

**Glass in building - Security glazing -  
Testing and classification of resistance  
against bullet attack**

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classification of resistance against bullet attack

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1063:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1063:1999 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 16.06.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1063:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1063:1999.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 16.06.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p><b>Käsitlusala:</b> This standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for the classification of the bullet-resistance of glass (consisting of one or more layers of glass) and glass/plastic composites. NOTE: The term "bullet-resistant glazing" applies to products that have the obvious characteristics of glass, but it is understood to include also laminated products of glass and plastics. This standard applies to:- attack by handguns, rifles and shotguns; - glazing in buildings, for interior and exterior use.</p>	<p><b>Scope:</b> This standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for the classification of the bullet-resistance of glass (consisting of one or more layers of glass) and glass/plastic composites. NOTE: The term "bullet-resistant glazing" applies to products that have the obvious characteristics of glass, but it is understood to include also laminated products of glass and plastics. This standard applies to:- attack by handguns, rifles and shotguns; - glazing in buildings, for interior and exterior use.</p>
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ICS 13.310, 81.040.20

Võtmesõnad:

ICS 13.310; 81.040.20

**English version**

Glass in building  
**Security glazing**

Testing and classification of resistance against bullet attack

Verre dans la construction – Vitrage  
de sécurité – Mise à essai et classifi-  
cation de la résistance à l'attaque par  
balle

Glas im Bauwesen – Sicherheits-  
sonderverglasung – Prüfverfahren  
und Klasseneinteilung für den  
Widerstand gegen Beschuss

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1999-04-16.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

**Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels**

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## Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 "Glass in building", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The main requirement for bullet-resistant glazing is to prevent the passage of projectiles from various types of weapon. The classification of bullet-resistance of glazing in this standard is a technical classification, based on common weapons and ammunition, in order of attacking power. As the variety of weapons and ammunition does not allow them all to be taken into account, a selection had to be made that covers most weapons and ammunition. The choice of bullet-resistant glazing is established by the user for each individual case.

## 1 Scope

This standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for the classification of the bullet-resistance of glass (consisting of one or more layers of glass) and glass/plastic composites.

NOTE 1: The term "bullet-resistant glazing" applies to products that have the obvious characteristics of glass, but it is understood to include also laminated products of glass and plastics.

This standard applies to:

- attack by handguns, rifles and shotguns;
- glazing in buildings, for interior and exterior use;

NOTE 2: For interior use at a temperature of  $18 \pm 5$  °C. For exterior use the influence of outside temperature and weathering should be considered. Any additional requirements should be agreed between the purchaser and the vendor.

- the glazing product itself, assuming proper fixing;

NOTE 3: The protection provided by bullet-resistant glazing depends not only on the product itself, but also upon the design and fixing of the glass.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it amendment or revision. For undated reference, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ISO 48 Vulcanized rubbers. Determination of hardness (Hardness between 30 and 85 IRHD)