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Windows, doors and curtain walling — Impacted by windborne debris in windstorms — Test method and classification

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 162, *Doors, windows and curtain walling*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Windows, doors and curtain walling — Impacted by windborne debris in windstorms — Test method and classification

1 Scope

This document specifies a method to determine the windborne debris-resistance of windows (including skylights), doors or curtain walling to natural threats characterized by simulated destructive-windstorm events. The test method can also be used on windstorm protective systems for the missile impact tests.

The test method determines the performance of windows, doors or curtain walling, under conditions representative of events that occur in severe, destructive-windstorm environments using simulated missile impact(s) followed by the application of cyclic test load.

This document is applicable to the design of an entire window (including skylight), door or curtain walling, and also in case these systems are tested in combination with windstorm protective system assemblies and their installation.

This document is not applicable to:

— exterior garage doors and rolling doors are beyond the scope of this document and this document does not refer to:

  — bullet;

  — blast;

  — flood resistance.

— windstorm protective systems when tested alone, i.e. not tested in combination with windows, skylights, doors or curtain walling. When windows, skylights, doors or curtain walling are tested in combination with windstorm protective systems, pass and fail assessment criteria (see Clause 9), only refer to windows, skylights, doors or curtain walling themselves. This document does not define pass or fail criteria for windstorm protective systems.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
windstorm protective system
construction assemblies applied, attached, or locked over an exterior glazed opening system to protect that system from *windborne debris* (3.4) during *destructive windstorm* (3.2) events

Note 1 to entry: Windstorm protective systems include types that are fixed, operable, or removable.

3.2
destructive windstorm
severe weather event with high winds and turbulent gusts, such as a tropical cyclone, having a *reference wind speed* (3.3) capable of generating *windborne debris* (3.4)

3.3
reference wind speed
V_r
velocity of the wind used in calculation as determined by the ordering party

Note 1 to entry: The reference wind speed is intended to represent the 3-second gust wind speed design basis for a tropical cyclone such as used to describe a 50-year recurrence period or annual 0,02 probability of being exceeded ($V_r = V_{t=3\ s}$, see Annex C).

3.4
windborne debri
object carried by the wind in windstorms

3.5
air pressure differential
P
specified maximum air pressure differential in cyclic test load across the specimen, creating an inward or outward load

Note 1 to entry: The air pressure portion of the test shall use the *test loading sequence* (3.12). Select P_{pos} and P_{neg} for the maximum inward (positive) and maximum outward (negative) air pressure differential for which qualification is sought.

Note 2 to entry: P is determined depending on local building code or by the design professional.

Note 3 to entry: The air pressure differential is expressed in Pascal or its multiples.

3.6
windborne debris-resistance
performance of a window, a door or a curtain walling, [also in case these systems are tested in combination with a *windstorm protective system* (3.1)], to resist the impact of *windborne debris* (3.4) and *cyclic test load* (3.11) without occurrence of specified failure

3.7
test specimen
entire assembled unit submitted for test

3.8
missile
object that is propelled towards a *test specimen* (3.7), i.e. *lumber missile* (3.9) and *steel ball* (3.10) (3.11)

3.9
lumber missile
dressed piece of surface-dried, soft-wood, structural timber that impacts the glazing surface of the specimen.

3.10
steel ball
solid steel ball weighing 2 g ± 5 %, with an 8 mm nominal diameter

3.11
cyclic test load
beginning at a specified *air pressure differential* (3.5), the application of a positive (and negative) pressure to achieve another specified air pressure differential and returning to the initial air pressure differential

3.12
test-loading sequence
group of tests carried out in the following sequence:

a) missile impact test

b) air pressure cycling test

3.13
serviceability pressure
uniform, static air-pressure difference from wind, inward or outward, for which the test specimen is designed under service load conditions.

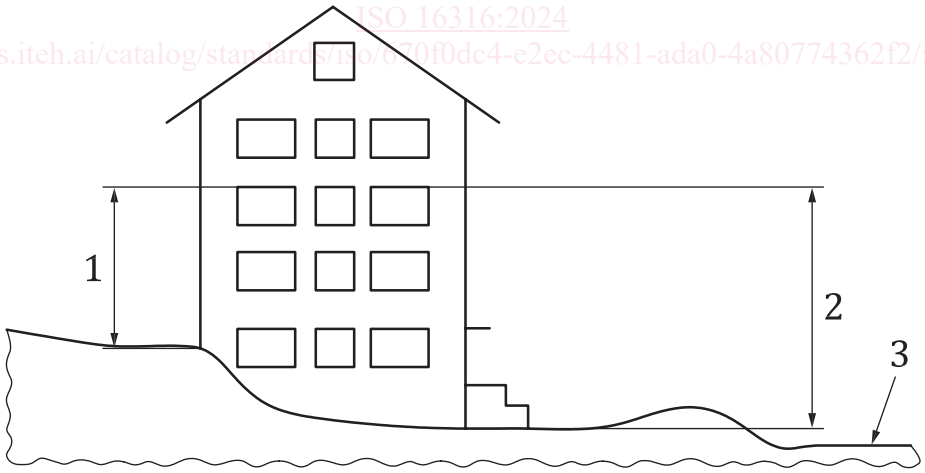
Note 1 to entry: Serviceability pressures are based on reference wind speed with a mean recurrence interval that relates to the importance level of the construction.

3.14
fenestration assembly
exterior windows (including skylights), doors, curtain walling, or a combination thereof, intended to be installed in a building

3.15
height above ground level of assembly
H_a
distance between the ground level and the head of the building component itself.

Note 1 to entry: In case of different ground level for a single front of a building (see key 1 and key 2 Figure 1), the ground level is the lower altitude line referred to each front of the building (see key 2 of Figure 1).

Note 2 to entry: for the definition of "head" of a window, see ISO 22496.



Key
1 height above (upper) ground level
2 height above ground level of assembly (H_a) for the front of the building
3 ground level not relevant for the fronts of the building

Figure 1 — Schematic examples of height above ground level of assembly depending on the different fronts of a building

3.16
external emergency exit doorset
panic exit doorset
external doorset in a construction work which separates the exterior climate from the interior of a building, that opens in an emergency situation with one single operation (without a key).

Note 1 to entry: An external emergency exit is usually fitted with panic exit devices (push bars) or emergency exit devices (push to open, lever handle or push pad).

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following symbols and abbreviated terms apply:

DLO	Daylight opening – the width and the height of the visible glass (see Annex F)
G1I	Insulating glass type n°1 for test mock-up examples (see Annex F)
G2	Laminated glass type n°2 for test mock-up examples (see Annex F)
G2I	Insulating glass type n°2 for test mock-up examples (see Annex F)
H.S.	Heat strengthened glass
F.T.	Fully tempered glass
TH-1	Threshold type n°1 for test mock-up examples (see Annex F)
TH-2	Threshold type n°2 for test mock-up examples (see Annex F)
P	Air pressure differential
W	Width of the mock-up examples (see Annex F)
H_{mu}	Height of the mock-up examples (see Annex F)
V	reference wind speed
V_t	Velocity of the wind used in the test, as determined by the procedure of this document

5 Principle and significance

5.1 General

This test method shall be used to determine the windborne debris-resistance of windows, doors or curtain walling. Qualification under this document provides a basis to judge the ability of the fenestration assembly to remain without failure according to Clause 9 during extreme wind events, when they can be impacted by windborne debris. This minimizes the damaging effects of a destructive windstorm on the building interior and reduces the magnitude of internal pressurization and wind-driven rain infiltration.

This test method consists of mounting the test specimen and testing to an appropriate class, by impacting the test specimen with the missile(s) and then applying cyclic pressure differentials (i.e. a cyclic test load) across the test specimen in accordance with a specified test-loading sequence. The condition of the test specimen is observed and measured, and the results are reported.

A missile-propulsion device, an air pressure system and a test chamber are used to model representative conditions that can be representative of windborne debris and pressures in a windstorm event.

The performance determined by this test method relates to the ability of building envelope components to fulfil the pass criteria listed in Clause 9.

Classification is intended as a basis for judging the ability of the building envelope assembly to remain essentially without significant openings or holes as the result of a windstorm. Impact by missile(s) and subsequent cyclic static-pressure differentials simulate conditions representative of windborne debris and pressures in a destructive windstorm.

5.2 Significance and use

Structural design for the determination of windborne debris-resistance of windows, doors or curtain walling is based on positive and negative serviceability pressures (see 3.13). Impact resistance of building envelope components is generally performed according to test methods such as ISO 7892, to prove adequacy to different types of impacts, varying the mass of the body (impactor), its nature, drop height, impact location, and impact direction (acting from the outside or inside of the building). ISO 7892 is not developed to estimate the ability to withstand impacts from windborne debris followed by fluctuating pressures that simulate the windstorm environment.

Windstorm damage assessments demonstrated that windborne debris impact and the subsequent exposure to positive and negative pressure caused significant damage to building envelopes in extreme-wind events. The resistance of windows, doors or curtain walling to wind loading after impact depends upon product design, installation, load magnitude and duration.

5.3 Options

This test method can be used:

— either to test the windows (incl. skylights), doors or curtain walling for classification according to 10.3

— or to test the windows (incl. skylights), doors or curtain walling to other conditions without classification as requested by the ordering party, in which case the required information, in accordance with Annex A, shall be provided for the test procedure.

6 Test apparatus

Any equipment capable of performing the test procedure within the allowable tolerances may be used.

6.1 Mounting frame, supporting the outer specimen test frame(s) in a vertical position during testing. The mounting frame shall be either integral with the test chamber or capable of being installed into the test chamber prior to or following missile impact(s). The mounting frame shall be anchored so it does not move when the specimen is impacted. The specifications for the inner and the outer specimen-support frame shall be specified in the testing report.

6.2 Air-pressure cycling test chamber, consisting of an enclosure or box with an opening against which the test specimen is installed. It shall be capable of withstanding the specified cyclic static-pressure differential. The chamber shall be deep enough to avoid contact with the test specimen during pressure cycling. Pressure taps shall be provided to facilitate measurement of the cyclic pressure differential. They shall be located such that the measurements are unaffected by the air supplied to or evacuated from the test chamber or by any other air movements.

6.3 Air-pressure system, consisting of a controllable blower, a compressed-air supply/vacuum system or other suitable system capable of providing the required maximum air-pressure differential (inward and outward acting) across the test specimen. Specified pressure differentials across the test specimen shall be imposed and controlled through any system that subjects the test specimen to the prescribed test-loading program. Examples of suitable control systems include manually operated valves, electrically operated valves or computer-controlled servo-operated valves.

6.4 Air-pressure-measuring apparatus. Pressure differentials across the test specimen shall be measured by an air-pressure-measuring apparatus with an accuracy of ±2 % of its maximum rated capacity, or ±100 Pa, whichever is the lowest, and with a response time of less than 50 ms.

EXAMPLE Mechanical pressure gages and electronic pressure transducers are acceptable.

6.5 Missile-propulsion device(s), capable of propelling a missile at a specified speed and orientation towards a specified impact location; see Annex B. The missile shall not be accelerating upon impact due to the force of gravity along a line normal to the specimen.

6.6 Speed-measuring system, capable of measuring missile speeds within the tolerances defined in 8.3.2.

6.7 Missiles

6.7.1 General

Missiles shall be one or more of the following, as appropriate to classification, see 10.2. Any other representative missiles shall have mass, size, shape and impact speed determined by engineering analysis (see Annex G) considering the reference wind speed.

6.7.2 Small-ball missile

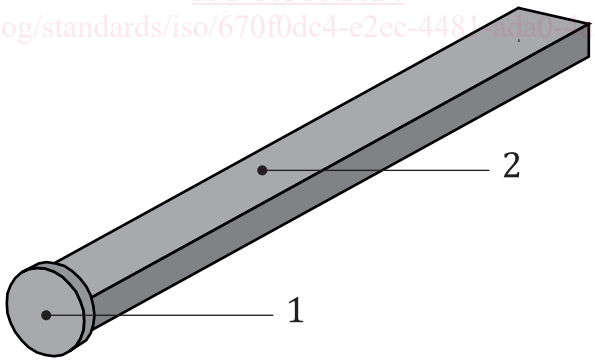
A solid steel ball weighing 2 g ±5 %, with an 8 mm nominal diameter, and an impact speed according to Table 1.

6.7.3 Lumber missile

The lumber missile shall be made of pine or fir with a moisture content of 15 % ±4 %, and a cross section of 50 mm x 100 mm with no defects, including knots, splits, checks, shakes, or wane within 30 cm of the impact end, which shall be trimmed (cut in 90° angle).

The lumber missile shall have a mass of between 910 g ± 100 g and 4 100 g ± 100 g and a length between 525 mm ± 100 mm and 4,0 m ± 100 mm and an impact speed according to Table 1.

If required for propulsion, a circular sabot (i.e. circular base plate as represented in Figure 2) having a mass of no more than 200 g may be applied to the trailing edge of the lumber missile. The mass and length of the lumber missile includes the mass and length of the sabot.



Key

1 (optional) circular sabot (base plate)

2 lumber missile

Figure 2 — Schematic diagram of lumber missile

6.7.4 Other missile

Any other representative missile with mass, size, shape, and impact speed as a function of reference wind speed determined by engineering analysis (see Annex G).

6.8 Speed-measuring system. The speed-measuring system shall be calibrated. Calibration shall be performed at the speed-measuring system manufacturer's recommended frequency. The speed measuring system shall be calibrated by at least one of the following methods:

— photographically, using a stroboscope and a still camera;

— photographically, using a high-speed motion-picture or video camera with a frame rate exceeding 500 frames per second capable of producing a clear image and a device that allows single-frame viewing;

— using gravity to accelerate a free-falling object having negligible air drag through the timing system and comparing measured and theoretical elapsed times.

6.9 Pressure transducers. Electronic pressure transducers shall be calibrated at six-month intervals using a standardized calibrating system or a manometer readable to 10 Pa (1 mm of water).

6.10 Manometers. The calibration of manometers is normally not required, provided that the instruments are used at a temperature near their design temperature.

7 Test specimens

7.1 General

The test specimens shall consist of the entire fenestration assembly and contain all devices used to resist wind and windborne debris (e.g. windstorm protective systems tested in combination with the specimen).

All parts of the test specimen shall be full size, as specified for actual use, using the identical materials, details, and methods of construction. Mullions shall be tested as part of the test sample and true glazing bars shall be tested as part of the test samples.

7.2 Test specimen size

The test specimen to be tested shall have nominal dimensions representative of the commercial production.

The size of the test specimen shall be determined by the ordering party. All components of each test specimen shall be full size.

Where it is impractical to test the entire fenestration assembly such as curtain walling and heavy commercial assemblies, test the largest size of each type of panel as required by the ordering party, to qualify the entire assembly. When the smaller panels exceed a 50 % reduction in their individual length size (e.g. height or width) with reference to the panel that has been tested for certification purposes, a second test should be conducted. The second test shall check that the higher stiffness of these smaller building components is not influencing their impact performances when it comes to wind-borne debris simulation.

7.3 Test specimen

Individual windows (including skylights), doors or curtain walling, should be tested separately (see Figure 4 and Figure 6).

Windows (including skylights), doors or curtain walling intended to be installed combined together shall be tested by joining at least three lites into one mounting frame, separated only by the mullions (see Figure 5 and Figure 7). These mullions should be representative of the mullions of the building envelope to be tested.

Openable elements (and windstorm protective devices affecting their operation) shall be opened and closed twice before testing.

When windstorm protective systems are intended to be installed combined with windows (including skylights), doors or curtain walling, the deflection after the impact testing shall be verified. This parameter is used to establish the minimum design installation distance of these building components from the

internal building envelope to be protected. External windstorm protective systems maximum deflection should guarantee a minimum distance of these building components from the internal building envelope.

If windows (including skylights), doors or curtain walling are intended to be installed combined with windstorm protective systems, the assembly shall be tested by joining at least three lites into one mounting frame, separated only by the mullions.

7.4 Order of testing

Test specimens passing the acceptance criteria of the lumber-missile or small-ball-missile impact test shall be submitted for the air-pressure-cycle test.

8 Test procedure

8.1 General

The test procedure shall follow Annex D.

Test specimen shall be tested to a class appropriate to its use. The following test information shall be provided:

a) missile type;

b) maximum specified air-pressure differential (see 8.4.3).

If the test specimen is tested at other conditions, then the relevant information shall be provided in accordance with Annex A.

8.2 Preparation

8.2.1 General

Remove from the test specimen any sealing or construction material that is not intended to be used when the unit is installed in or on a building. The test specimen shall not be removed from the mounting frame at any time during the test sequence.

8.2.2 Installation

Support and secure the test specimen into the mounting frame in a vertical position using the same number and type of anchors normally used for product installation as defined by the manufacturer or as required for a specific project. If this is impractical, install the test specimen with the same number of equivalent fasteners located in the same manner as the intended installation. This test shall not be used to evaluate anchorage of curtain walling and heavy commercial assemblies. In those cases, the specimen shall be securely anchored to facilitate testing.

8.2.3 Conditioning

Condition the specimens separately for at least 4 h within a temperature range of 15 °C to 35 °C. For specimens tested in different temperature conditions, those conditions shall be agreed by the ordering party.

8.2.4 Missile impact

Take the following steps to prepare the specimen for missile impact.

— Secure the specimen and mounting frame such that the missile (lumber missile or small-ball missile) impacts the exterior side of the specimen as installed.

— Locate the end of the propulsion device from which the missile exits at least 1,5 times the length of the missile from the specimen. This distance shall be no less than 1,80 m.