

TEST REPORT

Lucideon Reference: N254792 (QT-80029/2/KNA)/Ref. 8

Project Title: Testing of Pure Vista Posi-Lite Balustrade System Side Mounted onto Concrete in Accordance with BS 6180:2011 Barriers In and About Buildings

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1 INTRODUCTION

Lucideon Limited was commissioned by Pure Vista Ltd to conduct load testing in accordance with BS 6180:2011 *Barriers In and About Buildings*, in order to classify the company's balustrade system for use under the Code of Practice specified in the Standard.

All testing was performed at Lucideon's Facilities on Queens Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent on 28 November 2025.

This report provides a summary of the results obtained during the test programme and does not include any interpretation of those results.

2 TEST SAMPLES

A single system was tested designated as follows:

- Posi-Lite

The system had been designed and intended to be used as a side mounted system for free standing balustrades. The systems and glass were installed by Pure Vista personnel.

Technical drawings for the system can be found in Appendix A.

3 TEST PROGRAMME

A horizontal line load was applied to the systems using the following glazed sections:

- Posi-Lite concrete mounted:
 - 12 mm Mono Glass
 - 13.5 mm PVB Glass
 - 17.5 mm PVB Glass
 - 21.5 mm PVB Glass

A universal distributed load was applied to the systems using the following glazed section:

- Posi-Lite concrete mounted:
 - 21.5 mm PVB Glass

4 TEST EQUIPMENT

- 5 kN Load Cell Reference FOR023
- Linear Displacement Voltage Transducer Reference TDR026
- 15 Tonne Capacity Hydraulic Ram
- DaisyLab Data Logger DAQ 0029

5 TEST PREPARATION

5.1 Side Mounted into Concrete

For load testing, the Posi-Lite System was installed to the manufacturer's specifications.

The channel was bolted to the side of a concrete block having specification C25/30. The concrete block in turn was fixed to the floor of the test facility using M32 bolts.

The system comprised a single channel attached to the block with five M12 × 110 mm Wurth W-BS/S zinc-plated concrete screws. The screws were placed 100 mm from the end of the channel and spaced at 200 mm intervals thereafter.

The glass, having a width of 1 m, was installed and held in position using a glass clamp and fitting bar system

Adjacent to the substrate, a rigid steel frame was assembled and bolted to the Laboratory Strong Floor. A hydraulic ram, connected to a hydraulic pump, was horizontally secured to this frame at height corresponding to 1100 mm from the finished floor level.

A load cell was integrated in line with the ram and linked to the Data Logger. Opposite the loading apparatus, a rigid steel pole mounted in a stand was positioned on the Strong Floor. A Linear Voltage Displacement Transducer (LVDT) was affixed to this pole and also connected to the Data Logger. Test data was recorded at a frequency of 1 Hz.

6 TEST METHOD

6.1 Horizontal Line Load Testing (HLL)

A HLL was applied to the balustrade using a hydraulic ram and a timber spreader beam. The load was positioned at a height of 1100 mm from the finished floor level. To monitor deflection, a Linear Voltage Displacement Transducer (LVDT) was attached to the centre of the glass panel at a height of 1100 mm.

Both the applied force (via a calibrated load cell) and the resulting deflection were captured in real-time using a DasyLab Data Logger.

Testing continued until either the sample failed or the deflection reached a maximum threshold of 25 mm. (See Plate 1 for the test configuration).

6.2 Uniformly Distributed Load Testing (UDL)

A UDL was applied using a hydraulic ram acting against a 900 mm x 900 mm x 18 mm reaction board. This board ensured the force was spread evenly across the glass panel.

Both the applied force (via a calibrated load cell) and the resulting deflection were captured in real-time using a DasyLab Data Logger.

Testing continued until either the sample failed or the deflection reached a maximum threshold of 25 mm.

7 TEST REQUIREMENTS

The tests were carried out in accordance with the guidance given in BS 6180:2011 Barriers In and About Buildings – Code of Practice. Section 6.4.1 of the Standard states that the maximum allowable deflection of barriers for the protection of people should not exceed 25 mm at any point on the barrier when tested at a height of 1100 mm, for the required design load.

Tables 3 and 4 give the minimum required imposed loads depending on the type of building occupancy or structure in accordance with BS 6180:2011.

8 RESULTS

The loads achieved by the Pure Vista Posi-Lite system tested under horizontal line load and uniformly distributed load are given in Tables 1 and 2. All figures quoted in the Tables contain no safety factors and are direct loads as achieved by the system under test conditions.

TABLES

Table 1 – Loads Achieved by Pure Vista Posi-Lite Balustrade System Side Mounted into Concrete when Subjected to Horizontal Line Load

System	Fix	Glass	Load Application (mm)	Imposed Line Load at 25 mm (kN/m)	Working Line Load for System (kN/m)	Deflection at Working Line Load (mm)
Posi-Lite	Concrete	12 mm Mono	1100	0.51	0.36	15.83
	Concrete	13.5 mm PVB	1100	0.37	0.36	24.36
	Concrete	17.5 mm PVB	1100	0.74	0.74	24.99
	Concrete	21.5 mm PVB	1100	0.83	0.74	20.99

Table 2– Loads Achieved by Pure Vista Posi-Lite Balustrade System Side Mounted into Concrete when Subjected to a Uniformly Distributed Load

System	Fix	Glass	Imposed UDL at 25 mm Deflection (kN/m ²)	Working UDL for System (kN/m ²)	Deflection at Working UDL for System (mm)
Posi-Lite	Concrete	21.5 mm PVB	1.02	1.00	24.53

Table 3 – Summary of Suitability for Use of Pure Vista Posi-Lite Balustrade System Side Mounted into Concrete in Accordance with Table 2 of BS 6180:2011

Type of Occupancy for Part of the Building	Examples of Specific Use	Horizontal Uniformly Distributed Line Load (kN/m)	Concrete			
			12 mm Mono Glass @1100 mm	13.5 mm PVB Glass @1100 mm	17.5 mm PVB Glass @1100 mm	21.5 mm PVB Glass @1100 mm
Domestic and residential activities	(i) all areas within or serving exclusively one single family dwelling, including stairs, landings, etc. but excluding external balconies and edges of roofs	0.36	✓	✓	✓	✓
	(ii) other residential, i.e. houses of multiple occupancy and balconies, including Juliette balconies and edges of roofs in single family dwellings	0.74	X	X	✓	✓
Offices and work areas not included elsewhere, including storage areas	(iii) light access stairs and gangways not more than 600 mm wide	0.22	✓	✓	✓	✓
	(iv) light pedestrian traffic routes in industrial and storage buildings, except designated escape routes	0.36	✓	✓	✓	✓
	(v) areas not susceptible to overcrowding in office and institutional buildings, also industrial and storage buildings, except as given above	0.74	X	X	✓	✓
Areas where people might congregate	(vi) areas having fixed seating within 530 mm of the barrier, balustrade or parapet	1.50	X	X	X	X
Areas with tables or fixed seating	(vii) restaurants and bars	1.50	X	X	X	X
Areas without obstacles for moving people and not susceptible to overcrowding	(viii) stairs, landings corridors ramps	0.74	X	X	✓	✓
	(ix) external balconies, including Juliette balconies, edges of roofs, footways, pavements within building cartilage adjacent to basement/sunken areas	0.74	X	X	✓	✓

Type of Occupancy for Part of the Building	Examples of Specific Use	Horizontal Uniformly Distributed Line Load (kN/m)	Concrete			
			12 mm Mono Glass @1100 mm	13.5 mm PVB Glass @1100 mm	17.5 mm PVB Glass @1100 mm	21.5 mm PVB Glass @1100 mm
Areas susceptible to overcrowding	(x) footways or pavements less than 3 m wide adjacent to sunken areas	1.50	X	X	X	X
	(xi) theatres, cinemas, discotheques, bars, auditoria, shopping malls, assembly areas, studios; footways or pavements greater than 3 m wide adjacent to sunken areas	3.00	X	X	X	X
	(xii) grandstands and stadia	(Note 1)	-	-	-	-
Retail areas	(xiii) all retail areas, including public areas of banks/building societies or betting shops	1.50	X	X	X	X
Vehicular	(xiv) pedestrian areas in car parks, including stairs, landings, ramps, edges of internal floors, footways, edges of roofs	1.50 (Note 2)	X	X	X	x
	(xv) horizontal loads imposed by vehicles	3.0 (Note 2)	-	-	-	-

Note 1 – See requirements of the appropriate certifying authority.

Note 2 – Clause 8.1.1 of BS 6180:2011 states that “glass should not be used for vehicle protection barriers”.

Table 4 – Summary of Suitability of Pure Vista Posi-Lite Balustrade System Side Mounted into Concrete Tested Under Uniformly Distributed Load in Accordance with Table 2 of BS 6180:2011

Type of Occupancy for Part of the Building	Examples of Specific Use	Concrete	
		Uniformly Distributed Load Applied to the Infill (kN/m ²)	21.5 mm PVB Glass
Domestic and residential activities	(i) all areas within or serving exclusively one single family dwelling including stairs, landings, etc. but excluding external balconies and edges of roofs	0.5	✓
	(ii) other residential, i.e. houses of multiple occupancy and balconies, including Juliette balconies and edges of roofs in single-family dwellings	1.0	✓
Offices and work areas not included elsewhere, including storage areas	(iii) light access stairs and gangways not more than 600 mm wide	0.25	✓
	(iv) light pedestrian traffic routes in industrial and storage buildings except designated escape routes	0.5	✓
	(v) areas not susceptible to overcrowding in office and institutional buildings, also industrial and storage buildings except as given above	1.0	✓
Areas where people might congregate	(vi) areas having fixed seating within 530 mm of the barrier, balustrade or parapet	1.5	X
Areas with tables or fixed seating	(vii) restaurants and bars	1.5	X
Areas without obstacles for moving people and not susceptible to overcrowding	(viii) stairs, landings corridors ramps	1.0	✓
	(ix) external balconies including Juliette balconies and edges of roofs; footways and pavements within building cartilage adjacent to basement/sunken areas	1.0	✓

Type of Occupancy for Part of the Building	Examples of Specific Use	Concrete	
		Uniformly Distributed Load Applied to the Infill (kN/m ²)	21.5 mm PVB Glass
Areas susceptible to overcrowding	(x) footways or pavements less than 3 m wide adjacent to sunken areas	1.5	X
	(xi) theatres, cinemas, discotheques, bars, auditoria, shopping malls, assembly areas, studios; footways or pavements greater than 3 m wide adjacent to sunken areas	1.5	X
	(xii) grandstands and stadia	(Note 1)	-
Retail areas	(xiii) all retail areas including public areas of banks/building societies or betting shops	1.5	X
Vehicular	(xiv) pedestrian areas in car parks, including stairs, landings, ramps, edges of internal floors, footways, edges of roofs	1.5	X
	(xv) horizontal loads imposed by vehicles	(Note 2)	-

Note 1 – See requirements of the appropriate certifying authority.

Note 2 – Clause 8.1.1 of BS 6180:2011 states that “glass should not be used for vehicle protection barriers”.

NOTE: The results given in this report apply only to the samples that have been tested.

END OF REPORT

PLATES

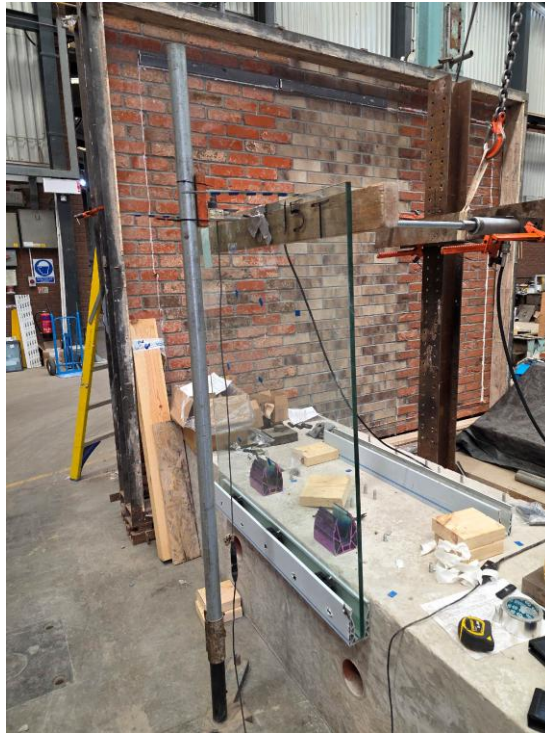


Plate 1 – Test Configuration



Plate 2 – Test Configuration Uniformly Distributed Load

Chart 1 - Load Deflection Curve for Posi-Lite Balustrade System Side Mounted into Concrete

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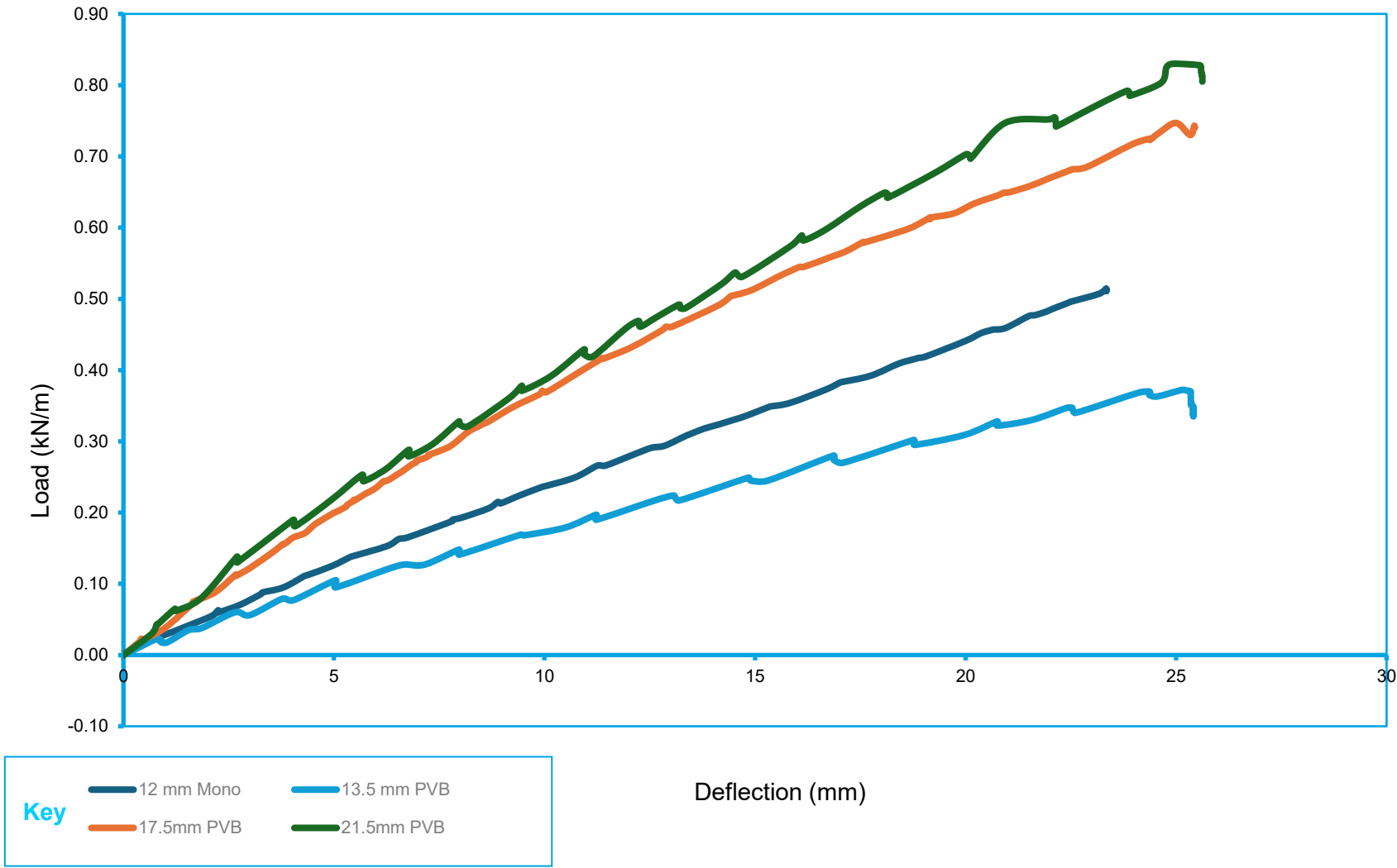
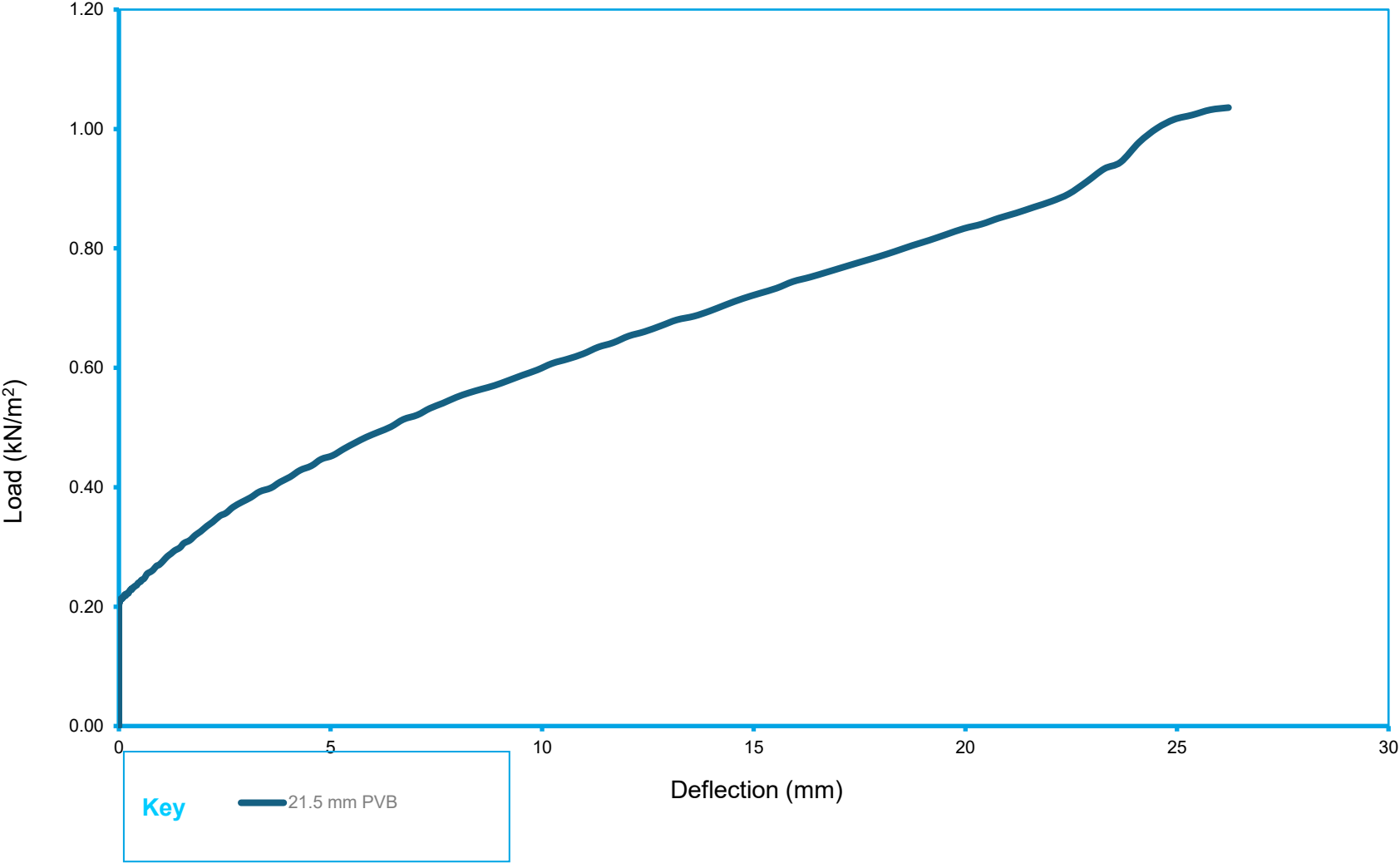


Chart 2 - Load Deflection Curve for Posi-Lite Balustrade System Side Mounted into Concrete when Subjected to a Uniformly Distributed Load

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APPENDIX A – Client's Drawings

