



CSI Technical Guidance

Compliance Marking of Safety Glazing Materials for Windows and Doors Supplied to the New Zealand Market

A practical guide for manufacturers, processors, importers, suppliers, window and door fabricators, auditors and regulators



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Distribution and Use

This guidance may be issued to CSi personnel, prospective and certified clients, manufacturers, glass processors, importers, distributors, window and door fabricators, laboratories, designers, building consent authorities and other interested parties. It may support awareness, product-marking controls, purchasing, traceability and compliance assessment. Distribution by an industry body does not transfer ownership, constitute endorsement or approval of a product or supplier, or affect the certification body selected by an applicant. This publication must not be represented as approval of a specific product, mark, supplier or installation.

Publication Notice

Scope of this Publication

This publication explains the compliance marking and supporting evidence expected for safety glazing materials incorporated into windows and doors supplied for use in New Zealand. It addresses pane identification, permanence and visibility, multiple-pane products, window-frame labels, certification claims, importer and supplier responsibilities, building-product information and consumer-law considerations.

It does not determine where safety glazing is required in a particular building. Glass selection remains dependent on the building use, location, pane size, fall protection, human-impact risk and the applicable compliance pathway.

Intended Audience

- Safety glass manufacturers and processors
- Laminated-glass cutters and suppliers
- Insulating glass unit manufacturers
- Window and external glazed-door manufacturers
- New Zealand importers, wholesalers, retailers and distributors
- Certification clients, auditors and quality personnel
- Designers, building consent authorities and regulators

Relationship to Product Certification

A mark is evidence of identification; it is not, by itself, proof that every applicable requirement has been met. A certification mark or licence number may only be applied where the product, manufacturing plant, process, thickness range and other relevant variables fall within the current scope authorised by the certification body.

CSi retains authority for all certification decisions. Decisions are made independently under the applicable certification scheme, using objective evidence and personnel assigned in accordance with CSi's impartiality controls. Publication or use of this guidance does not predetermine an evaluation or certification outcome.

Relationship to Building Regulations

Compliance with AS/NZS 2208 alone does not establish that glass has been correctly selected, designed or installed for a particular New Zealand building. The complete compliance case may include the New Zealand Building Code, F2/AS1, the current Building Product Specifications where cited, NZS 4223.1, NZS 4223.2, NZS 4223.3, structural and weather-performance requirements, project documentation, evidence of conformity and installation records.

Copyright, Standards and Disclaimer

Standards are copyright publications. This guidance summarises relevant requirements and does not reproduce or replace their controlled text. Users should obtain the current authorised editions and confirm amendments, citations and transition arrangements before relying on them. While reasonable care has been taken, CSi accepts no liability arising from reliance on this draft guidance.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AS/NZS	Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard
BCA	Building consent authority
BPIR	Building Product Information Requirements
CGA	Consumer Guarantees Act 1993
CSi	Certification Solutions International Pty Ltd
FTA	Fair Trading Act 1986
IGU	Insulating glass unit
MBIE	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
BPS	Building Product Specifications
SNZ TS	Standards New Zealand Technical Specification

Foreword

Permanent and accurate marking is a critical part of New Zealand's safety-glazing compliance system. The mark enables a processor, fabricator, installer, auditor, building consent authority and building owner to identify the claimed manufacturer or supplier, safety-glass type, applicable Standard and, where used, the certification or plant identifier.

Marking failures commonly arise when Australian artwork is used unchanged for New Zealand supply, removable labels are substituted for permanent pane marks, marks are hidden by beads or frames, IGU manufacture obscures the mark, a certification identifier is used outside its authorised scope, or product literature makes a broader claim than the supporting evidence permits.

Key principle: For New Zealand supply, follow the New Zealand marking requirements in NZS 4223.3. Do not assume that the general or Australian marking arrangement in AS/NZS 2208 can be transferred unchanged to New Zealand product.

1. Purpose

This Technical Guidance provides general industry information for understanding, applying, verifying and controlling compliance marks on safety glazing materials intended for windows and doors supplied into the New Zealand market. It does not design mark artwork, products, manufacturing processes or management systems for any particular organisation.

2. Scope

This guidance applies to monolithic and processed safety glazing materials, including toughened, laminated, toughened-laminated, heat-strengthened laminated, resin-poured laminated and applicable organic-coated or organic-backed products. It also addresses safety glazing incorporated into IGUs and complete window or external glazed-door assemblies.

The guidance covers product and compliance identification. It does not provide a complete glass-selection method, structural design, weather-tightness design, installation specification or legal opinion.

3. Regulatory and Standards Framework

Instrument	Primary relevance	Practical effect
New Zealand Building Code clause F2	Protection from injury or illness caused by hazardous building materials	Safety glazing must be selected and used so glazing does not create undue human-impact risk.
F2/AS1	Acceptable Solution for human-impact safety	Cites NZS 4223.3:2016+A1 as a means of compliance for glazing.
NZS 4223.3:2016+A1	Human-impact safety and pane identification	Controls New Zealand permanent marking and minimum mark content.
AS/NZS 2208:2023, incorporating Amendments 1 (August 2024) and 2 (November 2025)	Safety-glazing material classification, testing and product marking	Provides the material-performance basis. For New Zealand, its marking clause directs users to NZS 4223.3:2016.
NZS 4211:2008; SNZ TS 4211:2022; and specified sections of AS 2047:2014	Alternative window and external-door performance routes under BPS Paragraph 4.4.1.1	Use only within the conditions and limitations of the applicable BPS/Acceptable Solution/Verification Method pathway. Claims and frame labels must identify the document and classification actually assessed.
Building Product Information Requirements Regulations 2022	Information supplied for designated building products	May require online product identity, intended use, Code contribution, limitations, installation and maintenance information.
Building Product Specifications, First Edition, Amendment 1 (effective 2 April 2026)	Product specifications used where incorporated by an applicable Acceptable Solution or Verification Method	Cannot demonstrate Building Code compliance in isolation. BPS Paragraph 4.4.1.1 sets conditional window and external-door routes; Paragraph 4.4.1.4 addresses glazing.

Compliance pathway: An Acceptable Solution is one recognised pathway, not the only possible pathway. An Alternative Solution requires adequate evidence demonstrating Building Code compliance. Product marking must accurately reflect the pathway and evidence actually held.

Regulatory status at 25 August 2026: the current Building Product Specifications are the First Edition, Amendment 1, effective 2 April 2026. The BPS cannot be used in isolation to demonstrate Building Code compliance. Its specifications contribute to compliance only as part of an applicable Acceptable Solution or Verification Method that references the BPS. For windows and external doors, BPS Paragraph 4.4.1.1 provides conditional alternative routes through NZS 4211:2008, SNZ TS 4211:2022, or the specified sections of AS 2047:2014.

Each route has its own classifications, evidence requirements, conditions and limitations. Although the BPS provides limited equivalence guidance for air-infiltration and air-permeability ratings, the standards and their classifications must not otherwise be represented as interchangeable. Where certification is granted against NZS 4211:2008, results or classifications assessed under SNZ TS 4211:2022 do not form part of the certified claim unless SNZ TS 4211:2022 and the relevant classifications are expressly included in the current certification scope.

4. New Zealand Safety-Glass Pane Marking

4.1 Core requirement

Except for wired glass, each safety-glass pane is to be legibly and permanently marked on a face surface, with the mark remaining visible after glazing. An edge mark concealed by a frame, bead, gasket or sealant does not satisfy the intended visible identification function.

4.2 Minimum New Zealand mark content

The controlled mark should provide, at minimum:

- the manufacturer or supplier name, or its registered trademark;

- the safety-glass type, using an unambiguous word or recognised code such as T for toughened or L for laminated;
- the Standard to which the safety glass was manufactured and tested, for example AS/NZS 2208; and
- where applicable as a means of compliance for the relevant Standard, the licence or identification number provided by the third-party compliance certifier for the plant of manufacture or processing.

XYZ COMPANY

T AS/NZS 2208

CSi ID: 0000

Additional content required by the applicable product Standard or authorised certification artwork may include Grade A, nominal or minimum thickness, plant code, certifier trademark, application year or durability statements for particular product types. AS/NZS 2208:2023 requires detailed product marking but expressly directs that marking in New Zealand is to be in accordance with NZS 4223.3:2016, Section 2.8 Identification.



XYZ COMPANY

GRADE A T 6

AS/NZS 2208

CSi ID: 0000

CSi control point: Where a CSi certification mark, licence number or plant identifier is used, only the current artwork formally authorised by CSi may be applied. Recreated logos, altered wording, shared plant numbers or marks applied to out-of-scope product are not permitted.

5. Permanence, Legibility and Visibility

5.1 Permanent marking

NZS 4223.3 describes permanent marking as a mark produced by methods such as sandblasting, acid etching, engraving or fired ceramic ink that remains viewable for the life of the glazing and cannot be removed. An ordinary adhesive label is not a permanent mark.

5.2 Position

- Place the mark on a face surface of each safety-glass pane.
- Select a corner and orientation that will remain visible after the pane is assembled and installed.
- Check the intended frame, glazing bead, gasket, spacer, frit, coating and sightline before production.
- Do not place the mark where edge deletion, sealant, ceramic frit, opaque coating or hardware will obscure it.
- Where a pane may be installed in more than one orientation, the responsible manufacturer or supplier should establish controlled drawings or work instructions identifying an acceptable marking zone, subject to the applicable Standard and certification scheme.

5.3 Legibility

The mark must be readable without destructive removal of the pane. Font, size, contrast and firing or etching quality should be controlled so the identity remains legible throughout normal handling and service. Faint, incomplete, doubled or distorted marks are nonconforming even if the wording is nominally correct.

5.4 Organic-coated or organic-backed products

Where permanent marking directly on an exposed glass face is not practicable for an organic-backed safety product, NZS 4223.3 provides product-specific guidance on protected adhesive marking, including placement beneath the

backing or film where practical. The chosen method must be assessed against the exact product construction and authorised certification scope.

6. Product-Specific Controls

Product	Marking control	Key risk
Toughened safety glass	Apply the permanent mark before or during the toughening process using approved artwork.	Glass cannot be cut, drilled or edge-worked after toughening; altered panes invalidate the basis of conformity.
Laminated safety glass	Mark each stock sheet or finished pane as required by the applicable process and certification scope.	A stock-sheet mark may be lost when cut; finished panes still require compliant identification.
Supplier-cut laminated glass	If the cut pane is not already permanently marked, the supplier must permanently mark the pane to verify it was cut from compliant, stock sheet, safety glazing material.	A supplier must not claim that it manufactured a product, or that the product is certified, unless it has evidence supporting the claim.
Toughened-laminated / heat-strengthened laminated	Use the correct combined type code or wording approved for the certified construction.	A single T or L code may misdescribe the actual make-up.
Organic-coated / organic-backed	Use the product-specific marking and durability statements required by the applicable Standard and approved scope.	Removable stickers or unprotected labels may not remain with the product.
Wired safety glass	NZS 4223.3 does not require pane marking because the wires provide visible identification.	Do not assume all wired glass is suitable for every safety-glazing location.

7. Insulating Glass Units and Multiple-Pane Products

An IGU spacer inscription or assembly label does not automatically replace the pane marking required for safety glass. Each safety-glass pane incorporated into the unit must be correctly identified and the required mark must remain visible after IGU assembly and final glazing.

1. Determine which leaves of the proposed make-up are required or claimed to be safety glazing.
2. Confirm that each safety-glass leaf is within the manufacturer's or processor's valid product and certification scope.
3. Orient the permanent marks so they remain readable after spacer application, secondary sealing and installation into the window or door.
4. Record the glass supplier, pane marks, batch or job identity, make-up, dimensions and assembly date.
5. Inspect the completed IGU before dispatch; quarantine units with missing, concealed, incorrect or conflicting marks.

Do not infer: One compliant mark on the outer pane does not establish that an inner pane is safety glass. Likewise, a window-frame compliance label does not identify the safety classification of every glass leaf.

8. Window and Door Assembly Labels

The permanent mark on safety glass and the performance label on a window or external glazed-door frame serve different purposes and must not be combined or substituted without specific authority.

Mark or label	Applied to	Purpose
NZS 4223.3 safety-glass mark	Face of each safety-glass pane	Identifies the safety-glazing material and the claimed product Standard / certification identity.

Mark or label	Applied to	Purpose
NZS 4211:2008 frame mark or label	Frame member or durable affixed frame label, readable after installation	Identifies the manufacturer or brand and the NZS 4211:2008 performance classification actually established, including the applicable wind rating and air-infiltration rating.
SNZ TS 4211:2022 frame label	Durably attached to the frame and readable after installation	Identify the manufacturer or brand and the classification established under SNZ TS 4211:2022, including exposure rating and air-permeability class; SED products also identify the supporting test report as required by that document.
AS 2047:2014 frame label or claim	Window or external-door assembly assessed under the applicable AS 2047 provisions	May support a New Zealand BPS pathway only when the specified AS 2047 sections, accredited testing, pressure ratings, scope and other BPS conditions are satisfied.

NZS 4211:2008, SNZ TS 4211:2022 and specified sections of AS 2047:2014 are recognised in BPS Paragraph 4.4.1.1 as conditional alternative routes for window and external-door performance where the BPS is invoked by the applicable Acceptable Solution or Verification Method. An AS 2047 label or certificate is therefore not merely a comparative Australian reference; however, it demonstrates New Zealand Building Code compliance only when the BPS conditions, required pressure ratings, product scope and relevant building-work pathway are satisfied. None of these assembly labels replaces the permanent New Zealand safety-glass pane mark required by NZS 4223.3.

Refer to Appendix A for further information on illustrative window and external door compliance marking templates.

9. Certification and Conformity Claims

9.1 Claims must be verifiable

A claim such as 'complies with AS/NZS 2208', 'certified', 'approved', 'Code compliant' or use of a certification logo must be supported by current, product-specific evidence. The evidence should identify the manufacturing plant, process, glass type, thickness range, dimensions or limitations, test reports, surveillance status and certification validity.

9.2 Plant and process identity

A licence or plant code allocated to one facility must not be used by another facility, subcontract processor, distributor or related company unless the certification body has expressly included that activity within the certified scope.

9.3 Changes

Changes to glass source, interlayer, coating, ink, furnace, process route, plant, thickness, make-up, supplier identity, mark artwork or production control must be reviewed under the applicable certification change process before the revised mark is used.

9.4 Certification is not product selection

Certification to a safety-glazing material Standard does not decide whether a particular pane thickness, type or configuration is suitable for a door, sidelight, bathroom, barrier, low-level location or other risk area. Selection and installation must be separately verified against NZS 4223.3 and the project compliance pathway.

10. Building Product Information Requirements

The Building (Building Product Information Requirements) Regulations 2022 have applied since 11 December 2023. New Zealand-based manufacturers and importers of designated building products have specified information responsibilities; wholesalers, retailers and distributors must ensure the information is available at the prescribed time.

For applicable class 1 or class 2 products, the public information should be consistent with the physical mark, certification scope and technical evidence. Depending on product class, required information includes product identity and intended use, manufacturer and importer details, contribution to Building Code compliance, limitations, installation requirements and maintenance information. The information must be freely available online, kept current and linked in an allowed manner.

Good-practice recommendation: Treat BPIR information, certificates, test reports, product labels, sales literature and website claim's as one controlled information set. A discrepancy between them is a compliance and consumer-law risk.

11. Consumer and Commerce Commission Considerations

11.1 Correct regulator terminology

In New Zealand the relevant competition and consumer regulator is the Commerce Commission. MBIE administers the building regulatory system, while building consent authorities perform statutory building-control functions. Their roles should not be conflated in product literature.

11.2 Fair Trading Act 1986

The Fair Trading Act prohibits misleading or deceptive conduct, unsubstantiated representations and false or misleading representations about matters including a product's standard, quality, grade, performance characteristics, approval, sponsorship or endorsement. A false safety-glass mark, expired certificate, unauthorised logo or unsupported 'NZ Building Code compliant' statement can therefore create risk beyond the technical nonconformity itself.

11.3 Consumer Guarantees Act 1993

Where the Consumer Guarantees Act applies, goods supplied to consumers must be of acceptable quality, including being safe, durable, fit for their common purposes and consistent with relevant statements on labels and packaging. Suppliers and manufacturers may face remedies or damages where goods fail the statutory guarantees.

11.4 Practical claim controls

- Do not describe a product as certified when only a test report is held.
- Do not claim or imply that a product has been approved, endorsed or certified by a regulator, industry association, scheme owner or certification body unless the claim is current, accurate, authorised and supported by evidence.
- Use the name or mark of another organisation or certification scheme only in accordance with its applicable authorisation and mark-use requirements.
- State the exact Standard, edition, amendment status and product scope where these details are material to the claim.
- Do not imply that certification or testing of a component covers the complete window, door, insulating glass unit or installed system.
- Promptly withdraw or correct websites, labels, certificates and sales material when certification expires, is suspended, is withdrawn, is cancelled or has its scope reduced.
- Retain evidence substantiating every conformity, certification, approval or endorsement claim before the claim is made—not only after a complaint or regulatory enquiry.

12. Illustrative Manufacturer and Importer Compliance-Control Checklist

The following checklist is illustrative good-practice information, not a prescribed CSi system or a substitute for an organisation's own competent assessment. Organisations may adopt other effective controls that meet the applicable legal, Standards and certification-scheme requirements. CSi will evaluate objective conformity against the applicable scheme, not conformity with this checklist.

1. Define the New Zealand product range, intended uses and responsible New Zealand manufacturer or importer.

2. Identify the applicable Building Code clauses, Acceptable Solution or Alternative Solution pathway and cited Standards.
3. Establish the product-performance and certification scope for every glass type, thickness, plant and process.
4. Prepare controlled mark artwork showing mandatory content, product codes, plant or licence identity and approved marking zones.
5. Obtain certification-body approval before using its logo, licence number or certification statement.
6. Validate mark permanence, legibility and visibility on representative finished panes, IGUs and installed window or door samples.
7. Issue production work instructions and train operators, inspectors, purchasing staff and sales personnel.
8. Verify incoming glass and completed products; quarantine and investigate incorrect or missing marks.
9. Maintain traceability from the installed mark to production, inspection, test and certification records.
10. Keep BPIR information, certificates, labels, website content and sales claims current and mutually consistent.

13. Inspection and Audit Checklist

Check	Verification question	Evidence	Result
Product identity	Is the glass type and make-up unambiguously identified?	Job/batch record; purchase specification	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Pane mark	Is every required safety-glass pane marked?	Visual inspection	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Permanence	Is the New Zealand mark permanent for the product type?	Method validation; sample	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Face location	Is the mark on a face surface rather than a concealed edge?	Visual inspection	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Visibility	Will the mark remain readable after IGU and frame assembly?	Finished product / drawing	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Mark content	Does the mark identify maker/supplier, type, Standard and applicable certifier ID?	Approved artwork	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Certification scope	Is the product and plant within current certification scope?	Certificate and schedule	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Cut laminated panes	Are unmarked cut panes permanently marked by the responsible supplier?	Cutting and marking record	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
IGU leaves	Are all safety leaves independently identifiable?	IGU make-up and inspection	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Frame label	Is any NZS 4211:2008, SNZ TS 4211:2022 or AS 2047:2014 claim separately and correctly stated on the frame for the performance route actually assessed?	Frame label; applicable test report; certification scope; BPS pathway evidence	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
BPIR	Is required public information accessible, current and consistent?	Website and controlled record	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Marketing claims	Are compliance, certification and approval statements substantiated?	Claim register; evidence file	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A
Traceability	Can the mark be traced to plant, date/batch and conformity evidence?	Production and release records	☐ C ☐ NC ☐ N/A

14. Nonconforming Marking

Product with a missing, illegible, removable, concealed, inaccurate or unauthorised mark must be controlled as nonconforming product. The disposition should consider whether the mark can lawfully and technically be corrected

without compromising the product, whether certification-body approval is required, and whether supplied product, public information or customers must be notified.

- Stop release and segregate affected stock.
- Identify the affected product, batches, plants, customers and supply dates.
- Confirm whether the defect is marking-only or indicates uncertain product conformity.
- Do not apply for a replacement certification mark unless identity and conformity are objectively verified and the certification body authorises the action.
- Assess correction, withdrawal, recall, customer notification and regulatory reporting obligations proportionate to the safety risk.
- Record root cause, correction, corrective action and effectiveness review.

15. Records

Records should be retained for the period required by the applicable certification scheme, legislation, contract and CSi document-control requirements. As a minimum, retain:

- approved mark artwork and revision history;
- certification agreements, certificates and current scope schedules;
- product specifications, test reports and technical assessments;
- plant, furnace, laminating line and supplier identities;
- marking method validation and representative photographs;
- incoming, in-process and final inspection records;
- batch, job, IGU make-up and dispatch traceability;
- BPIR publications and archived revisions;
- marketing-claim approvals; and
- nonconformity, complaint, correction, withdrawal and recall records.

16. Reference Documents

- AS/NZS 2208:2023 – Safety glazing materials in buildings, incorporating Amendment 1 (August 2024) and Amendment 2 (November 2025).
- NZS 4223.3:2016+A1 - Glazing in buildings - Part 3: Human impact safety requirements.
- NZS 4223.1:2008+A1 - Glazing in buildings - Part 1: Glass selection and glazing.
- NZS 4223.2:2016 - Glazing in buildings - Part 2: Insulating glass units.
- NZS 4223.4:2008+A1 - Glazing in buildings - Part 4: Wind, dead, snow, and live actions.
- NZS 4211:2008 – Specification for performance of windows, incorporating Amendment 1 (May 2014).
- SNZ TS 4211:2022 – Classification for the performance of windows.
- AS 2047:2014, incorporating Amendment 2:2017 – Windows and external glazed doors in buildings; applicable in New Zealand only within the conditions of the relevant compliance pathway, including BPS Paragraph 4.4.1.1(c) where invoked.
- Building Product Specifications, First Edition, Amendment 1, effective 2 April 2026 – particularly Paragraphs 4.4.1.1 to 4.4.1.4.
- New Zealand Building Code clause F2 - Hazardous building materials; F2/AS1, 1st edition, Amendment 3.
- Building (Building Product Information Requirements) Regulations 2022.
- Fair Trading Act 1986, including sections 9, 12A and 13.
- Consumer Guarantees Act 1993, including sections 6-9 and relevant remedies.

Official Online Sources

<https://www.building.govt.nz/building-code-compliance/building-product-specifications>

<https://www.building.govt.nz/building-code-compliance/f-safety-of-users/f2-hazardous-building-materials/acceptable-solutions-and-verification-methods>

<https://www.building.govt.nz/building-code-compliance/product-assurance-and-certification-schemes/building-product-information-requirements>

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2022/0170/latest/whole.html>

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1986/121/en/latest/>

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1993/0091/latest/>

<https://www.consumerprotection.govt.nz/general-help/consumer-laws/consumer-guarantees-act>

17. CSI Technical Review and Approval

Before this draft is approved for operational use or issued, CSI will confirm the allocated document number, certification-mark wording, scheme-specific controls, current Standards editions and amendments, current BPS edition, cited Acceptable Solution and Verification Method versions, legal references, BPIR product classification assumptions and all client-facing examples. CSI will also record and review the publication through its impartiality-risk process and confirm that it remains general guidance rather than client-specific consultancy or a certification decision.

Document status: Draft for technical review. This version must not be represented as an approved CSI controlled document until the approval fields and master document register have been completed.

Appendix A

ILLUSTRATIVE WINDOW AND EXTERNAL-DOOR COMPLIANCE MARKING TEMPLATES

New Zealand market — supporting appendix to CTG_006

DRAFT FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW — NOT APPROVED PRODUCTION ARTWORK

Purpose and limitations

This appendix provides examples of assembly labels for the three window and external-door performance routes referenced in this document.

Each example uses placeholders: only verified values supported by the applicable test evidence, classification record and conformity-assessment controls may be inserted.

- NZS 4211:2008, SNZ TS 4211:2022 and the specified sections of AS 2047:2014 are conditional alternative routes under BPS 4.4.1.1. A label alone is not evidence that every Building Product Specification (BPS), pressure-rating, product-scope or building-work condition has been satisfied.
- The templates identify minimum label content in the cited document. Contract, scheme, regulator or certification-body requirements may add controlled information.
- Do not place a certification-body name, logo, accreditation symbol, licence number or conformity mark on production artwork unless its use is expressly authorised and controlled.
- These are assembly/frame labels. None replaces the permanent safety-glass pane mark required by NZS 4223.3 for each safety-glazing material pane.

Recommended control statement

Before release, the manufacturer or supplier should approve the artwork under document control and retain objective evidence linking the labelled product family, configuration, dimensions, hardware and ratings to the applicable test report or classification record.

1. NZS 4211:2008 Assembly Marking

NZS 4211:2008, clause 4.2, requires each window claimed to comply to be marked on the frame. Lettering is to be at least 2 mm high, attached to a framework member by a durable affixed label or other durable method, and readable after installation.

illustrative label

[MANUFACTURER NAME OR BRAND]
NZS 4211:2008
WIND RATING: [L / M / H / VH / EH / EXTREME]
 or SLS [$\pm$ ___ Pa] | ULS [$\pm$ ___ Pa]
AIR INFILTRATION: [AIR CONDITIONED / NON-AIR CONDITIONED]

For your label design delete the inapplicable wind-rating format. Enter only the rating or pressures supported by the product's evidence.

Required item	How it is shown in the editable template
Manufacturer identification	[MANUFACTURER NAME OR BRAND]
Standard identification	NZS 4211:2008
Wind rating	Appropriate wind zone/wind pressures, or ULS pressure for specific design up to Extreme.
Air-infiltration level	AIR CONDITIONED or NON-AIR CONDITIONED, as supported.
Location and durability	Frame/framework member; durable; readable after installation; lettering ≥ 2 mm.

BPS pathway notes

Use of this route is subject to the NZS 4211:2008 conditions stated in BPS 4.4.1.1 and the applicable Acceptable Solution or Verification Method. Confirm the required pressure rating against the current BPS requirements before release.

2. SNZ TS 4211:2022 Assembly Marking

SNZ TS 4211:2022, Clause 2.4, requires each production window to carry frame labelling placed by the manufacturer or supplier. The label must identify whether the classification is 2022 or 2022(A) and must state the exposure rating and air-permeability class. An SED rating also requires the test-report number.

illustrative label

[MANUFACTURER OR SUPPLIER NAME / BRAND]

TS 4211:2022[/ 2022(A)]

EXPOSURE RATING: [L / M / H / VH / EH / EM__ / SED]

AIR PERMEABILITY: CLASS [1 / 2 / 3 / 4]

SED TEST REPORT: [REPORT NUMBER]

Select either 2022 or 2022(A). Retain the SED test-report line only where the exposure rating is SED.

Required item	How it is shown in the editable template
Manufacturer/supplier identification	[MANUFACTURER OR SUPPLIER NAME / BRAND]
Specification and classification type	TS 4211 and 2022 or 2022(A).
Exposure rating	Supported exposure rating; add the test-report number for SED.
Air-permeability class	Class 1, 2, 3 or 4; for 2022(A), use the class determined from air-permeability test 2.
Location and durability	Framework member; durable; readable after installation; lettering ≥ 2 mm.

BPS pathway notes

The BPS conditions distinguish EM7 and SED classifications. Confirm that the selected classification, supporting testing and pressure rating meet BPS 4.4.1.1 and the applicable building-work pathway.

3. AS 2047:2014 Assembly Marking

AS 2047:2014, section 8, requires housing window assemblies to be labelled and permits specified other assemblies to use either a label or certificate. A label is positioned so the assembly can be identified in situ and is marked on the assembly other than on the glazing, subject to the timber-window provision in section 8.

illustrative label

[MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION]

AS 2047:2014

SLS WIND PRESSURE: [±__ Pa]

ULS WIND PRESSURE: [±__ Pa]

WATER PENETRATION RESISTANCE: [__ Pa]

The standard number is included here as a useful route identifier; section 8.2's specified label particulars are the manufacturer identification and the three performance values shown below.

Required item	How it is shown in the editable template
Manufacturer identification	[MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION]
SLS wind pressure	Verified serviceability-limit-state pressure in pascals.
ULS wind pressure	Verified ultimate-limit-state pressure in pascals.
Water penetration resistance	Verified resistance in pascals.
Identification in situ	Position the label so the assembly is identifiable after installation; preserve verifiability of the compliance claim.

New Zealand BPS pathway notes

This is not merely an Australian comparative reference. BPS 4.4.1.1(c) recognises only the specified parts of AS 2047:2014 and applies additional conditions, including accredited testing and the pressure ratings required by the BPS. The presence of an AS 2047 label or certificate does not, by itself, demonstrate compliance with the New Zealand Building Code.

Release checklist

- The applicable Acceptable Solution or Verification Method invokes the BPS route being relied upon.
- The product type and intended building work fall within the selected route's scope.
- The labelled rating values match current, traceable test and classification evidence for the production configuration.
- The required New Zealand design pressures and water-penetration requirements are satisfied.
- Any certification or accreditation marks are separately authorised under the applicable mark-use rules.
- Safety-glazing panes retain the separate permanent NZS 4223.3 marking; the assembly label is not used as a substitute.
- Final artwork is approved under the manufacturer's document and change-control process.

Reference basis

Minimum label content has been prepared from NZS 4211:2008 clause 4.2, SNZ TS 4211:2022 clause 2.4 and AS 2047:2014 section 8. The New Zealand pathway qualifications should be read with the current Building Product Specifications and the applicable Acceptable Solution or Verification Method.

ILLUSTRATIVE TEMPLATE ONLY — COMPLETE ALL PLACEHOLDERS FROM VERIFIED PRODUCT EVIDENCE

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