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## Standard Guide for In-Situ Structural Silicone Glazing Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1394; 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.

### INTRODUCTION

SSG is popular because of its unique method of retaining glass or other panels in smooth exterior walls, interrupted only by narrow sealant joints. The first four-sided SSG in commercial construction is on the former corporate headquarters building of SHG Incorporated (formerly known as Smith, Hinchman & Grylls) in Detroit, MI, built in 1971. Since then, buildings containing two- or four-sided (or, occasionally, other numbers of sides of nonrectangular-shaped panels) SSG walls have been constructed within most cities, some as tall as 80 stories.

While SSG popularity increases, the sealant industry remains concerned over potential failures due to the increasing number of buildings containing structural glazing that are aging; unknown structural sealant durability; and the level of understanding of the principles of SSG by glazers. This guide addresses these concerns by providing suggestions for in situ evaluations of completed installations of any age.

### 1. Scope

1.1 It is recommended to periodically evaluate the existing condition of structural sealant glazing (hereinafter called SSG) installations in situ to detect problems before they become severe or pervasive. Evaluation of existing SSG installations are required by certain building codes and local ordinances. This guide provides a program to evaluate the existing conditions, lists typical conditions, which might be found, and suggests times when such evaluations are appropriate. The committee with jurisdiction over this standard is not aware of any comparable standards published by any other organizations.

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

C 717 Terminology for Building Seals and Sealants

C 1392 Guide for Evaluating Failure of Structural Sealant Glazing

C 1401 Guide for Structural Sealant Glazing<sup>2</sup>

E122 Practice for Choice of Sample Size to Estimate a Measure of Quality for a Lot or Process—Guide for Structural Sealant Glazing

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* The definitions of the following terms used in this guide are found in Terminology C 717: structural sealant; structural sealant glazing; two-sided structural sealant glazing; four-sided structural sealant glazing; fluid migration.

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

3.2.1 *qualified person*—one with a recognized degree or professional registration and extensive knowledge and experience in the field of structural sealant glazing, and who is capable of design, analysis, evaluation, and specifications in the subject.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 Guidelines are provided for the procedures to evaluate existing SSG installations, including two- and four-sided installations. Due to the unlimited range of materials that may be used in a particular building, the information contained in this guide is general in nature. For a discussion of new SSG installations, refer to Guide C 1401.

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C24 on Building Seals and Sealants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C24.10 on Specifications, Guides and Practices.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

4.2 Typical conditions are listed that might be discovered during, or suggest the need for, such evaluations. Guidelines are also suggested for times to perform evaluations. These guidelines are also necessarily general. Professional ~~judgement~~judgment of a qualified person should be used in determining the appropriate time to perform an evaluation on a particular building.

4.3 This guide should not be the only reference consulted when determining the scope of a proposed evaluation. For example, the local building code and the manufacturers' product literature for the actual materials used (if known) should also be considered.

4.4 This document is not a substitute for experience and ~~judgement~~judgment in assessing the condition of the specialized types of construction discussed.

## 5. Reasons to Perform an Evaluation

5.1 There are numerous reasons that a building owner or manager (hereinafter "owner") may choose to evaluate an SSG system, whether discretionary or to comply with an ordinance. The recommended evaluation levels, as discussed in Section 7, are referenced for each situation. The findings from one level of investigation may trigger the need for a more in-depth investigation. At a minimum, it is recommended that an existing SSG installation be evaluated when triggered by any of the following events:

~~5.1.1 After a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or major wind storm, Level 2;~~  
 5.1.1 After a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or major wind storm, or a man-made disaster such as a bomb blast, Level 2;

5.1.2 After a recall or published concern over a specific product or system, Level 1;

5.1.3 Upon a change of property ownership, Level 1;

5.1.4 Before repeating a new design, Level 1;

5.1.5 As dictated by government regulations, Level 1 or 2; or

5.1.6 When distress is discovered (see Section 8), Level 2, or, if prevalent distress is found, Level 3.

5.2 In addition to event-triggered evaluations, it is recommended that proactive owners also perform periodic evaluations at the following intervals: (Note that some of these periods may overlap. If distress is found during any evaluation, then more frequent and more in-depth evaluations should be considered.)

5.2.1 When convenient, such as in conjunction with occasional glass replacement, or when access is available, Level 1;

5.2.2 Immediately after installation of a new system, Level 2;

5.2.3 Just before expiration of the warranty period, Level 2;

5.2.4 Between 1 and 2 years after substantial completion, Level 1;

5.2.5 After 5 years, Level 1;

5.2.6 After 10 years, Level 2;

5.2.7 After 15 years, Level 1 (if Level 2 was performed as recommended after 10 years); and

5.2.8 After 20 years, and each successive 10 years, Level 2.

## 6. Symptoms of Problems With SSG

6.1 Whether due to original construction mistakes or latent defects, SSG installations sometimes exhibit distress. The following list summarizes conditions that may indicate poor original construction or a subsequent failure of the structural sealant, and therefore require evaluation. This list may not be all-inconclusive.

6.1.1 *Glass breakage from an unknown cause*—There are numerous potential causes of spontaneous glass breakage; if the cause is unknown, then it should be investigated prior to glass replacement whether an SSG defect contributed to the failure.

6.1.2 *Air or water infiltration*—If air or water migrates through or to the structural sealant joint, then it must also have lost its structural function—at least for part of its length. Symptoms of air or water leakage include:

6.1.2.1 Visible accumulation of liquid water during or following storms;

6.1.2.2 Wet insulation;

6.1.2.3 Organic growth;

6.1.2.4 Water stains or salt deposits;

6.1.2.5 Audible rattle or whistle;

6.1.2.6 Discoloration of laminated glazing;

6.1.2.7 Condensation or frost on glazing;

6.1.2.8 Fogging of insulated glass units;

6.1.2.9 *Opacifier failure on spandrel glass*—Moisture is a factor in the failure of some opacifiers, and may indicate water infiltration; and

6.1.2.10 *Visible sealant failures*— Sealant failures may be observed from inside or outside, depending on the design, and may involve the weather-seal joint as well as the structural joint. Visible manifestations of sealant failures include:

6.1.2.10.1 *Intermittent loss of adhesion* —Nonadhered sealant may differ in iridescence or reflectivity compared to adhered sealant when viewed through the glass;

6.1.2.10.2 *Fluid migration or exudation* — The accumulation of a fluid residue on the sealant or glass may indicate a chemical reaction between the sealant and an incompatible adjacent material;

6.1.2.10.3 *Discoloration of the sealant* —A color change may indicate a chemical reaction between the sealant and an incompatible adjacent material;