MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION

FOR

**GLASS AND GLAZING**

BRG.JST 1 of 15 APPR.JAT.DBP.06-08-22

**a. Description.** This work consists of glass and glazing for windows, doors, exterior/interior steel framed openings, steel doors, and window frames in accordance with the standard specifications, as specified herein, and as shown on the plans.

Coordinate the work in this special provision with the work in the following.

● Special Provision for Windows and Doors

● Special Provision for Joint Sealants

● Special Provision for Bascule Bridge Operator House Rehabilitation

● Special Provision for Door Hardware

1. Definitions.

A. Manufacturers of Glass Products. Firms that produce primary glass, fabricated glass, or both, as defined in referenced glazing publications.

B. Glass Thicknesses. Indicated by thickness designations in millimeters (mm) in accordance with *ASTM C1036*.

C. Interspace. Space between lites of an insulating-glass unit that contains dehydrated air or a specified gas.

D. Deterioration of Coated Glass. Defects developed from normal use that are attributed to the manufacturing process and not to causes other than glass breakage and practices for maintaining and cleaning coated glass contrary to manufacturer's written instructions. Defects include peeling, cracking, and other indications of deterioration in metallic coating.

E. Deterioration of Insulating Glass. Failure of hermetic seal under normal use that is attributed to the manufacturing process and not to causes other than glass breakage and practices for maintaining and cleaning insulating glass contrary to manufacturer's written instructions. Evidence of failure is the obstruction of vision by dust, moisture, or film on interior surfaces of glass.

F. Deterioration of Laminated Glass. Defects developed from normal use that are attributed to the manufacturing process and not to causes other than glass breakage and practices for maintaining and cleaning laminated glass contrary to manufacturer's written instructions. Defects include edge separation, delamination materially obstructing vision through glass, and blemishes exceeding those allowed by referenced laminated-glass standard.

2. Performance Requirements.

A. General. Provide glazing systems capable of withstanding normal thermal movement and wind and impact loads (where applicable) without failure, including loss or glass breakage attributable to the following: defective manufacture, fabrication, and installation; failure of sealants or gaskets to remain watertight and airtight; deterioration of glazing materials; or other defects in construction.

B. Glass Design. Glass thickness designations indicated are minimums and are for detailing only. Confirm glass thicknesses by analyzing project loads and in-service conditions. Provide glass lites in the thickness designations indicated for various size openings, but not less than thicknesses and in strengths (annealed or heat treated) required to meet or exceed the following criteria.

(1) Glass Thicknesses. Select minimum glass thicknesses to comply with *ASTM E1300*, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Specified Design Wind Loads. As required by Code.

(b) Specified Design Snow Loads for Sloped Glazing. As required by Code.

(c) Probability of Breakage for Vertical Glazing. 8 lites per 1000 for lites set vertically or not more than 15 degrees off vertical and under wind action.

(i) Load Duration. 60 seconds minimum.

(d) Probability of Breakage for Sloped Glazing. 1 lite per 1000 for lites set more than 15 degrees off vertical and under wind and snow action.

(i) Load Duration. 30 days minimum.

(e) Maximum Lateral Deflection. For the following types of glass supported on all 4 edges, provide thickness required that limits center deflection at design wind pressure to 1/50 times the short side length or 1 inch, whichever is less.

(i) For monolithic-glass lites heat treated to resist wind loads.

(ii) For insulating glass.

(iii) For laminated-glass lites.

(f) Minimum Glass Thickness for Exterior Lites. Not less than 6 mm.

(2) Impact Resistance. Glass is required to comply with the following standards:

(a) *ASTM E1886* - Standard Test Method for Performance of Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, Doors, and Impact Protective Systems Impacted by Missile(s) and Exposed to Cyclic Pressure Differentials.

(b) *ASTM E1996* - Standard Specification for Performance of Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, Doors, and Impact Protective Systems Impacted by Windborne Debris in Hurricanes.

(c) *ASTM E2188* - Standard Test Method for Insulating Glass Unit Performance.

(d) *ASTM E2189* - Standard Test Method for Testing Resistance to Fogging in Insulating Glass Units.

C. Thermal Movements. Provide glazing that allows for thermal movements resulting from the following maximum change (range) in ambient and surface temperatures acting on glass framing members and glazing components. Base engineering calculation on surface temperatures of materials due to both solar heat gain and nighttime-sky heat loss.

(1) Temperature Change (Range). 120 °F, ambient; 180 °F, material surfaces.

D. Thermal and Optical Performance Properties. Provide glass with performance properties specified based on manufacturer's published test data, as determined in accordance with procedures indicated below:

(1) For monolithic-glass lites, properties are based on units with lites 6.0 mm thick.

(2) For laminated-glass lites, properties are based on products of construction indicated.

(3) For insulating-glass units, properties are based on units with lites 6.0 mm thick and a nominal 1/2-inch-wide interspace.

(4) Center-of-Glass Values. Based on using LBL-44789 WINDOW 5.0 computer program for the following methodologies.

(a) U-Factors. *National Fenestration Rating Council* (*NFRC*) *NFRC 100* expressed as British thermal units (Btu)/square (sq) feet (ft) by height (h) by °F.

(b) Solar Heat Gain Coefficient. *NFRC 200*.

(c) Solar Optical Properties. *NFRC 300*.

3. Submittals.

A. Product Data. For each glass product and glazing material indicated.

B. Samples. For the following products, in the form of 12-inch-square samples for glass.

(1) Each color of tinted float glass.

(2) Each type of patterned glass.

(3) Coated vision glass.

(4) Ceramic-coated spandrel glass.

(5) Each pattern and color of ceramic-coated vision glass.

(6) Wired glass.

(7) Fire-resistive glazing products.

(8) Each type of laminated glass with colored interlayer.

(9) Insulating glass for each designation indicated.

(10) For each color (except black) of exposed glazing sealant indicated.

C. Glazing Schedule. Use same designations indicated on drawings for glazed openings in preparing a schedule listing glass types and thicknesses for each size opening and location.

D. Product Certificates. Signed by manufacturers of glass and glazing products certifying that products furnished comply with requirements. For solar-control low-e-coated glass, provide documentation demonstrating that manufacturer of coated glass is certified by coating manufacturer.

E. Qualification Data. For installers, in accordance with subsection a.4.A in this special provision.

F. Preconstruction Adhesion and Compatibility Test Report. From glazing sealant manufacturer indicating glazing sealants were tested for adhesion to glass and glazing channel substrates and for compatibility with glass and other glazing materials.

G. Product Test Reports. For each of the following types of glazing products.

(1) Tinted float glass.

(2) Coated float glass.

(3) Insulating glass.

(4) Glazing sealants.

(5) Glazing gaskets.

H. Warranties. Special warranties specified in this section.

4. Quality Assurance.

A. Installer Qualifications. An experienced installer with a minimum of 3 years’ experience who has completed glazing similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this project; whose work has resulted in glass installations with a record of successful in-service performance.

B. Source Limitations for Glass. Obtain the following through one source from a single manufacturer for each glass type: clear float glass, laminated glass and insulating glass.

C. Source Limitations for Glass Sputter-Coated with Solar-Control Low-E Coatings. Where solar-control low-e coatings of a primary glass manufacturer that has established a certified fabricator program is specified, obtain sputter-coated solar-control low-e-coated glass in fabricated units from a manufacturer that is certified by coated-glass manufacturer.

D. Source Limitations for Glazing Accessories. Obtain glazing accessories through one source from a single manufacturer for each product and installation method indicated.

E. Elastomeric Glazing Sealant Product Testing. Obtain sealant test results for product test reports in subsection a.3 Submittals in this special provision from a qualified testing agency based on testing current sealant formulations within a 36-month period.

(1) Sealant Testing Agency Qualifications. An independent testing agency qualified in accordance with *ASTM C1021* to conduct the testing indicated, as documented in accordance with *ISO/IEC Guide 25.1990*.

(2) Test elastomeric glazing sealants for compliance with requirements specified by reference to *ASTM C920*, and where applicable, to other standard test methods.

F. Hold Point - Preconstruction Adhesion and Compatibility Testing. Submit to elastomeric glazing sealant manufacturers, for testing indicated below, samples of each glazing material type, tape sealant, gasket, glazing accessory, and glass-framing member that will contact or affect elastomeric glazing sealants.

(1) Use *ASTM C1087* to determine whether priming and other specific joint preparation techniques are required to obtain rapid, optimum adhesion of glazing sealants to glass, tape sealants, gaskets, and glazing channel substrates.

(2) Submit not fewer than eight pieces of each type of material, including joint substrates, shims, joint-sealant backings, secondary seals, and miscellaneous materials.

(3) Schedule sufficient time for testing and analyzing results to prevent delaying the work.

(4) For materials failing tests, obtain sealant manufacturer's written instructions for corrective measures, including the use of specially formulated primers.

(5) Testing will not be required if elastomeric glazing sealant manufacturers submit data based on previous testing of current sealant products for adhesion to, and compatibility with, glazing materials matching those submitted.

G. Safety Glazing Products. Comply with testing requirements in *16 CFR 1201*.

(1) Subject to compliance with requirements, obtain safety glazing products permanently marked with certification label of the Safety Glazing Certification Council or another certification agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

(2) Where glazing units, including Kind FT glass and laminated glass, are specified in section b. Materials of this special provision for glazing lites more than 9 sq ft in exposed surface area of one side, provide glazing products that comply with Category II materials, for lites 9 sq. ft. or less in exposed surface area of one side, provide glazing products that comply with Category I or II materials, except for hazardous locations where Category II materials are required by *16 CFR 1201* and regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.

H. Glazing Publications. Comply with published recommendations of glass product manufacturers and organizations below unless more stringent requirements are indicated. Refer to these publications for glazing terms not otherwise defined in this section or in referenced standards.

(1) *Glass Association of North America (GANA) Publications*. *GANA Laminated Division's* *"Laminated Glass Design Guide"* and *GANA's* *"Glazing Manual."*

(2) *American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA) Publications*. *AAMA GDSG-1*, *"Glass Design for Sloped Glazing,"* and *AAMA TIR-A7*, *"Sloped Glazing Guidelines."*

(3) *Insulating Glass Manufactures Alliance (IGMA) Publication for Sloped Glazing*. *IGMA TB-3001*, *"Sloped Glazing Guidelines."*

(4) *IGMA Publication for Insulating Glass*. *IGMA TM-3000*, *"Glazing Guidelines for Sealed Insulating Glass Units."*

I. Insulating-Glass Certification Program. Permanently marked either on spacers or on at least one component lite of units with appropriate certification label of the following testing and inspecting agency: Insulating Glass Certification Council.

J. Preinstallation Conference. Conduct conference at project site to comply with requirements in section a. Description of this special provision.

K. Manufacturer must have not less than 10 years’ experience in the fabrication of heavy intermediate steel windows and be a member of the *Steel Window Institute (SWI).*

L. Source Quality Control.

(1) Air Filtration Test.

(a) Ensure products are independently lab tested in accordance with *ASTM E283*/E283M.

(b) Air infiltration to meet or exceed 0.30 cfm/sq ft with differential pressure across window unit of 6.24 psf.

(2) Water Penetration Test.

(a) Ensure products are independently lab tested in accordance with *ASTM E331*.

(b) No water penetration for 15 minutes when window is subjected to a rate of flow of 5 gallons per hour per square foot (gal/hr/sq ft) with differential pressure across window unit of 6.24 psf. Pressure determined per job specific design pressure.

(c) When weeps are required, *ASTM E547* cyclic testing standard with differential pressure across window unit of 6.24 psf must be standard. Pressure determined per job specific design pressure.

(3) Field Testing. Ensure field testing criteria (when applicable) is in accordance with *AAMA 502-12*.

(4) Structural Test. Meets or exceeds *ASTM E330/E330M*.

(5) Thermal Performance Test.

(a) Ensure products are independently lab tested, listed, and certified for U-value performance in accordance with *NFRC-100*.

(b) Ensure products are independently lab tested, listed, and certified for solar heat gain coefficient in accordance with *NFRC-200*.

(c) Ensure products are independently lab tested, listed, and certified for air infiltration in accordance with *NFRC-400*.

(d) Ensure products are independently lab tested, listed, and certified for condensation resistance performance in accordance with *NFRC-500*.

(6) Forced Entry Test.

(a) Meets or exceeds *ASTM F588*.

(b) Grade 40 at 300 pounds.

(7) Upon request, the window manufacturer is required to provide a test report from a qualified independent U.S. testing laboratory regularly engaged in testing windows to verify that products conform to test requirement as outlined.

5. Delivery, Storage, and Handling.

A. Protect glazing materials in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions and as needed to prevent damage to glass and glazing materials from condensation, temperature changes, direct exposure to sun, or other causes.

B. For insulating-glass units that will be exposed to substantial altitude changes, comply with insulating-glass manufacturer's written recommendations for venting and sealing to avoid hermetic seal ruptures.

6. Project Conditions. Environmental Limitations. Do not proceed with glazing when ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by glazing material manufacturers and when glazing channel substrates are wet from rain, frost, condensation, or other causes. Do not install liquid glazing sealants when ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by glazing sealant manufacturer or below 40 °F.

7. Warranty.

A. Manufacturer's Special Warranty for Coated-Glass Products. Manufacturer's standard form, made out to the Authority and signed by coated-glass manufacturer agreeing to replace coated-glass units that deteriorate as defined in subsection a.1. Definitions of this special provision, freight on board (fob) the nearest shipping point to project site, within specified warranty period indicated below.

(1) Warranty Period. Ten years from date of substantial completion.

B. Manufacturer's Special Warranty on Laminated Glass. Manufacturer's standard form, made out to the Authority and signed by laminated-glass manufacturer agreeing to replace laminated-glass units that deteriorate as defined in subsection a.1. Definitions of this special provision, fob the nearest shipping point to project site, within specified warranty period indicated below.

(1) Warranty Period. Five years from date of substantial completion.

C. Manufacturer's Special Warranty on Insulating Glass. Manufacturer's standard form, made out to the Authority and signed by insulating-glass manufacturer agreeing to replace insulating-glass units that deteriorate as defined in subsection a. 1. Definitions of this special provision, fob the nearest shipping point to project site, within specified warranty period indicated below.

(1) Warranty Period. Ten years from date of substantial completion.

**b. Materials.**

1. Insulating-Glass Units GL-1.

A. Insulating-Glass Units for Vertical Glazing. Hurricane impact rated 1 inch thick insulating glass consisting of two lites. One laminated 1/4 inch heat-treated glass, low e coating on the No. 4 surface and argon gas filled with 1/4 inch heat-treated glass. Provide one of the following or and approved equal:

(1) AGC Glass Company North America, Inc.

(2) Berkowitz, JE, LP

(3) Guardian Industries Corp.

(4) Oldcastle Building Envelope.

(5) PPG Industries, Inc.

(6) Saint-Gobain Corporation.

(7) Viracon, Inc.

(8) Contractor must submit any product not specified herein a minimum 10 days before installation to the Engineer in order for product to be considered for approval. The Engineer will notify Contractor, in writing, of decision to accept or reject request.

B. Total Thickness. 1 inch nominal.

(1) Outer Lite. 1/8-in. nominal; heat-treated PPG Solarban.

(2) Interlayer. 0.060-inch ionoplast, available as DuPont SentryGlas® Plus. Clear Polyester 1/8-inch nominal; heat-treated PPG Solarban Low-E Pyrolitic Coating on No. 4 Surface.

(3) Air Space. 1/2-inch nominal, argon filled.

(4) Inner Lite. 1/4-inch nominal; heat-treated.

C. Glass Colors.

(1) Outer Lite. Clear laminated to clear.

(2) Inner Lite. Clear to clear.

D. Glass Unit Performance Characteristics.

(1) Visible Light Transmittance. 70 percent.

(2) Reflectance Visible Light. 11 percent.

(3) Direct Solar Energy Transmittance. 35 percent.

(4) Direct Solar Energy Reflectance Outdoors. 34 percent.

(5) Winter U-Value (Nighttime). 0.28.

(6) Summer U-Value (Daytime). 0.27.

(7) Shading Coefficient. 0.44.

(8) Solar Heat Gain Coefficient. 0.38.

(9) Summer Relative Heat Gain. 91.

2. Insulating-Glass Units with Translucent Interlayer GL-2.

A. Insulating-Glass Units for Vertical Glazing. Hurricane impact rated 1 inch thick insulating glass consisting of two lites. One laminated 1/4 inch heat-treated glass, low e coating on the No. 4 surface and argon gas filled with 1/4 inch heat-treated glass. Provide one of the following or an approved equal:

(1) AGC Glass Company North America, Inc.

(2) Berkowitz, JE, LP

(3) Guardian Industries Corp.

(4) Oldcastle Building Envelope

(5) PPG Industries, Inc

(6) Saint-Gobain Corporation

(7) Viracon, Inc

(8) Contractor must submit any product not specified herein a minimum 10 days before installation to the Engineer in order for product to be considered for approval. The Engineer will notify Contractor, in writing, of decision to accept or reject request.

B. Total Thickness. 1-inch nominal.

(1) Outer Lite. 1/8-inch nominal; heat-treated PPG Solarban.

(2) Interlayer. 0.060-in. ionoplast, available as DuPont SentryGlas® Plus. Translucent 70 percent White Polyester 1/8-inch nominal; heat-treated PPG Solarban Low-E Pyrolitic Coating on No. 4 Surface.

(3) Air Space. 1/2-inch nominal, argon filled.

(4) Inner Lite. 1/4-inch nominal; heat-treated.

C. Glass Colors.

(1) Outer Lite. Clear laminated to clear.

(2) Inner Lite. Clear to clear.

D. Glass Unit Performance Characteristics.

(1) Visible Light Transmittance. 70 percent.

(2) Reflectance Visible Light. 11 percent.

(3) Direct Solar Energy Transmittance. 35 percent.

(4) Direct Solar Energy Reflectance Outdoors. 34 percent.

(5) Winter U-Value (Nighttime). 0.28.

(6) Summer U-Value (Daytime). 0.27.

(7) Shading Coefficient. 0.44.

(8) Solar Heat Gain Coefficient. 0.38.

(9) Summer Relative Heat Gain. 91.

3. Glazing Sealants.

A. General. Provide products of type indicated, complying with the following requirements:

(1) Compatibility. Verify glazing sealants that are compatible with one another and with other materials they will contact, including glass products, seals of insulating-glass units, and glazing channel substrates, under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by sealant manufacturer based on testing and field experience.

(2) Suitability. Comply with sealant and glass manufacturers' written instructions for selecting glazing sealants suitable for applications indicated and for conditions existing at time of installation.

(3) Colors of Exposed Glazing Sealants. As selected by Engineer from manufacturer's full range.

B. Elastomeric Glazing Sealants. Comply with *ASTM C920* and other requirements indicated for each liquid-applied chemically curing sealant specified, including those referencing *ASTM C920* classifications for type, grade, class, and uses related to exposure and joint substrates.

(1) Single-Component Neutral- and Basic-Curing Silicone Glazing Sealants.

(a) Dow Corning Corporation; 790.

(b) GE Silicones; SilPruf LM SCS2700.

(c) Tremco; Spectrem 1 (Basic).

(d) Contractor must submit any product not specified herein a minimum 10 days before installation to the Engineer in order for product to be considered for approval. The Engineer will notify Contractor, in writing, of decision to accept or reject request.

4. Glazing Tapes.

A. Back-Bedding Mastic Glazing Tapes. Preformed, butyl-based elastomeric tape with a solids content of 100 percent; nonstaining and nonmigrating in contact with nonporous surfaces; with or without spacer rod as recommended in writing by tape and glass manufacturers for application indicated; packaged on rolls with a release paper backing; and complying with *ASTM C1281* and *AAMA 800* for project conditions.

B. Expanded Cellular Glazing Tapes. Closed-cell, PVC foam tapes; factory coated with adhesive on both surfaces; packaged on rolls with release liner protecting adhesive; and complying with *AAMA 800* for the following types.

(1) Type 1, for glazing applications in which tape acts as the primary sealant.

(2) Type 2, for glazing applications in which tape is used in combination with a full bead of liquid sealant.

5. Miscellaneous Glazing Materials.

A. General. Provide products of material, size, and shape complying with referenced glazing standard, requirements of manufacturers of glass and other glazing materials for application indicated, and with a proven record of compatibility with surfaces contacted in installation.

B. Cleaners, Primers, and Sealers. Types recommended by sealant or gasket manufacturer.

C. Setting Blocks. Elastomeric material with a Shore, Type A durometer hardness of 85, ±5.

D. Spacers. Elastomeric blocks or continuous extrusions with a Shore, Type A durometer hardness required by glass manufacturer to maintain glass lites in place for installation indicated.

E. Edge Blocks. Elastomeric material of hardness needed to limit glass lateral movement (side walking).

6. Fabrication of Glazing Units.

A. Fabricate glazing units in sizes required to glaze openings indicated for project, with edge and face clearances, edge and surface conditions, and bite complying with written instructions of product manufacturer and referenced glazing publications, to comply with system performance requirements.

B. Clean-cut or flat-grind vertical edges of butt-glazed monolithic lites in a manner that produces square edges with slight kerfs at junctions with outdoor and indoor faces.

C. Grind smooth and polish exposed glass edges and corners.

**c. Construction.**

1. Examination.

A. Examine framing glazing, with installer present, for compliance with the following.

(1) Manufacturing and installation tolerances, including those for size, squareness, and offsets at corners.

(2) Presence and functioning of weep system.

(3) Minimum required face or edge clearances.

(4) Effective sealing between joints of glass-framing members.

B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

2. Preparation. Clean glazing channels and other framing members receiving glass immediately before glazing. Remove coatings not firmly bonded to substrates.

3. Glazing, General.

A. Comply with combined written instructions of manufacturers of glass, sealants, gaskets, and other glazing materials, unless more stringent requirements are indicated, including those in referenced glazing publications.

B. Glazing channel dimensions, as indicated on drawings, provide necessary bite on glass, minimum edge and face clearances, and adequate sealant thicknesses, with reasonable tolerances. Adjust as required by project conditions during installation.

C. Protect glass edges from damage during handling and installation. Remove damaged glass from project site and legally dispose of off project site. Damaged glass is glass with edge damage or other imperfections that, when installed, could weaken glass and impair performance and appearance.

D. Apply primers to joint surfaces where required for adhesion of sealants, as determined by preconstruction sealant-substrate testing.

E. Install setting blocks in sill rabbets, sized and located to comply with referenced glazing publications, unless otherwise required by glass manufacturer. Set blocks in thin course of compatible sealant suitable for heel bead.

F. Do not exceed edge pressures stipulated by glass manufacturers for installing glass lites.

G. Provide spacers for glass lites where length plus width is larger than 50 inches as follows.

(1) Locate spacers directly opposite each other on both inside and outside faces of glass. Install correct size and spacing to preserve required face clearances, unless gaskets and glazing tapes are used that have demonstrated ability to maintain required face clearances and to comply with system performance requirements.

(2) Provide 1/8-inch minimum bite of spacers on glass and use thickness equal to sealant width. With glazing tape, use thickness slightly less than final compressed thickness of tape.

H. Provide edge blocking where indicated or needed to prevent glass lites from moving sideways in glazing channel, as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer and in accordance with requirements in referenced glazing publications.

I. Set glass lites in each series with uniform pattern, draw, bow, and similar characteristics.

4. Tape Glazing.

A. Position tapes on fixed stops so that, when compressed by glass, their exposed edges are flush with or protrude slightly above sightline of stops.

B. Install tapes continuously, but not necessarily in one continuous length. Do not stretch tapes to make them fit opening.

C. Cover vertical framing joints by applying tapes to heads and sills first and then to jambs. Cover horizontal framing joints by applying tapes to jambs and then to heads and sills.

D. Place joints in tapes at corners of opening with adjoining lengths butted together, not lapped. Seal joints in tapes with compatible sealant approved by tape manufacturer.

E. Do not remove release paper from tape until just before each glazing unit is installed.

F. Center glass lites in openings on setting blocks and press firmly against tape by inserting dense compression gaskets formed and installed to lock in place against faces of removable stops. Start gasket applications at corners and work toward centers of openings.

5. Sealant Glazing (Wet).

A. Install continuous spacers, or spacers combined with cylindrical sealant backing, between glass lites and glazing stops to maintain glass face clearances and to prevent sealant from extruding into glass channel and blocking weep systems until sealants cure. Secure spacers or spacers and backings in place and in position to control depth of installed sealant relative to edge clearance for optimum sealant performance.

B. Force sealants into glazing channels to eliminate voids and to ensure complete wetting or bond of sealant to glass and channel surfaces. Tool exposed surfaces of sealants to provide a substantial wash away from glass.

6. Cleaning and Protection.

A. Protect exterior glass from damage immediately after installation by attaching crossed streamers to framing held away from glass. Do not apply markers to glass surface. Remove nonpermanent labels, and clean surfaces.

B. Protect glass from contact with contaminating substances resulting from construction operations, including weld splatter. If, despite such protection, contaminating substances do come into contact with glass, remove substances immediately as recommended by glass manufacturer.

C. Examine glass surfaces adjacent to or below exterior concrete and other masonry surfaces at frequent intervals during construction, but not less than once a month, for buildup of dirt, scum, alkaline deposits, or stains; remove as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer.

D. Remove and replace glass that is broken, chipped, cracked, or abraded or that is damaged from natural causes, accidents, and vandalism, during construction period.

**d. Measurement and Payment.** This work will not be measured and paid for separately but is considered as having been included in other bid items in the contract.