



# Standard Specification for Performance of Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, Doors and Storm Shutters Impacted by Windborne Debris in Hurricanes<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1996; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers exterior windows, glazed curtain walls, doors and storm shutters used in buildings located in geographic regions that are prone to hurricanes.

1.2 This specification provides the information required to conduct Test Method E 1886.

1.3 Qualification under this specification provides a basis for judgment of the ability of applicable elements of the building envelope to remain unbreached during a hurricane; thereby minimizing the damaging effects of hurricanes on the building interior and reducing the magnitude of internal pressurization. While this standard was developed for hurricanes, it may be used for other types of similar windstorms capable of generating windborne debris.

1.4 This specification provides a uniform set of guidelines based upon currently available information and research.<sup>2</sup> As new information and research becomes available it will be considered.

1.5 All values are stated in SI units and are to be regarded as standard. Values given in parentheses are for information only. Where certain values contained in reference documents cited and quoted herein are stated in inch-pound units they must be converted by the user.

1.6 The following precautionary statement pertains only to the test method portion, Section 5, of this specification: *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 631 Terminology of Building Constructions<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Performance of Building Constructions and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.51 on Component Performance of Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors. Current edition approved April 10, 2003. Published May 2003. Originally approved in 1999. Last previous edition approved in 2002 as E 1996 – 02.

<sup>2</sup> See the Significance and Use Section of Test Method E 1886.

<sup>3</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.11.

E 1886 Test Method for Performance of Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, Doors and Storm Shutters Impacted by Missile(s) and Exposed to Cyclic Pressure Differentials<sup>3</sup>

### 2.2 ASCE Standard:

ASCE 7, American Society of Civil Engineers Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures<sup>4</sup>

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 General terms used in this specification are defined in Terminology E 631.

3.1.2 Terms common to this specification and Test Method E 1886 are defined in Test Method E 1886, unless defined herein.

### 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *assembly height*—vertical elevation above adjacent ground level at which fenestration or shutter assembly is to be installed, measured to the center of the assembly.

3.2.2 *basic wind speed*—three-second gust speeds as defined in the latest edition of ASCE 7.

3.2.3 *infill*—glazing in a fenestration assembly or curtain wall.

3.2.4 *integral mullion*—a horizontal or vertical member which is bounded at both ends by crossing frame members.

3.2.5 *maximum deflection*—Greatest deformation of an element or component under the application of an applied force.

3.2.6 *maximum dynamic deflection*—greatest deformation of an element or component during the missile impact.

3.2.7 *porous storm shutter assembly*—an assembly whose aggregate open area exceeds ten percent of its projected surface area.

3.2.8 *valley*—a pivoting axis of a shutter assembly designed to rotate adjacent slats or panels outward.

## 4. Test Specimens

### 4.1 Number of Test Specimens:

4.1.1 Three test specimens shall be submitted for the large missile test.

4.1.2 Three test specimens shall be submitted for the small missile test.

<sup>4</sup> Available from American Society of Civil Engineers.

4.2 Test specimens shall be prepared as specified in Test Method E 1886.

4.3 The size of the test specimen shall be determined by the specifying authority. All components of each test specimen shall be full size.

4.4 Where it is impractical to test the entire assembly such as curtain wall and heavy commercial assemblies, test the largest size of each type of panel as required by the specifying authority to qualify the entire assembly.

4.5 Fenestration assemblies and shutter assemblies intended to be mulled together shall be tested separately or tested by combining three specimens into one mounting frame separated only by the mullions.

**5. Test Methods**

5.1 Test specimens shall be tested according to Test Method E 1886.

5.2 Determine the missile based upon building classification, wind speed and assembly height according to Section 6.

*5.3 Location of Impact:*

5.3.1 *Large Missile Test*—Impact each shutter assembly specimen and each fenestration assembly infill type once as shown in Fig. 1.

5.3.1.1 Impact one specimen with the center of the missile within a 65-mm (2 1/2-in.) radius circle and with the center of the circle located at the center of each type of infill.

5.3.1.2 Impact a different specimen with the center of the missile within a 65-mm (2 1/2-in.) radius circle and with the center of the circle located 150 mm (6 in.) from supporting members at a corner.

5.3.1.3 Impact the remaining specimen with the center of the missile within a 65-mm (2 1/2-in.) radius circle and with the center of the circle located 150 mm (6 in.) from supporting members at a diagonally opposite corner.

5.3.2 *Additional Impact Locations in Wind Zone 4* (see Fig. 1):

5.3.2.1 Impact the same specimen specified in 5.3.1.1 a second time with the center of the second missile within a 65-mm (2 1/2-in.) radius circle and with the center of the circle located 150 mm (6 in.) from supporting member at a corner.

5.3.2.2 Impact the same specimen specified in 5.3.1.2 a second time with the center of the second missile within a 65-mm (2 1/2-in.) radius circle and with the center of the circle located at the center of each type of infill.

5.3.2.3 Impact the same specimen specified in 5.3.1.3 a second time with the center of the second missile within a

65-mm (2 1/2-in.) radius circle and with the center of the circle located at the center of each type of infill except as specified in 5.3.3.6.

5.3.2.4 For test specimens with bracing at the specified impact location(s), the impact location(s) shall be relocated to the nearest area with no bracing.

*5.3.3 Special Considerations:*

5.3.3.1 For test specimens containing multiple panels, impact the exterior glazing surface innermost from the exterior plane of the fenestration or shutter assembly.

5.3.3.2 For test specimens containing fixed and operable panels of the same type of infill, impact the operable portion.

5.3.3.3 For operable test specimens, a corner impact location shall be nearest a locking device and the other corner impact location shall be at a corner diagonally opposite.

5.3.3.4 For test specimens with bracing at the specified impact locations(s), the impact location(s) shall be relocated to the nearest area with no bracing.

5.3.3.5 The impacts on accordion shutters shall be at the valleys located closest to the impact locations shown in Fig. 1.

5.3.3.6 In Wind Zone 4, impact the integral mullion mid-span in lieu of the impact specified in 5.3.2.3 if applicable.

5.3.3.7 In Wind Zone 4, impact one vertical mullion with the longest span at mid span in addition to impacts specified in 5.3.

5.3.4 *Small Missile Test*—Impact each shutter assembly specimen and each fenestration assembly infill type three times with ten steel balls each as shown in Fig. 2.

5.3.4.1 Each impact location shall receive distributed impacts simultaneously from ten steel balls. The impact shall be described in the test report.

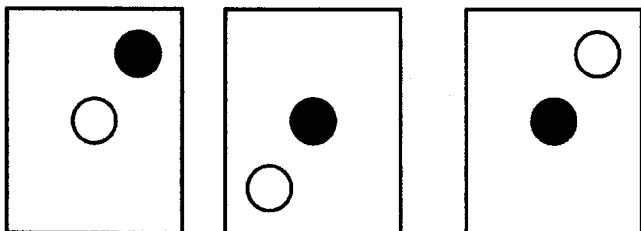
5.3.4.2 The corner impact locations shall be entirely within a 250-mm (10-in.) radius circle having its center located at 275 mm (11 in.) from the edges.

5.3.4.3 The edge impact locations shall be entirely within a 250-mm (10-in.) radius circle at the centerline between two corners having its center located at 275 mm (11 in.) from the edge.

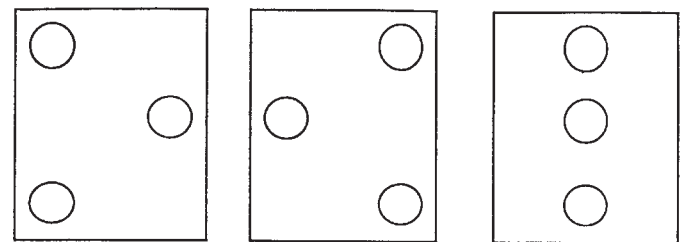
5.3.4.4 The center impact location shall be entirely within a 250-mm radius (10-in.) circle having its center located at the horizontal and vertical centerline of the infill.

NOTE 1—Impact locations for small missile test may overlap depending on the size of the specimen.

*5.4 Air Pressure Cycling*



● **Only applicable in Wind Zone 4.**



Specimen 1                      Specimen 2                      Specimen 3  
**FIG. 2 Impact Locations for Small Missile Test (Each Type of Infill)**

**FIG. 1 Impact Location for Large Missile Test (Each Type of Infill)**

5.4.1 The air pressure portion of the test shall use the test loading program in Table 1. Select  $P_{pos}$  and  $P_{neg}$  for the maximum inward (positive) and maximum outward (negative) air pressure differential for which qualification is sought.

5.4.2 Porous shutter assemblies whose aggregate open area exceeds 50 % of their projected surface area that pass the small missile test and that are not subject to the large missile test need not be tested for the air pressure portion of the test described in this section.

5.5 For porous storm shutter specimens that are tested independently of the fenestration assemblies they are intended to protect, measure and record both the maximum dynamic deflection and the residual deflection following the impact test and measure and record the maximum deflection in combination with the residual deflection during the air pressure cycling test. Measure all deflections to the nearest 2 mm (0.1 in.).

**6. Missiles**

6.1 The specifying authority shall select an applicable missile by defining a level of protection, a wind zone, and an assembly height above the ground.

6.2 The applicable missile from Table 2 shall be chosen using Table 3, unless otherwise specified.

6.2.1 Unless otherwise specified, select the appropriate level of building protection from 6.2.1.1-6.2.1.3 and enter Table 3 or Table 4 at the appropriate column.

6.2.1.1 *Enhanced Protection (Essential Facilities)*—Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities, including, but not limited to, hospitals; other health care facilities having emergency treatment facilities; jails and detention facilities; fire, rescue and police stations and emergency vehicle garages; designated emergency shelters; communications centers and other facilities required for emergency response; power generating stations; other public utility facilities required in an emergency; and buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions.

6.2.1.2 *Basic Protection*— All buildings and structures except those listed in 6.2.1.1 and 6.2.1.3.

6.2.1.3 *Unprotected*— Buildings and other structures that represent a low hazard to human life in a windstorm including, but not limited to: agricultural facilities, production greenhouses, certain temporary facilities, and storage facilities.

6.2.2 Unless otherwise specified, select the wind zone based on the basic wind speed as follows:

6.2.2.1 *Wind Zone 1*— 110 mph (49 m/s) ≤ basic wind speed < 120 mph (54 m/s), and Hawaii.

6.2.2.2 *Wind Zone 2*— 120 mph (54 m/s) ≤ basic wind speed < 130 mph (58 m/s) at greater than 1.6 km (one mile)

**TABLE 1 Cyclic Static Air Pressure Loading**

Loading Sequence	Loading Direction	Air Pressure Cycles	Number of Air Pressure Cycles
1	Positive	0.2 to 0.5 $P_{pos}$	3500
2	Positive	0.0 to 0.6 $P_{pos}$	300
3	Positive	0.5 to 0.8 $P_{pos}$	600
4	Positive	0.3 to 1.0 $P_{pos}$	100
5	Negative	0.3 to 1.0 $P_{neg}$	50
6	Negative	0.5 to 0.8 $P_{neg}$	1050
7	Negative	0.0 to 0.6 $P_{neg}$	50
8	Negative	0.2 to 0.5 $P_{neg}$	3350

**TABLE 2 Applicable Missiles**

Missile Level	Missile	Impact Speed (m/s)
A	2 g ± 5 % steel ball	39.62 (130 f/s)
B	910 g ± 100 g (2.0 lb. ± 0.25 lb.) 2×4 in. 52.5 cm ± 100 mm (1 ft - 9 in. ± 4 in.) lumber	15.25 (50 f/s)
C	2050 g ± 100 g (4.5 lb. ± 0.25 lb.) 2×4 in. 1.2 m ± 100 mm (4 ft ± 4 in.) lumber	12.19 (40 f/s)
D	4100 g ± 100 g (9.0 lb. ± 0.25 lb.) 2×4 in. 2.4 m ± 100 mm (8 ft ± 4 in.) lumber	15.25 (50 f/s)
E	4100 g ± 100 g (9.0 lb. ± 0.25 lb.) 2×4 in. 2.4 m ± 100 mm (8 ft ± 4 in.) Lumber	24.38 (80 f/s)

**TABLE 3 Description Levels**

NOTE 1—For Missiles B, C, D, and E also use Missile A for porous shutter assemblies (see 8.4).

Level of Protection	Enhanced Protection (Essential Facilities)		Basic Protection		Unprotected	
Assembly Height	≤ (30 ft)	> (30 ft)	≤ (30 ft)	> (30 ft)	≤ (30 ft)	> (30 ft)
Wind Zone 1	D	D	C	A	None	None
Wind Zone 2	D	D	C	A	None	None
Wind Zone 3	E	D	D	A	None	None
Wind Zone 4	E	D	D	A	None	None

**TABLE 4 Description of Levels for Rooftop Skylights in One- and Two-Family Dwellings**

NOTE 1—The term “One- and Two-Family Dwellings” includes all buildings included under the scope of the International Residential Code 2000 published by the International Code Council.

Level of Protection	Enhanced Protection (Essential Facilities)		Basic Protection	
Assembly Height	≤ (30 ft)	> (30 ft)	≤ (30 ft)	> (30 ft)
Wind Zone 1	D	D	A	A
Wind Zone 2	D	D	B	A
Wind Zone 3	E	D	C	A
Wind Zone 4	E	D	C	A

from the coastline. The coastline shall be measured from the mean high water mark.

6.2.2.3 *Wind Zone 3*— 130 mph (58 m/s) ≤ basic wind speed ≤ 140 mph (63 m/s), or 120 mph (54 m/s) ≤ basic wind speed ≤ 140 mph (63 m/s) and within 1.6 km (one mile) of the coastline. The coastline shall be measured from the mean high water mark.

6.2.2.4 *Wind Zone 4*— basic wind speed > 140 mph (63 m/s).

**7. Pass/Fail Criteria**

7.1 In Wind Zones 1, 2, and 3, the specifying authority shall select an applicable pass/fail criterion based on 7.1.1 and 7.1.2.

7.1.1 *Fenestration Assemblies and Non-Porous Shutter Assemblies*—The test specimen shall resist the large or small missile impacts, or both, with no tear formed longer than 130 mm (5 in.) or no opening formed through which a 76 mm (3