

CHAPTER 299G

PROTECTION OF BUILDINGS AND OCCUPANTS

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299G.10 DOORS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO SWING OUTWARD. The doors of all theaters, amphitheatres, opera houses, public halls, dance halls, saloons, taverns, public and private clubs, churches, schools, or places used for public entertainments, exhibitions, or meetings, which are used exclusively or in part for admission to, or egress from, the same, shall be so hung and arranged as to open outwardly and, during any exhibition, entertainment or meeting held therein, shall be kept unlocked and unfastened, and in such condition that, in case of danger or necessity, immediate escape from such building shall not be prevented or delayed. Every owner, agent, or lessee of any such building who shall rent the same or allow it to be used for any of the aforesaid public purposes, without having the doors thereof hung and arranged as hereinbefore provided, shall for each violation of any provision of this section be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 and in default of payment of fine and cost shall be confined in the county jail for not less than 15 nor more than 60 days.

[*RL s 5179; 1947 c 23 s 1*] (10508)

299G.11 DOORS AND SIDE LIGHTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO BE MARKED. If doors or side lights of a public building, whether privately or publicly owned, are constructed with clear glass, markings shall be placed on such clear glass or the clear glass shall be manufactured with markings. Side lights are defined as the clear glass panels not less than 15 inches wide immediately adjacent to the door.

[*1967 c 174 s 1*]

299G.12 [Repealed, 1978 c 520 s 3]

SAFETY GLAZING

299G.13 SAFETY GLAZING; DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. As used in sections 299G.13 to 299G.18, the following words and phrases have the meaning here given them.

Subd. 2. "Safety glazing material" means any glazing material, such as tempered glass, laminated glass, wire glass or rigid plastic, which meets the test requirements of the American National Standards Institute Standard Z-97.1-1972, and which is so constructed, treated, or combined with other materials as to minimize the likelihood of cutting and piercing injuries resulting from human contact with the glazing material.

Subd. 3. "Hazardous locations" means those structural elements, glazed or to be glazed, in residential buildings and other structures used as dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and public buildings, known as interior and exterior commercial entrance and exit doors, and the immediately adjacent flat fixed glazed panels, sliding glass door units including the fixed glazed panels which are part of such units, storm or combination doors, shower and bathtub enclosures, primary residential entrance and exit doors and the fixed or operable adjacent sidelites, whether or not the glazing in such doors, panels and enclosures is transparent.

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Subd. 4. "Residential buildings" means buildings such as homes and apartments used as dwellings for one or more families or persons.

Subd. 5. "Other structures used as dwellings" means buildings such as mobile homes, manufactured or industrialized housing and lodging homes.

Subd. 6. "Commercial buildings" means buildings such as wholesale and retail stores and storerooms, and office buildings.

Subd. 7. "Industrial buildings" means buildings such as factories.

Subd. 8. "Public buildings" means buildings such as hotels, hospitals, motels, dormitories, sanitariums, nursing homes, theaters, stadiums, gymnasiums, amusement park buildings, schools and other buildings used for educational purposes, museums, restaurants, bars, correctional institutions, places of worship and other buildings of public assembly.

Subd. 9. "Commercial entrance and exit door" means a hinged, pivoting, revolving or sliding door which is glazed or to be glazed and used alone or in combination with doors, other than those described in subdivision 11, on interior or exterior walls of a commercial, public or industrial building as a means of passage, ingress or egress.

Subd. 10. "Fixed flat glazed panels immediately adjacent to entrance or exit doors" means the first fixed flat glazed panel on either or both sides of interior or exterior doors, 48 inches or less in width, the nearest vertical edge of which is located within six feet horizontally of the nearest vertical edge of the door.

Subd. 11. "Sliding glass door units" means an assembly of glazed or to be glazed panels contained in an overall frame, installed in residential buildings and other structures used as dwellings, commercial, industrial or public buildings, and so designed that one or more of the panels is movable in a horizontal direction to produce or close off an opening for use as a means of passage, ingress or egress.

Subd. 12. "Storm or combination door" means a door which is glazed or to be glazed, and used in tandem with a primary residential or commercial entrance and exit door to protect the primary residential or commercial entrance or exit door against weather elements and to improve indoor climate control.

Subd. 13. "Shower enclosure" or "bathtub enclosure" means a hinged, pivoting, or sliding door and fixed panels which are glazed or to be glazed and used to form a barrier between the shower stall or bathtub and the rest of the room area.

Subd. 14. "Primary residential entrance and exit door" means a door, other than that described in subdivision 11, which is glazed or to be glazed and used in an exterior wall of a residential building and other structures used as dwellings, as a means of ingress or egress.

Subd. 15. "Glazing" means the act of installing and securing glass or other glazing material into prepared openings in structural elements such as doors, enclosures, and panels.

Subd. 16. "Glazed" means the accomplished act of glazing.
[1974 c 53 s 1]

299G.14 LABELING REQUIRED. Subdivision 1. Each lite of safety glazing material manufactured, distributed, imported, or sold for use in hazardous locations, or installed in such a location within this state shall be permanently labeled by such means as etching, sandblasting, firing of ceramic material, hot-die stamping, transparent pressure sensitive labels, or by other suitable means. The label shall identify the seller, manufacturer, fabricator, or installer, the nominal thickness and the type of safety glazing material, and the fact that said material meets the test requirements of the American National Standards Institute Standard Z-97.1-1972.

The label must be legible and visible after installation.

Subd. 2. Such safety glazing labeling shall not be used on other than safety glazing materials.

[1974 c 53 s 2]

299G.15 SAFETY GLAZING MATERIALS REQUIRED. It shall be unlawful to knowingly install, cause to be installed or consent to the installation of glazing materials other than safety glazing materials in any hazardous location in this state.

[1974 c 53 s 3]

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299G.16 EMPLOYEES NOT COVERED. No liability shall be created under sections 299G.13 to 299G.15 as to workmen who are employees of a material supplier, contractor, subcontractor, or other employer responsible for compliance with the provisions herein.

[1974 c 53 s 4]

299G.17 PENALTY. Whoever violates the provisions of sections 299G.13 to 299G.15 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1974 c 53 s 5]

299G.18 LOCAL ORDINANCES. The provisions of sections 299G.13 to 299G.18 shall supersede any local, municipal or county ordinance or parts thereof relating to the subject matter hereof.

[1974 c 53 s 6]