jur. Hotels, Motels and Other Lodgings Section 16, Public Safety.

**SECTION 23‑37‑20.** Safety glazing labeling.

 (a) Each lite of safety glazing material manufactured, distributed, imported, or sold for use in hazardous locations, or installed in such a location, within the State of South Carolina shall be permanently labeled by such means as etching, sandblasting, firing of ceramic material, hot‑die stamping, transparent pressure sensitive labels, or by other suitable means. The label shall identify the seller, whether manufacturer, fabricator, or installer, the nominal thickness and the type of safety glazing material, and the fact that the material meets the test requirements of the American National Standards Institute Standard (ANSI Standard) Z‑97.1‑1972.

 The label must be legible and visible after installation.

 (b) Such safety glazing labeling shall not be used on other than safety glazing materials.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 32‑1422; 1973 (58) 297.

Library References

Consumer Protection 11.

Westlaw Topic No. 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 66 to 73, 91.

C.J.S. Products Liability Sections 40 to 44.

**SECTION 23‑37‑30.** Sale or installation of, or other actions with regard to, glazing material other than safety glazing materials in hazardous location.

 It shall be unlawful within this State to knowingly sell, fabricate, assemble, glaze, install, cause to be installed or consent to installation of glazing materials other than safety glazing materials in any hazardous location in the State.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 32‑1423; 1973 (58) 297.

Library References

Consumer Protection 11.

Westlaw Topic No. 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 66 to 73, 91.

C.J.S. Products Liability Sections 40 to 44.

**SECTION 23‑37‑40.** Liability of workmen.

 No liability under this chapter shall be created as to workmen who are employees of a material supplier, contractor, subcontractor, or other employee responsible for compliance with this chapter.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 32‑1424; 1973 (58) 297.

Library References

Consumer Protection 11.

Westlaw Topic No. 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 66 to 73, 91.

C.J.S. Products Liability Sections 40 to 44.

**SECTION 23‑37‑50.** Penalties.

 Any person who violates the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 32‑1425; 1973 (58) 297.

Library References

Consumer Protection 11.

Westlaw Topic No. 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 66 to 73, 91.

C.J.S. Products Liability Sections 40 to 44.

**SECTION 23‑37‑60.** Application of chapter.

 This chapter applies only to installations and replacements made after July 1, 1974, and shall not apply to contracts awarded or pursuant to an invitation for bids accomplished before July 1, 1974.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 32‑1426; 1973 (58) 297.

Library References

Consumer Protection 11.

Westlaw Topic No. 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 66 to 73, 91.

C.J.S. Products Liability Sections 40 to 44.