

GLASS DOOR AND GLAZED SCREENS

1. Transparent glazing, forming glazed screens and glass doors, with which people are likely to come into contact while moving in or around a building incorporates features that make it apparent to all users.
2. Methods used to make glazing apparent adopt one of the following:
 - a) Incorporate permanent manifestation.
 - b) Incorporate mullions, transoms, door framing or large pull or push handles.
3. Provide glass doors and glazed screens (including glazed screens alongside a corridor) with all of the following:
 - a) Manifestation at two levels, as shown in Figure 47.
 - b) Manifestation that, when seen from both inside and outside in all lighting conditions, contrasts visually with its background.
 - c) Manifestation in the form of a logo or sign, a minimum of 150mm high (repeated if on a glazed screen), or a decorative feature of 50mm minimum height e.g. broken lines or continuous bands (see figure 46).
 - d) Where glazed doors are beside or part of a glazed screen, they are clearly marked with a high contrast strip at the top and on both sides.
 - e) Where glass doors may be held open they are protected with guarding to prevent people colliding with the leading edge.

7.1.2 MANDATORY DESIGN OBJECTIVES

GENERAL

1. Doors to the principal and alternative accessible entrances should be accessible to all. The design should respond to the needs of vulnerable users. Entrance doors should be capable of being held closed when not in use but this may cause problems for some users unless the maximum opening force is limited. Powered doors (manually controlled or automatically operated by sensors) should therefore be provided as the preferred solution. Automatic sliding door arrangements are safer than swing doors and make it possible to reduce the length on any entrance lobby.
2. Once open, all doors to accessible entrances should provide sufficient clear opening width to allow unrestricted passage for all users. People should be able to see other people approaching from the opposite direction allowing sufficient reaction time to avoid a collision. Exceptions may be considered for privacy or security reasons subject to demonstration of alternative safety provisions.
3. Sufficient manoeuvring space should be provided for wheelchair users to operate manually opened doors. Door ironmongery should be operable by people with limited manual dexterity.
4. The presence of doors should be readily apparent whether open or closed. There should be a visual contrast that will allow people with a visual impairment to identify a door opening within a wall as well as the leading edge of the door.
5. Where glass screens or glazed walls and doors are used all users should be made aware of the location of glass by the use of manifestation and / or design features.

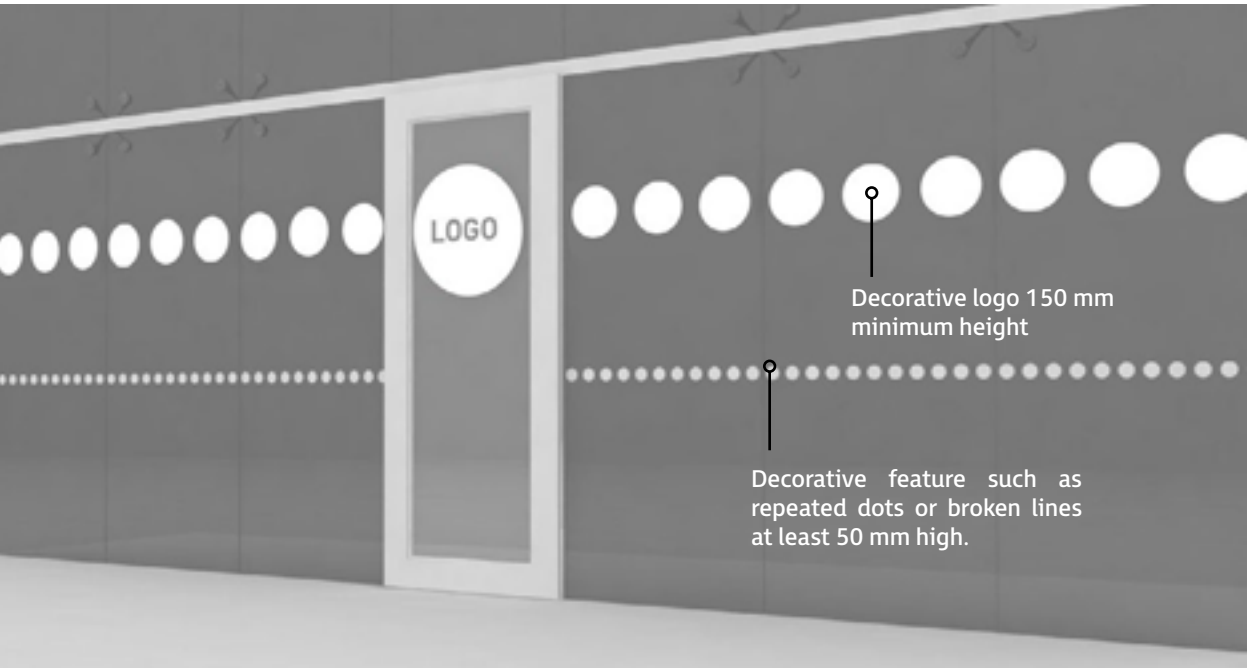


Figure 46 / Markings on glazed surfaces

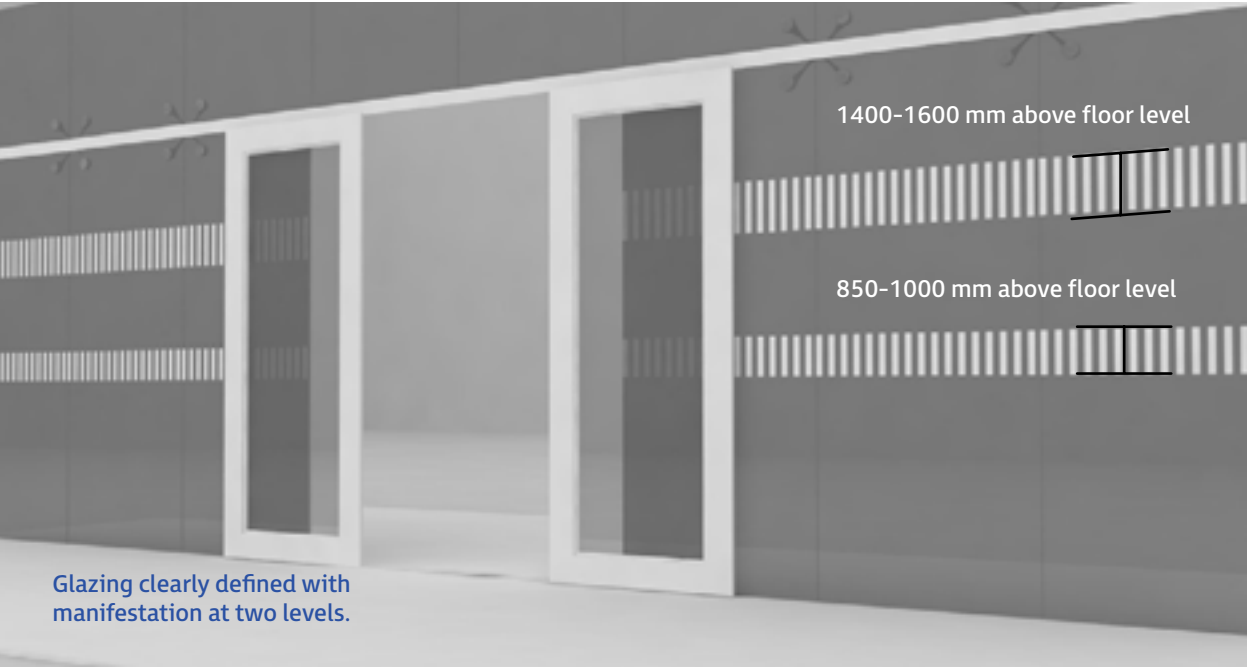


Figure 47 / glazing clearly defined with manifestation at two levels