

致：所有 認可人士
註冊結構工程師
註冊岩土工程師
註冊檢驗人員
註冊一般建築承建商
註冊專門承建商
註冊小型工程承建商

先生／女士：

《2018 年玻璃結構作業守則》 修訂事宜

繼《2018 年玻璃結構作業守則》（《守則》）出版後，本署成立的技術委員定期收集從業員及持份者對使用《守則》的意見，並不斷檢討其內容和作出所需的更新。

2. 經考慮技術委員會的建議，現公布《守則》作出若干修訂，並載於附件(暫只提供英文版本)。有關修訂在本信發出當日生效，並已上載於屋宇署網站www.bd.gov.hk。

3. 主要修訂項目包括：

- (a) 《守則》第 7.1.1 節—闡明鎖扣裝置的設計規定，以應對當結構密封劑黏合失效時的情況；以及
- (b) 《守則》附件 C 的 C2 項—修改計算扭轉慣性矩(J)的公式關於玻璃鰭狀支撐厚度的符號。

建築事務監督

(助理署長／拓展(2) 何漢傑



代行)

2020 年 7 月 17 日

Amendments to the Code of Practice for Structural Use of Glass 2018

Item	Current version	Amendments
1. Clause 7.1.1 2 nd paragraph ¹	<p>The structural performance of a structural sealant depends on a number of factors such as risks to building occupants and pedestrians, long-term durability, degree of redundancy, nature of applied loads, and quality control during fabrication and erection. Façade system or glass element with structural sealant glazing application shall be designed to prevent any fall of glass pane in the event of bond failure in the structural sealant. Retaining devices for such structural sealant glazing in the form of feature capping, angle, bracket or insert, etc. shall be designed and constructed at the top and the bottom of the glass pane for the added purpose of restraining the glass pane from dislocation or falling in case of bond failure of structural sealant. The self-weight of the glass panes shall be mechanically supported by setting blocks.</p>	<p>The structural performance of a structural sealant depends on a number of factors such as risks to building occupants and pedestrians, long-term durability, degree of redundancy, nature of applied loads, and quality control during fabrication and erection. Façade system or glass element, located where any point of the glass pane installed is at a height 5 m or more above the finished floor level of the accessible area on either side of the glass pane, fixed by structural sealant on four sides shall be designed to prevent any fall of glass pane in the event of bond failure in the structural sealant. Retaining device in the form of feature capping, angle, bracket or insert, etc. shall be designed and constructed at any two opposing edges of the glass pane for the added purpose of restraining the glass pane from dislocation or falling in case of bond failure of structural sealant. The strength of such retaining device and associated glass panes shall be capable to resist 37% of the design wind pressure acting on the glass pane multiplying with a partial load factor of 1.0. The design wind pressure is taken as the wind reference pressure in</p>

Annex

		<p style="background-color: yellow;">accordance with the Code of Practice on Wind Effects in Hong Kong 2019 without applying any adjustment factors.</p> <p>The self-weight of the glass panes shall be mechanically supported by setting blocks.</p>
<p>2. Clause 7.5.1 2nd paragraph ²</p>	<p>Weather strips, glazing gaskets and glazing blocks shall be manufactured from extruded silicone rubber, Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) rubber or other gasket material such as neoprene and Thermoplastic Elastomer (TPE) compatible with silicone sealant. Gaskets shall be provided on both sides of the vent glass unless it is structurally glazed. All gaskets/ weather seals/ spacers shall have continuous mechanical engagement to the framing members.</p>	<p>Weather strips, glazing gaskets and glazing blocks shall be manufactured from extruded silicone rubber, Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) rubber or other gasket material such as neoprene and Thermoplastic Elastomer (TPE) compatible with silicone sealant. Gaskets shall be provided on both sides of the glass pane unless it is structurally glazed. All gaskets/ weather seals/ spacers shall have continuous mechanical engagement to the framing members.</p>
<p>3. Clause 9.4 3rd paragraph ²</p>	<p>Deglazing test is a method of quality inspection used to confirm if the sealant application has strictly followed the recommendations outlined in the sealant manufacturer's print review and adhesion test report. Deglazing test should be carried out in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's suggested percentage of total number of structurally glazed glass panes to ensure the on-site structural glazing quality of the factory structural glazing</p>	<p>Deglazing test is a method of quality inspection used to confirm if the sealant application has strictly followed the recommendations outlined in the sealant manufacturer's print review and adhesion test report. Deglazing test should be carried out in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's suggested percentage of total number of structurally glazed glass panes to ensure the on-site structural glazing quality of the factory structural glazing</p>

	quality before transportation to the site for installation. The inspection should include the following:	quality before transportation to the site for installation. The inspection should include the following:
4. Annex C - C2 ³	<p>In computing the effective torsional rigidity of beams of solid rectangular cross-section, the value of the torsional moment of inertia (J) may be taken as</p> $J = \frac{db^3}{3} \left(1 - 0.63 \frac{b}{d}\right)$ <p>where d and b are the depth (fin thickness) and breadth of the fin respectively.</p> <p>G and E are taken as 28,700 N/mm² and 70,000 N/mm² for glass fins.</p>	<p>In computing the effective torsional rigidity of beams of solid rectangular cross-section, the value of the torsional moment of inertia (J) may be taken as</p> $J = \frac{dt^3}{3} \left(1 - 0.63 \frac{t}{d}\right)$ <p>where d and t are the depth and thickness of the glass fin respectively.</p> <p>G and E are taken as 28,700 N/mm² and 70,000 N/mm² for glass fins.</p>

Legends: ■ Amended
■ Deleted

¹ The design requirements for retaining device and associated glass panes to cope with the situation of bond failure of structural sealant are elaborated.

² A typo is corrected.

³ The symbol of glass fin thickness in the equation is revised.