This document represents the partnership of resources of many, many thousands of dollars from cities, towns, counties, States, industries, laboratories, educational and research institutions. Cities and Counties can ill afford a large outlay of funds to write a building code. They can best be served by this instrument, and so available.

Twenty-four years of dedicated effort by the best talents of the profession have resulted in this 1969 edition of the Southern Standard Building Code, and which is made available to you.

The Southern Standard Building Code is produced and kept modernized by the Southern Building Code Congress, a nonprofit and non-political servicing organization, and is sustained by memberships.

This Southern Standard Building Code can successfully serve in the largest City or County as well as the smallest village or township — wherever buildings are built and wherever structures are erected.
HOW TO USE THE SOUTHERN STANDARD BUILDING CODE

The Southern Standard Building Code is recognized for its simplicity of understandable language, ease of interpretation, application and use. It is a performance Code rather than a specification Code. It is permissive in nature rather than prohibitive. It is not intended that the user attempt to memorize its contents for practical application.

There are three basic steps, outlines or procedures for its general use in checking or review of building plans or compliance for building permit.

I. WHAT is the OCCUPANCY of the building or HOW is it to be USED.
   (a) Refer to Chapter IV for selection of occupancy.
   (b) Follow the outlines of requirements and their references in Chapter IV.
   (c) Allowable height and area provisions.

II. WHERE is the building to be LOCATED, inside or outside the fire district.
   (a) Refer to Chapter III and proceed accordingly.

III. WHAT is the TYPE of CONSTRUCTION contemplated.
   (a) Refer to Chapter VI for classification of construction type.
   (b) Follow the Tables and outline of regulations and requirements and their references in Chapter VI.
**Reference Index**

The purpose of this Reference Index is to catalog by name and address those agencies, associations, institutes and others who are referred to in this code by name, initials or symbols. Further there are those listed, for convenience, whose technical and other services are made available to the Building Official.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Aluminum Association</td>
<td>420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACI</td>
<td>American Concrete Institute</td>
<td>18263 W. McNichols Road, Detroit 19, Michigan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHA</td>
<td>American Hospital Association</td>
<td>840 N. Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIMA</td>
<td>Acoustical and Insulating Materials Association</td>
<td>205 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois 60616.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AISC</td>
<td>American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.</td>
<td>101 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AISI</td>
<td>American Iron and Steel Institute</td>
<td>633 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJTC</td>
<td>American Institute of Timber Construction</td>
<td>1100 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.</td>
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<tr>
<td>APA</td>
<td>American Plywood Association</td>
<td>1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington 98401.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMA</td>
<td>Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association</td>
<td>2990 Richmond Avenue, Houston, Texas 77006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWPI</td>
<td>American Wood Preservers Institute</td>
<td>2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Organization Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPA</td>
<td>Clay Products Association</td>
<td>111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRSI</td>
<td>Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute</td>
<td>228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPL</td>
<td>Forest Products Laboratory</td>
<td>Madison, Wisconsin 53705.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>Gypsum Association</td>
<td>201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOAA</td>
<td>General Outdoor Advertising Association</td>
<td>22 Grand Street, New Rochelle, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPMA</td>
<td>Hardwood Plywood Manufacturer's Association</td>
<td>2810 S. Walter Reed Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22206.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBRM</td>
<td>Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers</td>
<td>608 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBMA</td>
<td>Metal Building Manufacturers Association</td>
<td>2130 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MHMA</td>
<td>Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association</td>
<td>20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLA</td>
<td>Metal Lath Association</td>
<td>221 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NASFCA</td>
<td>National Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Control Association, Inc.</td>
<td>2 Holland Avenue, White Plains, New York 10603.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBFU</td>
<td>National Board of Fire Underwriters</td>
<td>85 John Street, New York, New York 10038.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCMA</td>
<td>National Concrete Masonry Association</td>
<td>P.O. Box 9185, Rosslyn Sta., Arlington, Virginia 22209.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFPA</td>
<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
<td>60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NForPA</td>
<td>National Forest Products Association</td>
<td>1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPA</td>
<td>National Particleboard Association</td>
<td>711 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPCA</td>
<td>National Pest Control Association</td>
<td>250 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWAH-ACA</td>
<td>National Warm Air Heating &amp; Air Conditioning Association</td>
<td>640 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSU</td>
<td>Ohio State University, Engineering Experiment Station</td>
<td>2070 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCA</td>
<td>Portland Cement Association</td>
<td>5420 Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Illinois 60076.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCI</td>
<td>Prestressed Concrete Institute</td>
<td>205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>Perlite Institute</td>
<td>45 West 45th Street, New York, New York 10036.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTL</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory</td>
<td>1330 Locust Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCSHSB</td>
<td>Red Cedar Shingle and Handsplit Shake Bureau</td>
<td>5510 White Building, Seattle, Washington 98101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCPI</td>
<td>Structural Clay Products Institute</td>
<td>1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Virginia 22101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDI</td>
<td>Steel Door Institute</td>
<td>2130 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGA</td>
<td>Southern Gas Association</td>
<td>924 Life Building, Dallas, Texas 75202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 101 — TITLE AND SCOPE

101.1 — TITLE

The provisions embraced within the following chapters and sections shall constitute and be known and may be cited as “The Building Code” hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

101.2 — CODE REMEDIAL

This code is hereby declared to be remedial, and shall be construed to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof—which are public safety, health, and general welfare—through structural strength, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards incident to the construction, alteration, repair, removal, demolition, use and occupancy of buildings, structures, or premises.

101.3 — SCOPE

(a) The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition, of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.

(b) No provision of this code shall be held to deprive any federal or state agency, or any applicable governing body having jurisdiction, of any power or authority which it had on the effective date of this act or of any remedy then existing for the enforcement of its orders, nor shall it deprive any individual or corporation of its legal rights as provided by law.

101.4 — EXISTING BUILDINGS

(a) If, within any period of twelve months, alterations or repairs costing in excess of fifty percent of the then physical value of the building are made to an existing building, such building shall be made to conform to the requirements of this code for new buildings, also that for buildings located in fire districts the provisions of Sections 302.1 and 302.2 shall apply.

(b) If an existing building is damaged by fire or otherwise in excess of fifty percent of its then physical value before such damage is repaired, it shall be made to conform to the requirements of this code for new buildings.

(c) If the cost of such alterations or repairs, or the amount of such damage, is more than twenty-five but not more than fifty percent of the then physical value of the building, the portions to be altered or repaired shall be made to conform to the requirements of this code for new buildings to such extent as the Building Official may determine.
(d) For the purpose of this section physical value of the building shall be determined by the Building Official.

(e) If the occupancy of an existing building is entirely changed the building shall be made to conform to the requirements of this code for the new occupancy. If the occupancy of only a portion of an existing building is changed and that portion is separated from the remainder as stipulated in Section 412, then only such portion need be made to conform.

(f) Repairs and alterations, not covered by the preceding paragraphs of this section, restoring a building to its condition previous to damage or deterioration, or altering it in conformity with the provisions of this code or in such manner as will not extend or increase an existing non-conformity or hazard, may be made with the same kind of materials as those of which the building is constructed; but not more than twenty-five percent of the roof covering of a building shall be replaced in any period of twelve months unless the entire roof covering is made to conform with the requirements of this code for new buildings.

101.5 — MAINTENANCE

All buildings or structures, both existing and new, and all parts thereof, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. All devices or safeguards which are required by this code in a building when erected, altered, or required, shall be maintained in good working order. The owner, or his designated agent, shall be responsible for the maintenance of buildings and structures.

SECTION 102 — ORGANIZATION

102.1 — BUILDING OFFICIAL

(a) There is hereby established a department to be called the Building Department, which shall be in charge of a Building Official.

(b) The Building Official shall have had at least ten years' experience as an architect, engineer, building inspector, building contractor, or superintendent of building construction, for five years of which he shall have been in responsible charge of work. He shall be appointed by the Chief Appointing Authority of the municipality. His appointment shall continue during good behavior and satisfactory service. He shall not be removed from office except for cause after full opportunity has been given him to be heard on specific charges before such Chief Appointing Authority.

102.2 — INSPECTORS

The Building Official, with the approval of the Chief Appointing Authority, may appoint such number of officers, inspectors, assistants, and other employees as shall be authorized from time to time. No person shall be appointed as inspector of construction who has not had at least five years' experience as a Building Inspector, builder, engineer, architect, or as a superintendent, foreman, or competent mechanic in charge of construction.

102.3 — DEPUTY

The Building Official may designate as his deputy an employee in the department who shall, during the absence or disability of the Building Official exercise all the powers of the Building Official.

102.4 — RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYEES

No officer or employee connected with the department, except one whose only connection is as a member of the board, established by this act, shall be financially interested in the furnishing of labor, material, or appliances for the construction, alteration, or maintenance of a building, or in the making of plans or of specifications therefor, unless he is the owner of such building. No such officer or employee shall engage in any work which is inconsistent with his duties or with the interests of the department.

102.5 — RECORDS

The Building Official shall keep, or cause to be kept, a record of the business of the department. The records of the department shall be open to public inspection.

SECTION 103 — POWERS AND DUTIES OF BUILDING OFFICIAL

103.1 — RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Building Official shall enforce the provisions of this code, and he, or his duly authorized representative, may enter any building, structure, or premises to perform any duty imposed upon him by this code.

103.2 — STOP WORK ORDERS

Upon notice from the Building Official that work on any building or structure is being done contrary to the provisions of this code or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, such work shall be immediately stopped. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property, or to his agent, or to the person doing the work, and shall state the conditions under which work may be resumed. Where an emergency exists, no written notice shall be required to be given by the Building Official.

103.3 — REVOCATION OF PERMITS

The Building Official may revoke a permit or approval, issued under the provisions of this act, in case there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to a material fact in the application or plans on which the permit or approval was based.

103.4 — UNSAFE BUILDINGS

(a) All buildings or structures which are unsafe, unsanitary, or not provided with adequate egress, or which constitute a fire hazard,
or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to
existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health by reason of in-
adequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, or abandonment,
are not in contemplation of this section, unsafe buildings. All
such unsafe buildings are hereby declared illegal and shall be abated
by repair and rehabilitation or by demolition in accordance with the
following procedure:

(1) Whenever the Building Official shall find any building or
structure or portion thereof to be unsafe, as defined in this section,
his shall, in accordance with established procedure for legal notices,
give the owner, agent, or person in control of such building or struc-
ture written notice stating the defects thereof. This notice shall re-
quire the owner with a stated time either to complete specified
repairs or improvements, or to demolish and remove the building or
structure or portion thereof.

(2) If necessary, such notice shall also require the building,
structure or portion thereof to be vacated forthwith and not recou-
cupied until the specified repairs and improvements are completed,
inpected and approved by the Building Official. The Building Offi-
cial shall cause to be posted at each entrance to such building a notice:
"THIS BUILDING IS UNSAFE AND ITS USE OR OCCUPANCY
HAS BEEN PROHIBITED BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL." Such
notice shall remain posted until the required repairs are made or
demolition is completed. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm
or corporation or their agents, or other servants, to remove such no-
tice without written permission of the Building Official, or for any
person to enter the building except for the purpose of making the
required repairs or of demolishing same.

(3) The owner, agent or person in control shall have the right,
except in cases of emergency, to appeal from the decision of the
Building Official, as provided hereinafter, and to appear before the
Board of Adjustments and Appeals at a specified time and place to
show cause why he should not comply with said notice.

(4) In case the owner, agent, or person in control cannot be
found within the stated time limit, or, if such owner, agent, or person
in control shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with notice to re-
pair, rehabilitate, or to demolish and remove said building or struc-
ture or portion thereof, the Building Official, after having ascer-
tained the cost, shall cause such building or structure or portion
thereof, to be demolished, secured, or required to remain vacant.

(5) The decision of the Building Official shall be final in cases
of emergency which, in his opinion, involve imminent danger to hu-
man life or health. He shall promptly cause such building, struc-
ture, or portion thereof to be made safe or removed. For this pur-
pose he may at once enter such structure or land on which it stands,
or abutting land or structures, with such assistance and at such cost
as he may deem necessary. He may vacate adjacent structures and
protect the public by appropriate fence or such other means as may
be necessary, and for this purpose may close a public or private way.

(6) Costs incurred under paragraphs 103.4(a)(4) and 103.4(a)(5)
shall be charged to the owner of the premises involved and shall be
collected in the manner provided by law.

103.5 — REQUIREMENTS NOT COVERED BY CODE

Any requirement necessary for the strength or stability of an
existing or proposed building or structure, or for the safety or health
of the occupants thereof, not specifically covered by this code, shall
be determined by the Building Official subject to appeal to the Board
of Adjustments and Appeals.

103.6 — ALTERNATE MATERIALS AND ALTERNATE METHODS
OF CONSTRUCTION

The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the use of
any material, or method of construction not specifically prescribed
by this code, provided any such alternate has been approved and its
use authorized by the Building Official. The Building Official shall
approve any such alternate, provided he finds that the proposed
design is satisfactory and complies with the provisions of Chapter
XII, and that the material, method, or work offered is, for the pur-
pose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in the code
in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire-resistance, durability, and
safety. The Building Official shall require that sufficient evidence
or proof be submitted to substantiate any claim that may be made
regarding its use. If, in the opinion of the Building Official, the evi-
dence and proof are not sufficient to justify approval, the applicant
may refer the entire matter to the Board of Adjustments and Ap-
peals as stipulated in Section 111.

103.7 — LIABILITY

Any officer or employee, or member of the Board of Adjustments
and Appeals, charged with the enforcement of this code, acting for
the applicable governing body in the discharge of his duties, shall not
thereby render himself liable personally, and he is hereby relieved
from all personal liability for any damage that may accrue to persons
or property as a result of any act required or permitted in the dis-
charge of his duties. Any suit brought against any officer or em-
ployee because of such act performed by him in the enforcement of
any provision of this code shall be defended by the Department
of Law until the final termination of the proceedings.

103.8 — REPORTS

The Building Official shall annually submit a report to the Chief
Administrator covering the work of the department during the
preceding year. He shall incorporate in said report a summary of the
decisions of the Board of Adjustments and Appeals during said year.
SECTION 104 — TESTS

The Building Official may require tests or test reports as proof of compliance. Tests, if required, are to be made at the expense of the owner, or his agent, by an approved testing laboratory or other approved agency. Copies of such test reports or the results of all such tests shall be kept on file in the office of the Building Official.

SECTION 105 — APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

105.1—WHEN REQUIRED

(a) Any owner, authorized agent, or contractor who desires to construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish, or change the occupancy of a building or structure, or to erect, or construct a sign of any description, or to install or alter fire-extinguishing apparatus, elevators, engines, or to install a steam boiler, furnace, heater, incinerator, or other heat producing apparatus, or other appurtenances, the installation of which is regulated by this code, or to cause any such work to be done, shall first make application to the Building Official and obtain the required permit therefor.

(b) A general permit shall carry with it the right to install in any building or structure, or part thereof, heating apparatus, elevators, sidewalk elevators, vaults, chutes, coal holes, lifts, cranes, derricks, steam power boilers, steam, oil, gas or vapor engines, provided the same are shown on the drawings and set forth in the specifications filed with the application for the permit; but where these are not shown on the drawings and covered by the specifications submitted with said application, special permits shall be required.

(c) Ordinary minor repairs may be made with the approval of the Building Official without a permit; provided that such repairs shall not violate any of the provisions of this code.

(d) Where construction is commenced before a Permit is obtained, the Permit Fees shall be doubled.

(e) See Section 504 for Temporary Structures.

105.2—FORM

(a) Each application for a permit with the required fee, shall be filed with the Building Official, on a form furnished by him, and shall contain a general description of the proposed work and its location. The application shall be signed by the owner, or his authorized agent.

(b) Each application for a permit shall indicate the proposed occupancy of all parts of the building and of that portion of the site or lot, if any, not covered by the building or structure, and shall contain such other information as may be required by the Building Official.

105.3—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

(a) When required by the Building Official, two or more copies of specifications, and of drawings drawn to scale with sufficient clarity and detail to indicate the nature and character of the work, shall accompany every application. Such drawings and specifications shall contain information in the form of notes or otherwise, as to the quality of materials where quality is essential to conformity with this code. Such information shall be specific, and this code shall not be cited as a whole or in part, nor shall the term "legal" or its equivalent be used, as a substitute for specific information.

(b) The Building Official may require details, computations, stress diagrams, and other data necessary to describe the construction and basis of calculations and they shall bear the signature of the person responsible for the design.

(c) All drawings, specifications, and accompanying data shall bear the name and address of the designer. In the case of buildings or structures of Group C, D and E Occupancy, and all buildings or structures exceeding two stories in height or 5000 square feet in area, except one and two family dwellings, such designer shall be an architect or engineer legally registered under the laws of this state regulating the practice of architecture or engineering and shall affix his official seal to said drawings, specifications and accompanying data.

105.4—PLOT DIAGRAM

The Building Official shall require drawings showing the location of the proposed building or structure and of every existing building or structure on the site or lot. He may also require a boundary line survey, if necessary, prepared by a qualified surveyor.

105.5—LIMITATION

An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned six months after the date of filing, unless before then a permit shall have been issued; provided that, for cause, one or more extensions of time for periods of not exceeding ninety days each may be allowed by the Building Official.

105.6—EXAMINATION OF DRAWINGS

(a) The Building Official shall examine or cause to be examined each application for permit and the drawings and computations filed therewith and shall ascertain by such examination whether the construction indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and all other pertinent laws and ordinances.

(b) Permits issued upon Architects or Engineers' affidavits. The Building Official may accept a sworn affidavit from a registered architect or engineer stating that the plans submitted conform to the laws as to egress, type of construction and general arrangement and if accompanied by drawing showing the structural design, and by a statement that the plans and design conform to the requirements of this code as to strength, stresses, strains, loads and stability, he may without any examination or inspection accept such affidavit, provided the Architect or Engineer who made such affidavit agrees to submit to the Building Official, on the completion of the structure, such tests as the Building Official may require.

1 - 6
a certification that the structure has been erected in accordance with the requirements of this code. Where the Building Official relies upon such affidavit, the architect or engineer shall assume full responsibility for the compliance with all provisions of this code and/or other pertinent laws or ordinances.

105.7 — STREET LINES

No permit shall be given by the Building Official for the construction of any building, or for the alteration of any building where said building is to be changed and such change will affect the exterior walls, bays, balconies, or other appendages or projections fronting on any street, alley or public lane, or for the placing on any lot or premises of any building or structure removed from another lot or premises, unless the applicant has made application at the office of the Director of Public Works for the lines of the public street on which he proposes to build, erect or locate said building; and it shall be the duty of the Building Official to see that the street lines are not encroached upon in any manner whatsoever, except as provided for in Chapter XXII.

SECTION 106 — PERMITS

106.1 — ACTION ON APPLICATION

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, remove, convert or demolish any building or structure in the applicable jurisdiction, or cause the same to be done, without first obtaining a separate building permit for such buildings or structures from the Building Official.

(b) If the Building Official is satisfied that the work described in an application for permit and the drawings filed therewith conform to the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws and ordinances, he shall issue a permit therefor to the applicant.

(c) If the application for a permit and the drawings filed therewith describe work which does not conform to the requirements of this code or other pertinent laws or ordinances, the Building Official shall not issue a permit, but shall return the drawings to the applicant with his refusal to issue such permit. Such refusal shall, when requested, be in writing and shall contain the reasons therefor.

106.2 — CONTRACTORS LICENSE AND BOND REQUIRED

It shall be the duty of every contractor or builder, who shall make contracts for the erection or construction or repair of buildings for which a permit is required, and every contractor or builder making such contracts and subletting the same, or any part thereof, to pay a license tax as provided in the general license ordinance, and to register his name in a book provided for that purpose, with the Building Official, giving full name, residence and place of business, and, in case of removal from one place to another to have made corresponding change in said register accordingly; and it shall be the further duty of every such person to give good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), to be approved by the Department of Law, conditioned to conform to the building regulations, the regulations of this section, and other ordinances or laws of the applicable governing body in reference to buildings.

106.3 — CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT

The Building Official shall act upon an application for a permit with plans as filed, or as amended, without unreasonable or unnecessary delay. A permit issued shall be construed to be a license to proceed with the work and shall not be construed as authority to violate, cancel, alter, or set aside any of the provisions of this code, nor shall such issuance of a permit prevent the Building Official from thereafter requiring a correction of errors in plans or in construction, or of violations of this code. Any permit issued shall become invalid unless the work authorized by it shall have been commenced within six months after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of one year after the time the work is commenced; provided, that, for cause, one or more extensions of time, for periods not exceeding ninety days each, may be allowed in writing by the Building Official.

106.4 — DRAWINGS TO BE KEPT AT SITE

When the Building Official issues a permit, he shall endorse, in writing, or stamp, both sets of plans "Approved". One set of drawings so approved shall be retained by the Building Official and the other shall be returned to the applicant. The approved drawings shall be kept at the site of work and shall be open to inspection by the Building Official or his authorized representative.

106.5 — PERMITS ISSUED UPON AFFIDAVITS

Whenever a permit is to be issued in reliance upon an affidavit as provided in Section 105.6 or whenever the work to be covered by a permit involves construction under conditions which, in the opinion of the Building Official, are hazardous or complex, the Building Official shall require that the architect or engineer who signed the affidavit or made the drawings or computations shall supervise such work, be responsible for its conformity with the approved drawings, and forthwith upon its completion make and file with the Building Official written affidavit that the work has been done in conformity with the approved plans and with the structural provisions of this code. In the event such architect or engineer is not available, the owner shall employ in his stead a competent person or agency whose qualifications are approved by the Building Official.

106.6 — FOUNDATION PERMITS

When application for permit to erect or enlarge a building has been filed and pending issuance of such permit, the Building Official may, at his discretion, issue a special permit for the foundations of such building. The holder of such a special permit shall proceed at
his own risk and without assurance that a permit for the superstructure will be granted.

SECTION 107 — FEES

107.1 — GENERAL

No permit shall be issued until the fees prescribed in this section shall have been paid. Nor shall an amendment to a permit be approved until the additional fee, if any, due to an increase in the estimated cost of the building or structure, shall have been paid.

107.2 — FAILURE TO OBTAIN A PERMIT

If any person commences any work on a building or structure before obtaining the necessary permit from the applicable governing body, he shall be subject to the penalty prescribed herein.

107.3 — ACCURATE RECORDS

The Building Official shall keep a permanent and accurate accounting of all permit fees and other monies collected, the names of all persons upon whose account the same was paid, the date and amount thereof.

107.4 — SCHEDULE OF PERMIT FEES

On all buildings, structures or alterations requiring a building permit, as set forth in Section 105, fee shall be paid as required at the time of filing application, in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Permit Fees
1. Where the valuation does not exceed $100.00, no fee shall be required, unless an inspection is necessary, in which case there shall be a $1.50 fee.
2. For a valuation over $100.00 up to and including $15,000.00 the fee shall be $3.00 per thousand or fraction thereof.
3. For a valuation over $15,000.00 up to and including $100,000.00, the fee shall be $4.50 for the first fifteen thousand plus $2.00 for each additional thousand or fraction thereof.
4. For a valuation over $100,000.00 up to and including $500,000.00, the fee shall be $215.00 for the first one hundred thousand plus $1.00 for each additional thousand or fraction thereof.
5. For a valuation over $500,000.00 up to and including $1,000,000.00, the fee shall be $615.00 for the first five hundred thousand plus $40 for each additional thousand or fraction thereof.
6. For a valuation over $1,000,000.00, the fee shall be $815.00 for the first million plus $15 for each additional thousand or fraction thereof.

(b) Moving of Building or Structures
For the moving of any building or structure, the fee shall be $10.00.

(c) Demolition of Building or Structures
For the demolition of any building or structure, the fee shall be $4.00.

107.5 — BUILDING PERMIT VALUATIONS

If, in the opinion of the Building Official, the valuation of building, alteration, or structure appears to be underestimated on the application, permit shall be denied, unless the applicant can show detailed estimated cost to meet the approval of the Building Official. Permit valuations shall include total cost, such as plumbing, electrical, mechanical equipment and other systems.

SECTION 108 — INSPECTIONS

108.1 — INSPECTIONS — GENERAL

(a) Before issuing a permit the Building Official may examine or cause to be examined any building for which an application has been received for permit to enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish, or change the occupancy thereof. He shall inspect all buildings and structures, from time to time, during and upon completion of the work for which a permit was issued. He shall make a record of every such examination and inspection and of all violations of this code.

(b) When deemed necessary by him, he shall make an inspection of materials or assemblies at the point of manufacture or fabrication. He shall make a record of every such examination and inspection and of all violations of this code.

(c) The Building Official may make, or cause to be made, the inspections called for by these requirements. He may accept reports of inspectors of recognized inspection services provided that after investigation he is satisfied as to their qualifications and reliability. No certificate called for by any provision of these requirements shall be based on such reports unless the same are in writing and certified by a responsible office of such service.

108.2 — INSPECTIONS REQUIRED

(a) The Building Official shall inspect or cause to be inspected at various intervals all construction or work for which a permit is required, and a final inspection shall be made of every building or structure upon completion, prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy, as required in Section 109.

(b) Work requiring a building permit shall not be commenced until the permit holder or his agent shall have posted the building permit card in a conspicuous place on the front of the premises. The permit shall be protected from the weather and in such position as
to permit the Building Official to conveniently make the required entries thereon. This permit card shall be maintained in such position by the permit holder until the Certificate of Occupancy has been issued by the Building Official.

(c) The Building Official upon notification from the permit holder or his agent shall make the following inspections of buildings and such other inspections as may be necessary, and shall either approve that portion of the construction as completed or shall notify the permit holder or his agent wherein the same fails to comply with the law:

Foundation Inspection: To be made after trenches are excavated and forms erected.

Frame Inspection: To be made after the roof, all framing, fire-blocking and bracing is in place and all pipes, chimneys, and vents are complete.

Final Inspection: To be made after the building is completed and ready for occupancy.

(d) No work shall be done on any part of a building or structure beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without first obtaining the written approval of the Building Official. Such written approval shall be given only after an inspection shall have been made of each successive step in the construction as indicated by each of the foregoing three inspections.

(e) No reinforcing steel or structural frame work of any part of any building or structure shall be covered or concealed in any manner whatsoever without first obtaining the approval of the Building Official, the designing architect or engineer.

(f) In all buildings where plaster is used for fire protection purposes, the permit holder or his agent shall notify the Building Official after all lathing and backing is in place. No plaster shall be applied until the approval of the Building Official has been received (See Chapter X).

SECTION 109 — CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

109.1 — WHEN REQUIRED

No new building shall be occupied and no change in occupancy of a building or part of a building shall be made until after the Building Official shall have issued a certificate of occupancy therefor.

109.2 — CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATE

Upon completion of a building hereafter erected in accordance with approved plans, and after the final inspection herein referred to, and upon application therefor, the Building Official shall issue a certificate of occupancy stating the nature of the occupancy permitted, the number of persons for each floor when limited by law, the allowable load per square foot for each floor in accordance with the provisions of this code.

109.3 — TEMPORARY OCCUPANCY

A temporary certificate of occupancy may be issued for a portion or portions of a building which may safely be occupied prior to final completion of the building.

109.4 — EXISTING BUILDINGS

A certificate of occupancy for any existing building may be obtained by applying to the Building Official and supplying the information and data necessary to determine compliance with this code for the occupancy intended. Where necessary, in the opinion of the Building Official, two sets of detailed drawings, or a general inspection, or both, may be required. When, upon examination and inspection, it is found that the building conforms to the provisions of this code for such occupancy, a certificate of occupancy shall be issued.

SECTION 110 — POSTING FLOOR LOADS

110.1 — FLOOR LOADS

(a) No existing or new building shall be occupied for any purpose which will cause the floors thereof to be loaded beyond their safe capacity. The Building Official may permit occupancy of a building for mercantile, commercial, or industrial purposes, by a specific business, when he is satisfied that such capacity will not thereby be exceeded.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of the owner, agent, proprietor or occupant of Group F and G Occupancies, or any occupancy where excessive floor loading is likely to occur, to employ a competent architect or engineer in computing the safe load capacity. All such computations shall be accompanied by an affidavit from the architect or engineer stating the safe allowable floor load on each floor in pounds per sq. ft. uniformly distributed; it shall thereupon be filed as a permanent record of the department of building.

110.2 — SIGNS REQUIRED

In every building or part of a building used for business storage, industrial or hazardous purposes, the safe floor loads, as approved by the Building Official, shall be marked on plates of approved design which shall be supplied and securely affixed by the owner of the building in a conspicuous place in each story to which they relate. Such plates shall not be removed or defaced, and if lost, removed or defaced, shall be replaced by the owner of the building.

110.3 — LOADS IN EXCESS OF POSTED CAPACITY

No such owner shall place, or permit to be placed, on any floor
of a building a greater load than the safe load so determined and
posted.

SECTION 111 — BOARD OF ADJUSTMENTS AND APPEALS

111.1 — APPOINTMENT

There is hereby established a board to be called the Board of
Adjustments and Appeals, which shall consist of five (5) members.
Such Board shall be composed of one Architect, one General Con-
tactor or Engineer and three Members at large from the building
industry. The said Board shall be appointed by the Chief Appointing
Authority.

111.2 — TERM OF OFFICE

Of the members first appointed two shall be appointed for a
term of one year, two for a term of two years, one for a term of three
years, and thereafter they shall be appointed for terms of four years.
Vacancies shall be filled for an unexpired term in the manner in
which original appointments are required to be made. Continued
absence of any member from regular meetings of the Board shall, at
the discretion of the Chief Appointing Authority, render any such
member liable to immediate removal from office.

111.3 — QUORUM

Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. In vary-
ing the application of any provisions of this code or in modifying an
order of the Building Official, affirmative votes of the majority
present, but not less than three affirmative votes shall be required.
No board member shall act in a case in which he has a personal
interest.

111.4 — RECORDS

The Building Official shall act as Secretary of the Board of Ad-
justments and Appeals and shall make a detailed record of all its
proceedings, which shall set forth the reasons for its decisions, the
vote of each member participating therein, the absence of a member,
and any failure of a member to vote.

111.5 — PROCEDURE

The board shall establish rules and regulations for its own pro-
cedure not inconsistent with the provisions of this code. The board
shall meet at regular intervals, to be determined by the Chairman,
or in any event, the board shall meet within ten days after notice
of appeal has been received.

SECTION 112 — APPEALS

112.1 — TIME LIMIT

(a) Whenever the Building Official shall reject or refuse to
approve the mode or manner of construction proposed to be followed,
or materials to be used in the erection or alteration of a building or
structure, or when it is claimed that the provisions of this code do
not apply, or that an equally good or more desirable form of con-
struction can be employed in any specific case, or when it is claimed
that the true intent and meaning of this code or any of the regula-
tions thereunder have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the
owner of such building or structure, or his duly authorized agent,
may appeal from the decision of the Building Official to the Board
of Adjustments and Appeals. Notice of appeal shall be in writing and
filed within 90 days after the decision is rendered by the Building
Official. A fee of $10.00 shall accompany such notice of appeal.

(b) In case of a building or structure which, in the opinion of
the Building Official, is unsafe or dangerous, the Building Official
may, in his order, limit the time for such appeal to a shorter period.
Appeals hereunder shall be on forms provided by the Building Of-

SECTION 113 — DECISIONS OF THE BOARD
OF ADJUSTMENTS AND APPEALS

113.1 — VARIATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

(a) The Board of Adjustments and Appeals, when so appealed
to and after a hearing, may vary the application of any provision
of this code to any particular case when, in its opinion, the enforce-
ment thereof would do manifest injustice, and would be contrary to
the spirit and purpose of this code or public interest, or when, in its
opinion, the interpretation of the Building Official should be modi-
ified or reversed.

(b) A decision of the Board of Adjustments and Appeals to
vary the application of any provision of this code or to modify an
order of the Building Official shall specify in what manner such varia-
tion or modification is made, the conditions upon which it is made
and the reasons therefor.

113.2 — DECISIONS

(a) Every decision of the Board of Adjustments and Appeals
shall be final, subject, however, to such remedy as any aggrieved
party might have at law or in equity. It shall be in writing and
shall indicate the vote upon the decision. Every decision shall be
promptly filed in the office of the Building Official, and shall be
open to public inspection; a certified copy shall be sent by mail or
otherwise to the appellant and a copy shall be kept publicly posted
in the office of the Building Official for two weeks after filing.

(b) The Board of Adjustments and Appeals shall, in every case,
reach a decision without unreasonable or unnecessary delay.

(c) If a decision of the Board of Adjustments and Appeals
reverses or modifies a refusal, order, or disallowance of the Building
Official, or varies the application of any provision of this code, the
SECTION 114 — VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Any person, firm, corporation or agent who shall violate a provision of this code, or fail to comply therewith, or with any of the requirements thereof, or who shall erect, construct, alter, demolish or move any structure, or has erected, constructed, altered, repaired, moved or demolished a building or structure in violation of a detailed statement or drawing submitted and approved thereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day or portion thereof during which any violation of any of the provisions of this code is committed, or continued and upon conviction of any such violation such person shall be punished within the limits and as provided by State Laws.

SECTION 115 — VALIDITY

If any section, sub-section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Code.

CHAPTER II—DEFINITIONS

SECTION 201 — DEFINITIONS

201.1

For the purpose of this Code, certain abbreviations, terms, phrases, words, and their derivatives, shall be construed as set forth in this Section.

201.2

Words used in the present tense include the future. Words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter. Words in the feminine and neuter gender include the masculine. The singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular.

ALLEY—means any public space or thoroughfare twenty (20) feet or less in width which has been dedicated or deeded for public use.

ALTER OR ALTERATION—means any change or modification in construction or occupancy.

AMUSEMENT DEVICE—means a mechanically operated device which is used to convey persons in any direction as a form of amusement.

APARTMENT—means a room or a suite of rooms occupied, or which is intended or designed to be occupied, as the home or residence of one individual, family or household, for housekeeping purposes.

APARTMENT HOUSE—means any building, or portion thereof, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or which is occupied as the home or residence of more than two (2) families living independently of each other and doing their own cooking in the said building, and shall include flats and apartments.

APPLICABLE GOVERNING BODY—a city, county, state, state agency or other political government subdivision or entity authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of this code, as adopted or amended.

APPROVED—means approved by the Building Official.

ARCHITECT—within the meaning of this Code, shall be deemed to be a duly registered and licensed architect.

AREA—as applied to the dimensions of a building, means the maximum horizontal projected area of the building at grade.

AREA—(See FLOOR AREA).


ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCY—(Defined in Section 408.1).
ATTIC STORY—means any story situated wholly or partly in the roof, so designated, arranged or built as to be used for business, storage or habitation.

AUTOMATIC—as applied to a fire door or other opening protective, means normally held in open position and automatically closed by a releasing device actuated by abnormal high temperature, or by a pre-determined rate of rise in temperature.

AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE STATION—(Defined in Section 506).

BALCONY—means that portion of the seating space of an assembly room, the lowest part of which is raised four (4) feet or more above level of the main floor.

BASEMENT—means that portion of a building between floor and ceiling, which is entirely below grade or less than four (4) feet six (6) inches above building (See STORY).

BEAM—a primary structural member supporting secondary structural members, floor, roof, joists, and the like.

BUILDING—means any structure built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind which has enclosing walls for 50% of its perimeter. The term "building" shall be construed as if followed by the words "or part thereof". (For the purpose of this Code each portion of a building separated from other portions by a fire wall shall be considered as a separate building).

SHED—means any structure built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind which has enclosing walls for less than 50% of its perimeter.

OPEN SHED—means any structure that has no enclosing walls.

EXISTING BUILDING—means a building erected prior to the adoption of this Code, or one for which a legal building permit has been issued.

BUILDING LINE—means the line, established by law, beyond which a building shall not extend, except as specifically provided by law.

BUILDING OFFICIAL—means the officer, or other person charged with the administration and enforcement of this ordinance, or his duly authorized representative.

BUSINESS OCCUPANCY—(Defined in Section 405.1).

CAST STONE—is a building stone manufactured from cement concrete precast and used as a trim, veneer or facing on or in buildings or structures.

CELLAR—means that portion of a building, the ceiling of which is entirely below grade or less than four (4) feet six (6) inches above grade. (See STORY.)

2-2

CITY—(See definition APPLICABLE GOVERNING BODY.)

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL—A material which cannot be classified as non-combustible in accordance with that definition.

COMMON-PROPERTY LINE—means a line dividing one lot from another when said lots are not of one ownership.

COMPLIANCE APPROVAL—means approval as being in compliance with the provisions of the Southern Standard Building Code as analyzed by the Committee on Compliance of the Southern Building Code Congress.

CONCRETE—(See Chapter XVI.)

CURB LEVEL—referring to a building, means the elevation at that point of the street grade that is opposite the center of the wall nearest to and facing the street line.

DEAD LOAD—(See Section 1202.)

DISPLAY SIGN—means a structure that is arranged, intended, designed or used as an advertisement announcement or direction, and includes a sign, sign screen, billboard and advertising devices of every kind.

DWELLING—when used in this Code without other qualifications, means a structure occupied exclusively for residential purpose by not more than two families.

ENGINEER—within the meaning of this Code, shall be deemed to be a duly registered and licensed engineer.

EXISTING BUILDING—(See BUILDING—EXISTING BUILDING.)

EGRESS, MEANS OF—See Definition, Section 1102.

EXIT—See Definition, Section 1102.

EXIT ACCESS—See Definition, Section 1102.

FAMILY—means one or more persons living together, whether related to each other by birth or not, and having common housekeeping facilities.

FIRE DISTRICT—(See Section 301.)

FIRE DOOR—means a door and its assembly, so constructed and assembled in place as to give the specified protection against the passage of fire.

FIRE PARTITION—means a partition of construction which subdivides a building to restrict the spread of fire or to provide areas of refuge, but is not necessarily continuous through all stories nor extended through the roof, and which has a fire-resistance rating as required by the Code.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION—(Defined in Section 802.)

FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING—means the time in hours that the material or construction will withstand the standard fire exposure

FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION—(Defined in Section 603).

FIRE RETARDANT (Pressure treated) WOOD—means wood chemically impregnated in accordance with A.W.P.A. Specification CI-61. Which must have a flame spread rating not exceeding 25, with no evidence of significant progressive combustion when tested for 30 minutes in accordance with "Methods of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, ASTM E84-68." Such material must be permanently identified as to compliance with the above definition by an approved testing agency having a re-examination service.

FIRE WALL—(See Walls).

FLAME SPREAD RATING—is that numerical value assigned to a material tested in accordance with "Methods of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, ASTM E84-68."

FLOOR AREA—means the area included within surrounding walls of a building exclusive of vent shafts and courts.

FRONT OF LOT—means the front boundary line of a lot bordering on the street, and in the case of a corner lot, may be either frontage.

GALLERY—means that portion of the seating space of an assembly room having a seating capacity of more than ten (10) located above a balcony.

GARAGE—PRIVATE GARAGE—(Defined in Section 506).

GARAGE—PUBLIC GARAGE—means any garage other than a private garage.

GRADE—with reference to a building means, when the curb level has been established, the main elevation of the curb level opposite those walls that are located on, or parallel with and within fifteen (15) feet of, street lines; or, when the curb level has not been established, or all the walls of the building are more than fifteen (15) feet from street lines, GRADE means the average of the finished ground level at the center of all walls of a building.

GRADE—with reference to lumber, means the division of sawn lumber into quality classes with respect to its physical and mechanical properties as defined in published lumber manufacturers' standard grading rules.

HABITABLE ROOM—means a room occupied by one or more persons for living, eating, sleeping, or working purposes. It does not include toilets, laundries, serving and storage pantries, corridors, cellars, and spaces that are not used frequently or during extended periods.

HEATING—(All definitions in Chapter VIII).

HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION—(Defined in Section 604).
(1) Materials that are judged to be non-combustible shall have been successfully tested in accordance with the "Method of Test for Determining Non-Combustibility of Elementary Materials, ASTM E136-65." 

(2) Materials having a structural base of non-combustible material as defined above in paragraph 1, with a surfacing not more than one-eighth (1/8) inch thick which in addition has a flame spread rating not greater than fifty (50) when tested in accordance with the "Method of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, ASTM E84-68." 

(3) Materials, other than described in 1. or 2., having a surface flame-spread rating no greater than twenty-five (25) without evidence of continued progressive combustion on any exposed surface that may be exposed by cutting through the material in any way. The term non-combustible does not apply to the flame spread characteristics of interior finish or trim materials. No material shall be classed as a non-combustible building material which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric conditions.

NON-COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION—(Defined in Section 406.1).

OCCUPANCY—means the purpose for which a building is used or intended to be used. Change of occupancy is not intended to include change of tenants or proprietors.

MIXED OCCUPANCY—means mixed occupancy as set forth in Section 412 of this Code.

SPECIAL OCCUPANCY—means Group H Occupancy, as set forth in Section 411 of this Code.

ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION—(Defined in Section 406).

OWNER—includes his duly authorized agent or attorney, a purchaser, devisee, fiduciary, and a person having a vested or contingent interest in the property in question.

PARTITION—means an interior wall, other than folding or portable, that subdivides spaces within any story, attic or basement of a building.

PENTHOUSE—means an enclosed structure other than a roof structure, located on the roof, extending not more than twelve (12) feet above a roof.

PERSON—means a natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assign, and also includes a firm, partnership, or corporation, its or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

PUBLIC PARKING DECKS—means a special structure limited in use only to the temporary parking of motor vehicles.

PUBLIC PLACE—as used in this Code, means an unoccupied open space adjoining a building and on the same property, that is permanently maintained accessible to the Fire Department and free of all incumbrances that might interfere with its use by the Fire Department.

REPAIR—means the replacement of existing work with the same kind of material used in the existing work, not including additional work that would change the structural safety of the building, or that would affect or change required exit facilities, a vital element of an elevator, plumbing, gas piping, wiring or heating installations, or that would be in violation of a provision of law or ordinance. The term "Repair" or "Repairs" shall not apply to any change of construction.

REQUIRED—means required by some provision of this Code.

RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY—(Defined in Section 404.1).

ROOF STRUCTURE—means a structure above a roof or any part of a building enclosing a stairway, tank, elevator machinery or ventilating apparatus, or such part of a shaft as extends above the roof.

ROOM CAPACITY—(See Chapter XI).

SCHOOL OCCUPANCY—(Defined in Section 406.1).

SEATING CAPACITY—(See Chapter XI).

SELF-CLOSING—as applied to a fire door or other opening protective, means normally closed and equipped with an approved device which will insure closing after having been opened for use.

SERVICE STATION—(Defined in Section 505).

SHAFT—means a vertical opening extending through one or more stories of a building, for elevators, dumbwaiter, light, ventilation, or similar purpose.

SHALL—as used in this Code, is mandatory.

SIGNS—(See Chapter XXIII).

SPECIAL OCCUPANCY—(Defined in Section 411.1).

SPRINKLERED—means equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system properly maintained. See Chapter IX.

STAGE—GENERAL—a stage is a partially enclosed portion of an Assembly Building, cut off from the audience section by a proscenium wall, which is designed or used for the presentation of plays, demonstrations, or other entertainment. "Stages" shall be classed as "working stage" and "non-working stage".

STAGE—WORKING—(Also Theatrical Stage — See Section 512.11)—a working stage is a partially enclosed portion of an Assembly Building, cut off from the audience section by a proscenium wall of masonry of not less than 4 hour fire-resistance construction, and which is equipped with scenery loft, gridiron, fly-gallery, and lighting equipment, and the proscenium opening shall be equipped...
with a fire-proof and smoke-proof curtain, and the depth from the proscenium curtain to the back wall shall be not less than fifteen (15) feet.

STAGE—NON-WORKING—a non-working stage is a partially enclosed portion of an Assembly Building, cut off from the audience section by a proscenium wall of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction, without the equipment common to the Working Stage (such as fly gallery and gridiron) and of such dimensions that such equipment cannot be installed (but flat scenery may be used on such stage).

A fireproof curtain is not required for a non-working stage, but if there is a fabric or other curtain it shall be of incombustible materials or treated with an approved fire retardant. The depth of the stage may be more or less than fifteen (15) feet.

STAGE, PLATFORM—a platform is a raised section of floor within the assembly hall or auditorium area, and setting on the floor thereof, not enclosed above the platform floor level, and usually or relatively small area as compared to the auditorium seating area. A platform may be of permanent, temporary, or portable construction; it may have “flat” movable scenery and draw curtains.

STAGE, ROSTRUM—(See “platform”). Usually used for single or small groups of persons such as lecturers, no scenery or curtains. May be permanent, temporary, or portable.

STAGE, PODIUM—a small and low “platform” or “rostrum” may be placed on a “stage”. May be permanent, temporary, or portable.

STAGE, PODIUM—a small “dais” of size sufficient to accommodate one or two persons, such as a band or orchestra conductor or a soloist. A “podium” may be located on a Stage, Platform, Rostrum, or Dais, or the floor of the audience section of a place of assembly. A podium is almost always a portable construction.

STAIRWAY—means one or more flights of stairs and the necessary landings and platforms connecting them, to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one story to another in a building or structure.


STORY—means that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. (For basement of schools see Section 402.5.)

STREET—means any public thoroughfare (street, avenue, boulevard, park) or space more than twenty (20) feet in width which has been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use.

STREET LINE—means a lot line dividing a lot from a street.

STRUCTURE—means that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner. The term “structure” shall be construed as if followed by the words “or part thereof.”

SURVEYOR—within the meaning of this Code, shall be deemed to be duly registered and licensed surveyor or Civil Engineer.

THEATER—means a building, or part thereof, which contains an assembly hall with or without stage which may be equipped with curtains and permanent stage scenery or mechanical equipment adaptable to the showing of plays, operas, motion pictures, performances, spectacles and similar forms of entertainment. (See Section 408.)

VALUATION OR VALUE— as applied to a building, means the estimated cost to replace the building in kind.

VENEER—means a facing attached to a wall for the purpose of providing ornamentation, protection, or insulation, but not counted as adding strength to the wall.

WALL, BEARING—means a wall which supports any vertical load in addition to its own weight.

WALL, CAVITY—means a wall built of masonry units or of plain concrete, or a combination of these materials, so arranged as to provide an air space within the wall, and in which the inner and outer parts of the wall are tied together with metal ties.

WALL, CURTAIN—means a non-bearing wall between columns or piers which is not supported by girders or beams, but is supported on the ground.

WALL, FACED—means a wall in which the masonry facing and backing are so bonded as to exert common action under load.

WALL, EXTERIOR—means a wall, bearing or non-bearing, which is used as an enclosing wall for a building, but which is not necessarily suitable for use as a Party Wall or Fire Wall.

FIRE PARTITION—(See FIRE WALL).

WALL, FIRE—means a wall of incombustible construction which subdivides a building or separates buildings to restrict the spread of fire and which starts at the foundation and extends continuously through all stories to and above the roof, except where the roof is of fireproof or fire-resistive construction and the wall is carried up tightly against the underside of the roof slab.

WALL, FOUNDATION—means a wall below the first floor extending below the adjacent ground level and serving as support for a wall, pier, column or other structural part of a building.

WALL OF MASONRY, HOLLOW—means a wall built of masonry units so arranged as to provide an air space within the wall, and
in which the inner and outer parts of the wall are bonded together with masonry units or steel.

WALL, NON-BEARING—means a wall which supports no load other than its own weight.

WALL, PANEL—means a non-bearing wall in skeleton or framed construction, built between columns or piers and wholly supported at each story.

WALL, PARAPET—means that part of any wall entirely above the roof line.

WALL, PARTY—means a wall used or adapted for joint service between two (2) buildings.

WALL, RETAINING—means any wall used to resist the lateral displacement of any material.

WOOD FRAME CONSTRUCTION—(Defined in Section 607).

WRITING—includes printing and typewriting.

WRITTEN NOTICE—shall be considered to have been served if delivered in person to the individual, or to the parties intended, or if delivered at, or sent by registered mail to, the last business address of the party given the notice.

CHAPTER III
FIRE DISTRICT

SECTION 301 — GENERAL BUILDING RESTRICTIONS—WITHIN THE FIRE DISTRICT

301.1 — GENERAL

For the purpose of this Code there shall be established a Fire District and such Fire District shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 301.4—SCOPE.

301.2 — TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITTED

Within the Fire District every building hereafter erected shall be one of the following Types (except as permitted in Section 304).

Type I—Fireproof.
Type II—Fire-Resistive.
Type III—Heavy Timber.
Type IV—Non-Combustible.
Type V—Ordinary.

301.3 — OTHER SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

(a) Exterior Walls

Exterior walls of buildings located in the Fire District shall comply with the requirements specified in Chapter VI—except as set forth in Section 608.3.

(b) Group “H” Special Hazardous Not Permitted

Every Group “H” Occupancy shall be prohibited from location within the Fire District.

(c) Fire Protection

Every building shall be fire protected throughout as specified for the various Types of Construction in Chapter VI.

(d) Roof Coverings

Roof Coverings in the Fire District shall conform to the requirements of Class I or II—Roof Coverings as defined in Section 706.

(e) Interior Fire Protection Within Fire District

In buildings over 1-story in height (unless of Type III Heavy Timber Construction or Sprinklered) all walls, floors, roofs and their supporting structural members shall provide not less than one (1) hour fire resistance. (Temporary partitions are set forth in Section 702.)
301.4 — SCOPE

(a) The Fire District shall include such territory or portion as outlined in an Ordinance or law entitled “An Ordinance (Resolution) Creating and Establishing A Fire District.” Whenever, in such ordinance creating and establishing a Fire District, reference is made to the Fire District, it shall be construed to mean the Fire District designated and referred to in this Chapter. (See Appendix “G” for recommended method of establishing said Fire District.)

(b) The Fire District complying with the provisions of this Section shall be shown on a map, which shall be available to the public.

SECTION 302 — CHANGES TO BUILDINGS

302.1 — EXISTING BUILDINGS WITHIN THE FIRE DISTRICT

No existing building shall be hereafter increased in height unless it is of a type of construction permitted for new buildings within the Fire District or is altered to comply with the requirements for such type of construction. Nor, shall any existing building be hereafter extended on any side unless such extensions are of a type of construction permitted for new buildings within the Fire District.

302.2 — ALTERATIONS — GENERAL

Nothing in this Section, however, shall prohibit other alterations within the Fire District provided there is no change of Occupancy that is otherwise prohibited and provided the fire hazard is not increased by such alteration.

302.3 — MOVING BUILDINGS

No buildings shall hereafter be moved into the Fire District or to another lot in the Fire District unless it is of a type of construction permitted in the Fire District. (See Section 2204 — Regulations for Moving Buildings.)

SECTION 303 — BUILDINGS LOCATED IN AND OUT OF THE FIRE DISTRICT

Any building located partially in the Fire District shall be of a type of construction required for the Fire District, unless the major portion of such building lies outside of the Fire District and no part is more than ten (10) feet inside the boundaries of the Fire District.

SECTION 304 — EXCEPTIONS TO RESTRICTIONS IN FIRE DISTRICT

The preceding provisions of this Chapter shall not apply in the following instances:

(a) Temporary Buildings used in connection with duly authorized construction.

(b) A private garage used exclusively as such, not more than one (1) story in height, nor more than six hundred and fifty (650) square feet in area, located on the same lot with a dwelling.

(c) Fences not over eight (8) feet in height.

(d) Coal Tipples, Material Bins, Trestles conforming to Section 503.

(e) Water Tanks and Cooling Towers conforming to Section 713 and Section 714.

(f) Greenhouses less than fifteen (15) feet high.

(g) Porches on dwellings not over one (1) story in height and not over ten (10) feet wide from the face of the building, provided such porch does not come within five (5) feet of any property line.

(h) Display signs as provided in Chapter XXIII.

(i) Sheds open on a long side not over fifteen (15) feet high, five hundred (500) sq. ft. in area.

(j) One and two family dwellings when of a type of construction not permitted in the Fire District may be extended 25% of the floor area existing at the time of inclusion in the Fire District by any type of construction permitted by this Code.

SECTION 305 — OUTSIDE THE FIRE DISTRICT

Outside the Fire District, all types of construction are permitted provided they comply with the provisions prescribed elsewhere in this Code that apply regardless of location. Roof Coverings shall conform to the requirements as defined in Section 706.
CHAPTER IV
CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING
BY OCCUPANCY

SECTION 401 — CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPANCY OR USE

401.1 — GENERAL

Every new and existing building, or part thereof shall, for the purpose of this Code, be classified according to its use or occupancy as a building of one of the following OCCUPANCY GROUPS:

GROUP A—RESIDENTIAL
GROUP B—BUSINESS
GROUP C—SCHOOL
GROUP D—INSTITUTIONAL
GROUP E—ASSEMBLY
GROUP F—STORAGE
GROUP G—INDUSTRIAL
GROUP H—HAZARDOUS

Each occupancy group is intended to embrace buildings as hereinafter defined and those of similar character or use. Wherever there is any uncertainty as to the classification of a building, the Building Official shall fix the classification within which it falls, according to the relative fire hazard involved.
SECTION 402 — HEIGHT AND AREA RESTRICTIONS

402.1 — APPLICATION

In the protection of each occupancy, the maximum height and area for buildings of the different types of construction, shall be governed by the intended use of the buildings, or occupancy, as provided for in this chapter.

402.2 — DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Code, “height” and “area,” as applied to a building, has the meaning designated in Chapter II, Definitions.

402.3 — EXCEPTIONS — HEIGHT

(a) Church spires, chimneys, tanks and supports, aerial supports, parapet walls not over four (4) feet high, bulkheads and penthouses used solely to enclose stairways, tanks, elevator machinery or shafts, or ventilation or air-conditioning apparatus, need not be considered in determining the highest point of the building; provided that the highest point shall be taken to be the highest point of the roof of the highest penthouse when the aggregate area of all penthouses and other roof structures exceeds twenty (20) percent of the area of the roof upon which they stand. (See requirements of Section 712 and 713).

(b) Where a 1-story automobile parking area (enclosed or open) of Type I or Type II Construction, with grade entrance is provided under a building of Group A Occupancy, the number of stories to be used in determining the minimum type of construction may be measured from the roof slab of such parking area.

402.4 — MEZZANINES

Mezzanine floors or galleries shall not be regarded as a story unless they exceed thirty-three and one-third (33 1/3) percent of the aggregate area of floor area.

402.5 — LIMITATIONS, HEIGHT

The basement or cellar of a building shall not count as a story if the first floor above such basement or cellar is less than seven (7) feet above grade.

402.6 — HEIGHT INCREASE FOR SPRINKLERS.

The maximum allowable number of stories may be increased by one story if the building is provided with automatic sprinklers throughout in accordance with Section 901 of Chapter IX, except such height increase shall not be permitted in buildings where the installation of automatic sprinkler equipment is a mandatory requirement of this code, or when the provisions of Section 403.6 are used.

SECTION 403 — EXCEPTIONS TO AREA RESTRICTIONS

403.1 — GENERAL

The exceptions and requirements of this Section shall modify the area limits of this Chapter, as herein provided.

403.2 — AREA INCREASES NOT PERMITTED (WITH EXCEPTION)

The increase of floor areas permitted by this Section may be additive when applicable, except that in buildings where, because of occupancy, type construction or fire district, one-hour fire-resistance construction is a requirement, or automatic sprinkler equipment is required, as specified in Section 901, no increase of area shall be permitted because of such construction or equipment, except as provided in Section 403.7.

403.3 — EXCEPTIONS — AREA — FIRE DIVISION WALLS

(a) General

For the purpose of this Code, each part of a building included within fire walls shall be deemed to be a separate building.

(b) New Buildings

No building shall be limited in area when divided into sections by fire walls having not less than four hour fire-resistance ratings, as specified in Chapter VI, provided no section exceeds the maximum allowable floor area in this Chapter.

(c) Existing Buildings

No building hereafter erected shall be extended to exceed the maximum floor area set forth in this chapter, governed by the occupancy and type of construction. However, a building heretofore lawfully erected, which already exceeds such maximum area, may be extended, provided such extension does not exceed the maximum area prescribed and provided such extension is separated from the existing building by a fire wall having a fire-resistance rating of not less than four hours.

403.4 — AREA INCREASE FOR ONE-HOUR FIRE-RESISTANCE

Except in buildings where the occupancy or conditions are such that one-hour fire-resistance is a requirement of this Code, buildings of Type IV Non-Combustible, Type V Ordinary and Type VI Wood Frame Constructions, interiors of which are provided throughout with not less than one-hour fire-resistant construction may have the maximum allowable areas of this Chapter increased fifty (50) percent.
403.5 — AREA INCREASE FOR SEPARATION ON TWO OR MORE SIDES OF A BUILDING

Where streets or public places of minimum width not less than 20 feet extend along two or more sides of a building of any occupancy classification, except Group “H” Hazardous, the maximum areas specified in this Chapter and modified as provided in this Section for such buildings may be increased by the percentage specified in Table 403.5 for each foot by which the minimum width of such streets or public places exceeds 20 feet, but such increase shall not exceed the maximum percentage shown in Table 403.5.

**TABLE 403.5 — RATE OF AREA INCREASE FOR SEPARATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separation along 2 sides but along not less than</th>
<th>Rate for Areas Increase for Max. Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50% of perimeter of building</td>
<td>1% per Ft. over 20 Ft. 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation along 3 sides but along not less than</td>
<td>2% per Ft. over 20 Ft. 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75% of perimeter of building</td>
<td>3% per Ft. over 20 Ft. 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

403.6 — AREA INCREASE FOR SPRINKLERS

The maximum allowable floor and attic area may be increased by 100% for one story buildings, and by 50% for buildings over one story in height if the building is provided with automatic sprinklers throughout in accordance with Section 901 of Chapter IX, except such increase shall not be permitted in buildings where the installation of automatic sprinkler equipment is a mandatory requirement of this code, or when the provisions of Section 402.6 are used.

403.7 — UNLIMITED AREAS

The area of a one-story building of Group B Business, Group F Storage, or Group G Industrial occupancy, located outside the Fire District, shall not be limited provided the building is equipped with approved automatic sprinklers, or other fire protective systems, throughout, in accordance with Section 901 and as approved by the Building Official, and is surrounded on all sides by a permanent open space of not less than sixty (60) feet. Where, in the opinion of the Board of Adjustments and Appeals, in Group F Storage or Group G Industrial occupancies, an automatic water sprinkler system would be inconsistent with the use of the building, it may be omitted.

403.8 — ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCY AREA INCREASE

Refer to Sections 512.2 and 514.6.

403.9 — SCHOOL OCCUPANCY AREA INCREASE

Refer to Section 405.5.

SECTION 404 — GROUP “A” — RESIDENTIAL

404.1 — SCOPE

Buildings in which families or households live or in which sleeping accommodations are provided, and all dormitories, shall be classified as Group A — Residential Occupancy. Group A — Residential Occupancy — shall include, among others, the following:

- Dwellings
- Multiple Dwellings (more than two families)
- Hotels
- Dormitories
- Lodging Houses
- Convents
- Monasteries

404.2 — PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — GROUP “A” OCCUPANCY

SECTION

1. Allowable Height and Area ................................................. 404.1
2. Types of Construction .......................................................... Chapter VI
3. Exit Requirements ............................................................... Chapter XI
4. Protection of Vertical Openings ............................................. 701
5. Protection of Wall Openings .................................................. 703
6. Sprinklers and Standpipes .................................................... 901 to 902, inclusive
7. Mixed Occupancy and Separation Requirements ......................... 412
8. Light, Ventilation and Sanitation ......................................... 2001 to 2002, inclusive
9. Heating Requirements ........................................................... Chapter VIII

404.3 — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS, GROUP “A” OCCUPANCY

1. Separation of Furnace and Boiler Room .................................. Section 812
2. Storage and handling of flammable liquids shall be prohibited in every Group “A” Occupancy. Not more than one (1) gallon of flammable liquid, used for cleaning purposes only, may be kept in a residence, provided such flammable liquid is kept in an approved container, used especially for that purpose.
### SECTION 405 - GROUP "B" - BUSINESS

405.1 - SCOPE

Buildings which are occupied for business or rendering of professional services shall be classified in Group B-1, buildings which are occupied for the sale or display of merchandise, or the supplying of food or drink, shall be classified in Group B-2.

Group B—Business Occupancy includes, among others, the occupancies listed below, but does not include buildings used for any purpose involving highly combustible, inflammable or explosive materials.

- **Group B-1**—Office buildings, greenhouses, service stations, banks, undertaking parlors, temporary structures, libraries (other than school).
- **Group B-2**—Stores, shops, markets, restaurants, bowling alleys (See exception in Section 405.3).

405.2 - EXCEPTION

Restaurants or places supplying food or drink that accommodate 75 or more people, or that have a stage, or that provide dancing or entertainment features, shall be classified in Group E—Assembly and not in Group B—Business Occupancy (See Section 408).

405.3 - PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS—GROUP "B" OCCUPANCY

SECTION

1. Allowable Height and Area .................................................. 405.5

Heights and Areas are based upon type of construction used.

2. Types of Construction ...................................................... Chapter VI

3. Exit Requirements .......................................................... Chapter XI

4. Protection of Vertical Openings ........................................... 701

5. Protection of Wall Openings ............................................... 703

6. Sprinklers and Standpipes ................................................ 901 to 902, inclusive

7. Mixed Occupancy and Separation Requirements ....................... 412

8. Light, Ventilation and Sanitation ........................................ 2001 to 2002, inclusive

9. Heating Requirements ...................................................... Chapter VIII

405.4 - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS—GROUP "B" OCCUPANCY

SECTION

1. Separation of Boiler and Furnace Room .................................. 812

2. Special Exit Doorway Requirements ....................................... Chapter XI

3. Temporary Structures .......................................................... 504

4. Service Stations .............................................................. 505

5. Greenhouses ................................................................. 509

6. Rat-proof Construction ..................................................... Chapter XIX

7. Storage and handling of flammable liquids shall be prohibited; except in Group B-2 (retail stores) that are not in excess of Section 411.2 (b); except service stations which shall conform to Section 501.1 (f).

---

**TABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Story Height</th>
<th>Type of Construction</th>
<th>Allowable Area per Floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 ft.</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Five*</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five*</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Five*</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*When plans in height, two-hour fire-resistive floors shall be required over basement or cellar.

**TABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Construction Used</th>
<th>Allowable Areas**</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Floor</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Floor</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Floor and Above</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Allowable Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type I - Fireproof</td>
<td>80 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II - Fire-Resistant</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type III - Heavy Timber</td>
<td>Five*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type IV - Non-Combustible</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type V - Ordinary</td>
<td>Five*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type VI - Wood Frame</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowable Area Increases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

405.5 - ALLOWABLE AREAS** (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Construction Used</th>
<th>Allowable Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Floor</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Floor</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Floor and Above</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

405.6 - PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS—GROUP "B" OCCUPANCY

SECTION

1. Allowable Height and Area .................................................. 405.7

Heights and Areas are based upon type of construction used.

2. Types of Construction ...................................................... Chapter VI

3. Exit Requirements .......................................................... Chapter XI

4. Protection of Vertical Openings ........................................... 701

5. Protection of Wall Openings ............................................... 703

6. Sprinklers and Standpipes ................................................ 901 to 902, inclusive

7. Mixed Occupancy and Separation Requirements ....................... 412

8. Light, Ventilation and Sanitation ........................................ 2001 to 2002, inclusive

9. Heating Requirements ...................................................... Chapter VIII

405.7 - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS—GROUP "B" OCCUPANCY

SECTION

1. Separation of Boiler and Furnace Room .................................. 812

2. Special Exit Doorway Requirements ....................................... Chapter XI

3. Temporary Structures .......................................................... 504

4. Service Stations .............................................................. 505

5. Greenhouses ................................................................. 509

6. Rat-proof Construction ..................................................... Chapter XIX

7. Storage and handling of flammable liquids shall be prohibited; except in Group B-2 (retail stores) that are not in excess of Section 411.2 (b); except service stations which shall conform to Section 501.1 (f).
SECTION 406 — GROUP "C" — SCHOOLS

406.1 — SCOPE

Buildings in which people come together for education or instructional purposes shall be classified in Group "C" — School Occupancy.

Group C — School Occupancy shall include, among other structures:

- Schools
- Universities
- Colleges
- Academies

406.2 — EXCEPTION

(a) Parts of buildings used for the congregating or gathering of 75 or more persons in one room shall be classified as in Group E — Assembly Occupancy — (See Section 408), regardless of whether such gathering is of an educational or instructional nature or not.

(b) Schools for business or vocational training shall be classified in the same occupancies and conform to the same requirements as the trade, vocation or business taught.

406.3 — PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS, GROUP "C" OCCUPANCY

SECTION

1. Allowable Height and Area ................................................................. 406.5

Heights and Areas are based upon type of construction used.

2. Types of Construction ................................................................. Chapter VI

3. Exit Requirements ................................................................. Chapter XI

4. Protection of Vertical Openings ....................................................... 701

5. Protection of Wall Openings ......................................................... 703

6. Sprinklers and Standpipes ................................................................. 901 to 902, inclusive

7. Mixed Occupancy and Separation Requirements ................................... 412

8. Light, Ventilation and Sanitation .................................................. 2001 to 2002, inclusive

9. Heating Requirements ................................................................. Chapter VIII

406.4 — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS, GROUP "C" OCCUPANCY

SECTION

1. Separation of Boiler and Furnace Room ................................................. 812

2. Non-combustible Stairways Required ............................................. Chapter XI

3. Corridors ................................................................. Chapter XI

4. Unilateral Light ................................................................. 2001.5

5. No classroom shall occupy basement room fifty (50) percent below ground level.

6. Every heating appliance which produces an unprotected open flame shall be prohibited.

7. Storage and handling of flammable liquids shall be prohibited.

8. Where permanent motion picture projectors are used, booths shall be provided, as set forth in Section 512.16.

9. Small children shall be on first floor;

10. No classrooms of other than Type I and II construction, children below the fifth grade shall not occupy any classroom above the first floor. The lower grades shall be located in the classrooms nearest the exits.
SECTION 407 - GROUP "D" - INSTITUTIONAL OCCUPANCY

Allowable Heights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Construction Used**</th>
<th>Story Height</th>
<th>First Floor***</th>
<th>Second Floor</th>
<th>Third Floor and Above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type I - Fireproof</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II - Fire-Resistive</td>
<td>80 Ft.</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type III - Heavy Timber*</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type IV - Non-Combustible*</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type V - Ordinary*</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type VI - Wood Frame*</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Floors located immediately above usable space in basements or cellars shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than one-hour except where an approved automatic sprinkler system is provided; provided, however, that where basements or cellars are used as classrooms or assembly rooms they shall be counted as a story.

**At least one-hour interior fire-resistive construction shall be used throughout in all Group "C" (schools), two or more stories in height.

***The Area of a one-story Type III, IV, or V building may be increased one hundred percent (100%) if the building is surrounded on all sides by a permanent open space of not less than sixty (60) feet, and there are not less than two exits provided from each classroom, one of which opens directly to the exterior of the building. For other allowable area increases, see Section 403.
### ALLOWABLE HEIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Construction Used*</th>
<th>Story Height</th>
<th>First Floor</th>
<th>Second Floor</th>
<th>Third Floor and Above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type I — Fireproof</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II — Fire-Resistive</td>
<td>80 Ft.</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type III — Heavy Timber</td>
<td>Not Permitted Two</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type IV — Non-Combustible</td>
<td>Not Permitted Two</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D-1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type V — Ordinary</td>
<td>Not Permitted Two</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group D-1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type VI — Wood Frame</td>
<td>Not Permitted One</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D-1</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*At least one-hour fire-resistive construction shall be provided throughout all buildings.

**See Section 403 for Allowable Area Increases.
SECTION 408 — GROUP "E" — ASSEMBLY

408.1 — SCOPE

Buildings in which provision is made for the congregation or gathering of seventy-five (75) or more persons in one room or space shall be classified in Group E — Assembly Occupancy. Such room or space shall include any occupied connecting room or space in the same story, or in a story or stories above or below, where entrance is common to the rooms or spaces. This occupancy includes buildings having an auditorium and a stage provided for the use of movable scenery, or having an auditorium for viewing motion pictures or for theatrical purposes.

Group E — Assembly Occupancy shall include, among others, the following:

- Amusement Park Buildings
- Auditoriums
- Churches
- Dance Halls
- Gymnasiums
- Motion Picture Houses
- Museums
- Passenger Depots
- Public Assembly Halls
- Recreation Halls
- Restaurants (large)
- Stadiums and Grandstands
- Tents (Assembly)
- Theaters

408.2 — SUB-CATEGORYS

Group E shall be divided into two sub-classifications as set forth in this Section, both of which shall comply with the requirements for Group E Occupancy unless otherwise specified:

(a) Group E-1 — Large Assembly

Group E-1 shall include theaters and places of public assembly having a working stage (see definition) and having a capacity of seven hundred (700) or more people; also, Group E-1 shall include theaters or places of assembly having a non-working stage but having a capacity of 1,000 or more people.

(b) Group E-2 — Small Assembly

Group E-2 shall include theaters and places of assembly having a capacity of 75 or more persons but having a capacity less than designated for Group E-1.

408.3 — METHOD OF DETERMINING CAPACITY

The capacity of occupant content of places of assembly shall be as set forth in Chapter XI.

408.4 — PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — GROUP "E" OCCUPANCY

1. Allowable Height and Area .................................................. 408.6
2. Types of Construction ....................................................... Chapter VI
3. Exit Requirements ........................................................... Chapter XI
4. Protection of Vertical Openings ........................................... 701
5. Protection of Wall Openings ................................................. 703
6. Sprinklers and Standpipes ................................................. 901 to 902, inclusive
7. Mixed Occupancy and Separation Requirements ....................... 412
8. Light, Ventilation and Sanitation ........................................ 2001 to 2002, inclusive
9. Heating Requirements ....................................................... Chapter VIII

408.5 — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS — GROUP "E" OCCUPANCY

1. Separation of Boiler and Furnace Room ................................ 812
2. Special Exit Doorway Requirements ....................................... Chapter XI
3. Non-Combustible Stairway Requirements ................................ Chapter XI
4. Special requirements governing the necessary features for total protection of Group "E" Assembly Occupancies, shall be in accordance with Section 512.
5. Tents .................................................................................... 504.2
6. Stadiums and Grandstands .................................................. 510
7. Amusement Park Buildings .................................................. 511
8. Restaurants, Ratproof Construction ....................................... Chapter XIX
9. Storage and handling of flammable liquids shall be prohibited.
### SECTION 409 — GROUP "F" — STORAGE

**409.1 — SCOPE**

Buildings which are used for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise, excepting limited storage incidental to the display, sale or manufacture of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be classified in Group F — Storage Occupancy.

Group "F" — Storage Occupancy — shall include, among others, the occupancies listed in this Section, but does not include buildings used to store highly combustible, inflammable or explosive products or materials (See Section 411):

- Airplane Hangars
- Storage Buildings
- Garages
- Freight Depots
- Warehouses

**409.2 — PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — GROUP "F" — STORAGE**

1. **Allowable Height and Area**
   - Heights and Area are based upon type of construction used.
2. **Types of Construction**
3. **Exit Requirements**
4. **Protection of Vertical Openings**
5. **Protection of Wall Openings**
6. **Sprinklers and Standpipes**
7. **Mixed Occupancy and Separation Requirements**
8. **Light, Ventilation and Sanitation**
9. **Heating Requirements**

**409.3 — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS — GROUP "F" — STORAGE**

1. **Separation of Boiler and Furnace Room**
2. **Non-combustible Stairway Requirements**
3. **Occupancy Permit for Changed Floor Loads**
4. **Posting of Floor Loads**
5. **Airplane Hangars**
6. **Coal Pockets**
7. **Garages**
   - Private
   - Public
8. **Parking Lots and Public Parking Decks**
9. **Storage and handling of flammable liquids**
10. **Ratproof Construction**
SECTION 410 — GROUP "G" — INDUSTRIAL

410.1 — SCOPE

Buildings in which work or labor is performed in connection with the fabrication, assembly, processing, etc., of products or materials shall be classified in Group G — Industrial Occupancy. Group G — Industrial Occupancy shall include, among others, the occupancies listed in this Section, but does not include buildings used for any purpose involving highly combustible, inflammable, or explosive products or materials (see Section 411):

Manufacturing Plant
Processing Plant
Factory
Mill
Assembly Plant

410.2 — PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — GROUP "G" — INDUSTRIAL

SECTION

1. Allowable Height and Area ................................................................. 410.4
   (a) Exception to Area Restrictions .............................................. 403
   (b) Unlimited Areas ................................................................. 403.7

Heights and Areas are based upon type of construction used.

2. Types of Construction ................................................................. Chapter VI

3. Exit Requirements ................................................................. Chapter XI

4. Protection of Vertical Openings .................................................. 701

5. Protection of Wall Openings ....................................................... 703

6. Sprinklers and Standpipes ......................................................... 901 to 902, inclusive

7. Mixed Occupancy and Separation Requirements .......................... 412

8. Light, Ventilation and Sanitation .............................................. 2001 to 2002, inclusive

9. Heating Requirements ............................................................... Chapter VIII

410.3 — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS—GROUP "G"—INDUSTRIAL

SECTION

1. Occupancy Permit Required for Changed Floor Loads .............. 1207

2. Posting of Floor Loads Required ................................................ 110

3. Storage and Handling of Flammable Liquids ......................... 501.1 (f)

4. Ratproof Construction ............................................................... Chapter XIX

4 - 19
### 411.1 — SCOPE

Buildings or structures used for purposes that involve highly combustible, inflammable or explosive products or materials that constitute exceptional fire hazards, because of the form, character or volume stored, processed or manufactured, shall be classified in Group H — Special Hazardous Occupancy.

**GROUP H — Special Hazardous Occupancy** shall include among others, the following:

- Dry Cleaning Establishments
- Storage or use of Highly Combustible Materials
- Storage of Combustible Film
- Grain Elevators

### 411.2 — GROUPING OF SPECIAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The processing, manufacturing or storing of the following materials, among others, shall be classified as a special fire hazard, (Group "H" — Special Hazardous Occupancy), because of the highly combustible and explosive quality of the materials involved. They shall be classified as set forth below:

(a) The following materials or products stored shall be classified as Group "H" — Special Hazardous Occupancy, regardless of the volume or quantity stored or handled:

- Acids: Sulphuric, Nitric or Hydrofluoric
- Calcium Carbide
- Asphaltum
- Celluloid
- Chemicals: Poisonous, combustible, explosive
- Cereal, flour or feed mills
- Cork
- Excelsior
- Petroleum Products (Not retail gasoline service stations)
- Pyroxylin and Pyroxylin Plastic Products
- Shoddy Mills
- Loose Spices and Vegetable Stocks (not retail stores)
- Explosives — Feather Renovating — Films (see Section 501.3)
- Fireworks
- Gas: Poisonous, irritating and flammable
- Jute
- Kapok
- Munitions — Naval Stores
- Nitrate of Soda — Paper
- Baled Waste — Oakum or Hemp
- Processing — Paints: Manufacturing — Starch Mills — Waste Paper
- Rubber Manufacturing Plants

(b) Materials or products stored or handled in quantities in excess of the cubic foot areas set forth below shall be classified as Group "H" — Special Hazardous Occupancy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material/Type</th>
<th>Cubic Foot Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetylene gas in pressure release containers</td>
<td>2000 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial flowers</td>
<td>1200 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial leather</td>
<td>600 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bags—Burlap, paper or cotton</td>
<td>1000 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrels—second hand</td>
<td>1800 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooms and Broom corn</td>
<td>1200 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (Loose) Wadding or Waste</td>
<td>400 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>6500 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enameling</td>
<td>2400 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer (Bags only)</td>
<td>2700 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacquers (Separate containers only)</td>
<td>3600 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Excess of
Matches .............................................. 200 cu. ft.
Mattresses ........................................... 4800 cu. ft.
Paints ..............................................(Separate metal containers only).........6000 cu. ft.
Spray painting shops .............................................. 3200 cu. ft.
Tires (Recapping) ........................................ Four recapping machines
Tires—storage .............................................. 4000 cu. ft.
Varnish—Turpentine (Separate metal containers only)...........2400 cu. ft.

411.3 — PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — GROUP "H" — SPECIAL HAZARDOUS

SECTION

1. Prohibited in Fire District .............................................. 301
2. Allowable Height and Area .............................................. 411.5

Heights and Areas are based upon types of construction used.
3. Types of Construction ........................................ Chapter VI
4. Exit Requirements ........................................ Chapter XI
5. Protection of Vertical Openings .................................... 701
6. Protection of Wall Openings ....................................... 703
7. Sprinklers and Standpipes ........................................ 501.2 (d), and
901 to 902, inclusive
9. Heating Requirements ........................................ Chapter VIII
10. Separation of Boiler and Furnace Room ......................... 812
11. Mixed Occupancy and Separation Requirements ............... 412

411.4 — SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS — GROUP "H" — SPECIAL HAZARDOUS

The hazards involved under Group "H"—Special Hazardous—require provisions that give adequate protection for these special occupancies. The occupancies in this group shall conform to the special requirements as set forth in Section 501.
SECTION 412 - MIXED OCCUPANCY AND SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS

412.1 - DEFINITION
When a building is used for two or more occupancies, classified within different occupancy groups, it shall be considered a mixed occupancy.

412.2 - LIMITATIONS
A mixed Occupancy building shall be governed by the Height and Area limitations applying to the principal use therein. Accessory occupancies shall not exceed the area limitations or be located at a story height greater than that permitted for such accessory occupancy and type of construction being used.

412.3 - MINIMUM SEPARATION
Unless otherwise specifically prescribed in this Section, the separation of mixed occupancies shall provide not less than one (1) hour fire protection, except that portions of buildings used as accessory offices or for customary non-hazardous uses necessary for transacting the principal business of Group F Storage and Group G Industrial occupancies may be separated by partitions of non-combustible construction without fire-protection or by partitions constructed of materials as permitted in the type of construction used.

412.4 - FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING OF SEPARATION
The minimum fire-resistance of constructions separating any two occupancies in a building of mixed occupancy, shall be the higher rating required for the occupancies being separated, as specified below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Minimum Requirements*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group A</td>
<td>1 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>1 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>2 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D</td>
<td>2 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group E1</td>
<td>4 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group E2</td>
<td>2 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group F</td>
<td>4 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group G</td>
<td>2 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group H</td>
<td>4 Hr. fire-resistance, separation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A separation between a private garage and any occupancy shall be the minimum fire-resistance specified above for the occupancy except in the case of a one or two-family dwelling no fire-resistance, separation shall be required. No separation shall be required between a Sunday School room, or rooms, and a Church Auditorium of Group E-2 Small Assembly.

*For materials and assemblies to provide the required fire-resistance, see Chapter X and Appendix B.

412.5 — PROTECTION OF HORIZONTAL OPENINGS
For requirements governing the protection of door openings in walls and partitions separating mixed occupancies, see Section 703.4.

412.6 — PROTECTION OF VERTICAL OPENINGS
For requirements governing the protection of vertical openings, see Section 701.

412.7 — TENANT SEPARATION
When in a building, or portion of a building of a single occupancy classification, enclosed spaces are provided for separate tenants, such spaces shall be separated by not less than one-hour fire resistance.
CHAPTER V
SPECIAL OCCUPANCY REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 501 — GENERAL

501.1 — SCOPE AND REFERENCES

(a) Buildings of occupancies in Group H not specifically provided for in this Code, which involve the storage, manufacture, or use of highly combustible or flammable materials shall be constructed to provide a degree of fire protection adequate for the hazard involved. Such protection may exceed the fire-resistive requirements prescribed for Type I—Fireproof construction, if deemed necessary by the Building Official, but in all cases the construction shall meet the minimum requirements specified for Group H occupancies.

(b) Approved automatic sprinklers shall be installed throughout all buildings of Group H occupancies except that where the nature of the fire hazard is such that application of water is not effective as a means of protection other approved means of protection shall be provided.

(c) Buildings of Group H occupancies shall not be located in the Fire District.

(d) Warehouses used to store combustible fibres such as cotton, sisal, jute, hemp, kapok, excelsior and similar materials having a flash fire hazard, shall be limited to story heights of not over 12 feet, floor to ceiling, and no single storage compartment shall exceed 5,000 square feet in floor area or 36,000 cubic feet in capacity.

(e) Stables, for storing hay, which do not exceed 1 story and storage loft, or a maximum of 20 feet in height, and do not exceed 3,000 square feet in floor area, may be of Type VI—Wood Frame construction if located 30 feet or more from adjoining property lines and other structures.

(f) Buildings or structures of occupancies involving the use of highly combustible material or processes, and their equipment, shall be erected, altered, and installed in accordance with safe practice. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the provisions of the various regulations or standards of the National Fire Protection Association governing the particular occupancy shall be considered as constituting safe practice. Those standards include, among others, the following:

N.F.P.A. Standards for the storage, handling and use of flammable liquids, "Flammable & Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA No. 30-1966."


5 - 1
NFPA. Standards for dip tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids, "Dip Tanks, NFPA No. 54-1963."


NFPA. Standards for the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases, "Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, NFPA No. 55-1967."

NFPA. Recommended good practice requirements for the installation and use of combustion engines and gas turbines, "Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, NFPA No. 37-1967."

NFPA. Standards for the storage and handling of pyroxylin plastic in warehouses and wholesale jobbing and retail stores, "Pyroxylin Plastic in Warehouses and Wholesale, Jobbing and Retail Stores, NFPA No. 43-1967."

NFPA. Standards for the storage, handling and use of pyroxylin plastic in factories making articles therefrom, "Pyroxylin Plastics in Factories, NFPA No. 42-1967."

NFPA. Standards for the storage and handling of combustible fibres, "Storage of Combustible Fibre, NFPA No. 44-1965."

NFPA. Standards for the installation, maintenance and use of gasoline vapor lamps and systems, "Gasoline Vapor Lamps and Systems, NFPA No. 53-1962."

NFPA. Standards on the fundamental principles for the prevention of dust explosions in industrial plants, "Prevention of Dust Explosions in Industrial Plants, NFPA No. 69-1964."


Note: The above standards are published by the National Fire Protection Association in the several volumes of National Fire Codes and may be obtained from them at 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.

501.2 — DRY CLEANING, DYEING OR SIMILAR HIGH FIRE HAZARD OCCUPANCY

(a) No building used for dry cleaning or similar hazardous occupancy shall be located within the Fire District, unless only non-flammable liquids are used for cleaning purposes.

(b) Dry cleaning, dyeing, or similar establishments using combustible or flammable liquids or solvents with a flash point of 190° F, or lower (closed cup test), shall be of Type I—Fireproof, or Type II—Fire-Resistive construction, and shall not exceed 1 story in height or 10,000 square feet in area, without attics, concealed roof spaces, basements or pits. Floors shall not be below grade.

(c) Roofs shall be flat. If, due to local conditions, the Building Official deems it desirable to vent possible explosions upward, the roof may be of light, non-combustible construction.

(d) An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout each drying room in accordance with Section 901 of Chapter IX.

(e) Partitions shall have not less than 2-hour fire-resistance.

(f) Drying rooms, if under the same roof as the dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms, shall be separated from such rooms by each wall having a fire-resistance of not less than 4 hours. The entrance to such drying rooms shall be provided with self-closing fire doors.

(g) Except for necessary openings for vents, ducts, piping and shafting, all openings in exterior walls shall be protected with fire doors or windows. Windows shall be of wired glass in metal sash so hung that they will readily swing out in case of explosion.

(h) Exterior walls except those on street fronts, which are located less than 10 feet from adjacent property lines shall have no openings therein and shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than four hours, or the equivalent, but in no case shall more than two sides of the building have blank walls.

(i) Skylights shall be provided. They shall be constructed with metal frame and sash with plain thin glass and with wire screen provided above the skylight as prescribed in Section 707, or with wired glass arranged to swing outward readily in case of an explosion.

(j) Mechanical systems of ventilation, of explosion-proof type, shall be provided to insure complete and continuous change of air once every 3 minutes in dry-cleaning and dry-dyeing rooms.

(k) All other regulations contained in this Code pertaining to construction, ventilation, storage, heating and lighting, or the like, shall apply as well as any laws of the State regulating the construction and maintenance of dry-cleaning, dyeing, or similar plants.

(l) The installation, ventilation, erection, alteration, maintenance or use of equipment, of buildings or structures for dry-cleaning or dry-dyeing purposes shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Standards of the National Fire Protection Association for dry cleaning and dry dyeing plants, "Dry Cleaning Plants, NFPA No. 32-1964."

501.3 — HANDLING OR STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLE FILM

(a) Construction of Buildings Where Films Are Stored or Processed.

(1) All buildings in which combustible films are stored or processed, such as film exchanges, film laboratories, motion picture studios, etc., shall be of Type I or Type II construction and shall be equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinklers in accordance with Section 901 of Chapter IX. Such buildings shall not be located
in the Fire District and shall not exceed the maximum height and
area limitations specified for Group H in Section 411.5.

(2). The following regulations shall govern the handling and stor-
age of combustible film except that they do not apply to the follow-
ing: Films in original packages in quantities less than 50 pounds,
and films stored in motion picture projection booths (See Section
512.18).

(3). Except as otherwise specified herein, the handling and stor-
age of combustible film shall be governed by the Standards of the
National Fire Protection Association for storage and handling of cellu-
lose nitrate motion picture film, "Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture
Film, NFPA No. 40-1967."

(4). All rooms in which combustible films are stored or handled,
except motion picture projection booths and film vaults, shall be en-
closed in partitions of non-combustible construction having not less
than 2 hours fire-resistance. Openings in such partitions shall be pro-
tected by approved fire doors. Floors and ceilings of such rooms shall
provide fire-resistance of not less than 2 hours and vents that open
automatically in case of fire shall also be provided. Tables and racks
used in connection with the handling of film shall be of metal or
other non-combustible material and shall be at least 4 inches away
from any radiator or heating apparatus. Fire-fighting appliances us-
ing water, or water solutions, shall be provided in every room. In
rooms where film is stored or handled in quantities greater than 50
lbs., cabinets shall be provided with insulated metal vents. Film stor-
age rooms in which two or more persons work, shall have at least two
exits remote from each other.

(5). Combustible film in amounts of more than 1,000 lbs. shall be
kept in vaults constructed as prescribed in this Section.

(6). Amounts of combustible film in excess of 25 lbs. shall be kept
in approved metal cabinets of capacity not exceeding 375 lbs. Cabinets
having a capacity of over 50 lbs. of film, shall be provided with in-
sulated metal vents of at least 14 square inches per 100 lbs. of film.
Cabinets holding over 75 lbs. of film shall be provided with at least
one automatic sprinkler, unless so built that each roll is in a separate
compartment so constructed that the film will burn out without com-
municating fire to film in any other compartment.

(7). Unexposed film, when stored in the original shipping cases
with each roll in a separate container, shall be stored only in a room
provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system. (Section 901
of Chapter IX.)

(b) Film Vaults.

1. Vaults used for the storage of combustible film shall not
exceed 750 cubic feet inside and shall not be located near chimneys
or other sources of heat.

2. Walls, floors and roofs of film vaults and their supports shall
be of not less than 4-hour fire-resistance construction built without

cracks or holes that will permit escape of gases. Drains, or scuppers,
to the outside of the building shall be provided. All door openings
shall be protected with approved fire doors on each face of the wall;
the inner door shall be automatic, the outer door shall be of the self-
closing swinging type.

3. Each vault shall have an independent vent having not less
than 140 square inches effective area per 1,000 lbs. of film capacity
(equivalent to 70 square inches per 100 standard rolls) but the vent
area for a vault of 750 cubic feet shall in no case be less than 1,400
square inches. Vents shall be of non-combustible materials and shall
be located at least 50 feet from all openings exposed thereto.

4. Film shall be protected against ignition by rays of the sun
and by radiated heat.

5. Vaults shall have no skylights or glass windows except as
specified for vents. Vents may be protected against the weather by a
single thickness of glass (1/16" thick) not less than 200 square inches
in area, in a sash arranged to open automatically in case of fire, or
by equivalent protection.

6. Vaults shall be protected by an approved system of auto-
matic sprinklers (Chapter IX) with a ratio of one head to each 63/4
cubic feet of total vault space. A vault of 750 cubic feet shall have
not less than 12 sprinkler heads.

7. Wire guards shall be provided so that no film could be
placed within 12 inches of heating pipes or radiators.

8. Vault heating shall be automatically controlled so as not to
exceed a temperature of 70 degrees F. or a steam pressure of 10 lbs.

9. All racks and equipment in vaults shall be of metal or other
non-combustible material.

501A — GRAIN ELEVATORS

(a) Grain elevators, or structures used to store grain, shall not
be located within fifty (50) feet of adjoining property lines of other
structures, except railway rights of way or adjoining navigable
waters, nor shall they be located within the Fire District.

(b) Grain elevators, or structures used to store grain, shall be
constructed of steel, concrete, or other non-combustible material or
with lumber exterior or interior framing, including plank and lamin-
ated walls, when the sizes of the members used conform to the re-
quirements for Type III—Heavy Timber Construction to meet the
approval of the Building Official, and all such structures, buildings,
and equipment shall be erected, altered, or installed in accordance
with the provisions of Section 501.1 (f).

(c) Where combustible material, other than grain, is present in
quantity sufficient to produce a serious fire, fire protection equivalent
to Type I construction shall be provided unless approved automatic
sprinkler protection is provided (Section 901 of Chapter IX). In no
case, however, shall the requirements for grain elevators, or grain storage buildings, be less restrictive than those applying to Group H occupancies.

SECTION 502 — AIRPLANE HANGARS

(a) Airplane hangars may be of any type of construction, except that if located within 50 feet of a common property line or of the opposite side of a public street or thoroughfare or other building, the hangar shall be Type I—Fireproof, or Type II—Fire-Resistive or Type III—Heavy Timber Construction.

(b) The floor areas of hangars shall not exceed those permitted for Group F Storage buildings in Section 409.4 (see area exceptions, Section 408).

(c) Where hangars have basements, the floor over the basement shall be of Type I—Fireproof construction and shall be made tight against seepage of water, oil or vapors. There shall be no opening or communication between basement and hangar. Access to basement shall be from outside only.

(d) Floors shall be graded and drained to prevent water or gasoline from remaining on the floor. Floor drains shall discharge through an oil separator to the sewer or to an outside vented sump.

(e) Heating of hangars shall be from plants located in a detached building.

(f) The process of “doping”, involving use of a volatile flammable solvent, or of painting, shall be carried on in a separate detached building equipped with automatic sprinkler equipment in accordance with Section 901 of Chapter IX.

(g) Each hangar of area exceeding 10,000 square feet shall be equipped with approved automatic sprinklers in accordance with Section 901 of Chapter IX.

SECTION 503 — COAL POCKETS

Coal pockets, and other similar structures, shall be constructed of steel, concrete, or other non-combustible material, or of lumber sizes which meet the requirements of Type III—Heavy Timber Construction.

SECTION 504 — TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

504.1 — PERMIT

A special building permit for a limited time must be obtained before the erection of Temporary Structures such as construction sheds, seats, canopies, tents and fences used in construction work or for temporary purposes such as reviewing stands. Such structures shall be completely removed upon the expiration of the time limit stated in the permit.

SECTION 505 — AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE STATIONS

505.2 — TENTS FOR PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

(a) Before a temporary permit is granted, the owner or agent shall file with the Building Official a certificate executed by an acceptable testing laboratory, certifying that the tent, decorative materials and tarpaulins meet the requirements for resistance for fire prescribed in the National Fire Protection Association “Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-Resistant Textiles and Films, NFPA No. 701-1968,” and that such fire-resistance is effective for the period for which the permit is to be granted.

(b) Tent Exits—Tent exits, aisles, seating, etc., shall conform with the requirements for places of assembly. All aisles shall be kept free and clear of obstructions while the tent is occupied by the public.

(c) Ground within and adjacent to tents shall be cleared of all grass, underbrush or similar fire hazards.

505.3 — TEMPORARY SEATS

A special permit shall not be issued unless all seats, stands and structures conform to the requirements of Chapter XII (Minimum Design Loads). All seats shall be marked allowing a space for each person of not less than eighteen inches in width. Aisles and seating arrangements shall conform to the requirements of Assembly Occupancies (Section 512.7).

SECTION 505 — AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE STATIONS

(a) An automotive service station of Group B occupancy is a place of retail business at which outdoor automotive refueling is carried on using fixed dispensing equipment connected to underground storage tanks by a closed system of piping, and at which goods and services generally required in the operation and maintenance of motor vehicles and fulfilling of motorist needs may also be available. The building consists of a sales office where automotive accessories and packaged automotive supplies may be kept or displayed. It may also include one or more service bays in which vehicle washing, lubrication and minor replacement, adjustment and repair services are rendered. An automotive service station building shall have no cellar or basement, but may have open pits if such pits are continually ventilated. An automotive service station building shall be of Type I—Fireproof; Type II—Fire-Resistive; Type III—Heavy Timber; Type IV—Non-Combustible; Type V—Ordinary; or Type VI—Wood Frame.

(b) Canopies and their supports over pumps shall be of non-combustible materials, wood of Type III—Heavy Timber sizes, or of construction providing 1-hour fire resistance.

(c) All equipment likely to cause an explosion, or to be capable of igniting gasoline vapor from heat, sparks, or open flames, shall be located at least 4 feet above the floor, or be completely and tightly enclosed by non-combustible construction, or construction of not less
than 1-hour fire-resistance. Any openings to such enclosures shall be from the outside with the sill raised at least 1 foot above the adjoining outside level, and shall be located at least 5 feet from any property line or adjacent building.

SECTION 506 — PRIVATE GARAGES

(a) Garages which are provided for the storage of motor vehicles owned by tenants of buildings on the premises, and with maximum undivided space used for storage of not more than four automobiles, or trucks of one ton or less capacity, but not exceeding 850 square feet, shall be considered private garages. All other garages shall be considered public garages.

(b) Private garages may be of Type I, II, III, IV, V or VI construction, but no private garage shall occupy space above the first floor of Type VI building or shall be erected in the fire district except as provided in Section 304.2. No private garage shall be located within, or attached to, a building occupied for any other purpose, unless it is separated from such other occupancy by walls, partitions, floors and ceilings that have a fire-resistance rating as specified in Section 412.4 (Mixed Occupancy Separations). Walls, floors, partitions and ceilings that affect such separation shall be continuous and unperforated. A single flush-type solid core wooden door of not less than 1 1/2 inch nominal thickness, equipped with a self-closing device, may be permitted provided the sill is raised at least 8 inches above the garage floor when the doorway connects directly with any room in which there is any direct-fired heating device or gas fixture. In no case, however, shall a garage have an opening directly into a room used for sleeping purposes.

SECTION 507 — PARKING Lots AND PUBLIC PARKING DECKS

507.1 — PARKING LOTS

Open sheds or canopies may be erected up to two-thirds (2/3) the area of a lot, provided such construction is not less than required for Type IV—Non-Combustible Construction, and that all such construction meets the approval of the Building Official.

507.2 — PUBLIC PARKING DECKS

(a) As defined in Section 201.2, Public Parking Decks may be constructed of Types I, II, III, and IV Construction without exterior walls. When such structures are within six (6) feet of common property lines they shall be provided with an enclosure wall along the common property line of not less than two (2) hours fire resistance without openings therein, except that doors opening to buildings adjacent thereto may be permitted provided that such door openings meet the requirements of Section 703.4.

(b) Type III structures shall be limited to a height of four (4) stories and an area limitation of 30,000 square feet per floor with roof parking permitted. Type IV structures shall be limited to a height of eight (8) stories and an area limitation of 30,000 square feet per floor with roof parking permitted. When of Type I—Fireproof or Type II—Fire-Resistive Construction, the height and area shall not be limited. When of Type III or IV Construction area increases may be allowed in accordance with Section 403.

(c) Each floor of such structure shall have a continuous wheel guard not less than six (6) inches in height above the floor, with a clear passage of four (4) feet between the wheel guard and edge of structure. In such structures without exterior walls there shall be placed in addition to the wheel guard a continuous protective railing not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches above the floor around the entire outside perimeter of the structure.

SECTION 508 — PUBLIC GARAGES

(a) A garage shall be any building or part thereof wherein is kept or stored a motor vehicle having any gasoline or other volatile flammable fuel in its fuel storage tank, or wherein painting, body and fender work, engine overhauling or other major repair of motor vehicles is performed. This occupancy shall not include automotive service stations as defined in Section 505. A garage exceeding 850 square feet in area or used to store more than four automobiles, shall be considered a public garage.

(b) Public garages shall be of Type I, II, III, IV, V, or VI construction. If of Type V construction it shall not exceed one story in height, but shall not exceed the maximum height and area allowed for Group F storage buildings. Public garages of Type VI may be used only for dead storage and display of automobiles.

(c) No public garage shall be located within, or attached to, a building occupied for any other purpose, unless it is separated from the other occupancies as prescribed in Section 412, but in no case by walls having fire-resistance less than two hours. Such separation shall be continuous and unperforated, except for doors leading to salesrooms, or offices, operated in connection with such garages, provided such openings are approved by the Building Official as being required or essential, and provided such openings are equipped with self-closing fire doors conforming to the requirements of Section 708.

(d) Unenclosed ramps shall not be considered as providing required exit facilities. Enclosed ramps shall be in accordance with the Exit Requirements of Chapter XI.

(e) Basement and sub-basement garages shall be continuously ventilated by a mechanical system with positive means for both inlet and exhaust of at least 1 cubic foot of air per minute per square foot of floor area, controlled from a location close to the entrance door.

(f) Garage floors shall be covered with concrete or similar non-combustible and non-absorbent material. Floors which drain to sewers or storm drains shall be provided with an oil separator or trap.
(g) Sprinkler equipment shall be provided as required in Section 901 of Chapter IX.

(h) Heating equipment, other than direct-fired unit heaters, shall be placed in a separate room cut off by construction equivalent to 8-inch brick walls and 4-inch reinforced concrete floor and ceiling with no opening except as required for heating pipes and ducts and with outside entrance only.

(i) Connection between garage and any room having a direct-fired heating device, or gas fixture, shall be by means of a doorway with sill raised at least 8 inches above the garage floor level, or through a vestibule providing two doorway separations.

SECTION 509 — GREENHOUSES

Greenhouses more than 35 feet in height shall have a non-combustible structural frame. Greenhouses not over 400 square feet in area, or 15 feet high, shall be considered accessory structures and may be of any construction except that any greenhouse with wood frames shall be located not less than 5 feet from any adjoining structure or property line.

SECTION 510 — STADIUMS AND GRANDSTANDS

(a) Stadiums and grandstands may be constructed of steel, iron, reinforced concrete, or wood, designed for live loads and for wind pressures in accordance with the requirements of this Code. They shall not be erected on the roof of any building or structure.

(b) In stands constructed of wood or other combustible materials, the level of the highest seats above the ground (level of ground at immediate front of the stand) shall not exceed 25 feet, and such stands shall not be located within 20 feet of adjoining property lines, or within 50 feet of adjoining Type VI—Wood Frame structures.

(c) When the space under a stand is used for any purpose, the space shall be enclosed in construction having not less than 1-hour fire-resistance and shall meet the separation requirements of Section 412.

(d) Aisles not less than 3 feet 6 inches wide shall be provided so that there are not more than 20 seats between any seat and an aisle. Where backs are provided, seats shall be spaced not less than 30 inches back to back.

(e) A distance of 18 inches along any bench shall constitute one seat in figuring the required exit facilities.

SECTION 511 — AMUSEMENT PARK BUILDINGS

(a) Amusement park buildings used as dining rooms, theaters, or for other purposes shall conform to the requirements of this Code governing the particular use or occupancy.

(b) Amusement park buildings over one story in height, or 1200 square feet in floor area, shall have exterior walls, floors and their supports of not less than 1-hour fire resistive construction.

(c) Where amusement park buildings are located within 30 feet of adjacent, property lines, buildings or other structures, the exterior walls shall be constructed of non-combustible materials, or shall be protected to provide not less than 1-hour fire-resistance.

(d) Structures of open skeleton frame type shall not be limited in height or area, except that grandstands shall comply with the requirements of Section 510.

(e) Amusement structures shall provide adequate safety for all loads to which they may be subjected and shall be equipped with approved safety devices and safeguards.

SECTION 512 — ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES

This Section shall apply to all places of public assembly, except churches or places of worship which shall be governed by the regulations as set forth in Section 514.

512.1 — TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

(a) Buildings of Group E-1 Large Assembly with stage shall be of Type I—Fireproof or of Type II—Fire-Resistive Construction, except that in auditoriums, ornamental wood, trusses and paneling may be of wood.

(b) Buildings of Group E-1 Large Assembly—without stage shall come within the limitations of use prescribed in Section 408.5.

(c) Buildings of Group E-2 Small Assembly shall come within the limitations of use prescribed in Section 408.6 as modified herein.

(d) Gymnasiums and similar occupancies may have, running tracks constructed of wood or unprotected metal.

(e) For requirements for stadiums and grandstands see Section 510, for amusement park structures see Section 511.

512.2 — EXCEPTION TO AREA LIMITATIONS

Where there are no balconies or galleries in Group E-2, Small Assembly Places, and the assembly floor is located at, or within, 21 inches of street or grade level and all exits meet the street or grade level by ramps having a slope not exceeding 1 foot in 10 feet, the maximum allowable areas of Type III, IV, and V construction may be increased 50 per cent over those specified for Group E Assembly occupancies in Table 408.6.

512.3 — INTERIOR FINISH AND DECORATIONS

(a) For regulations governing flame spread of ceiling and wall finish materials see Section 704.3. Use of materials which give off smoke that is more dense, or toxic gases that are more toxic than are
given off by the burning of untreated wood or untreated paper under comparable exposure to heat or flame shall not be permitted.

(b) In no event shall imitation leather or other material, consisting of, or coated with, a pyroxylin or similarly hazardous base, be used in Group E, Assembly occupancies. The use of combustible materials for decorative purposes in Group E Assembly occupancies, including among others, curtains, cloth, paper, streamers, draperies, vines, leaves, trees, moss, or other interior decorations, shall be prohibited.

512.4 — WALLS AND PARTITIONS

(a) All walls and partitions for enclosing stairs, passageways or corridors (except foyers or waiting space) which are used for exits, or enclosing rooms used for exit purposes in Group E, Assembly buildings, shall have not less than 2-hour fire-resistance. Also refer to Section 702.

(b) Where Group E, Assembly occupancy is involved in a building used for any other purpose, separation of occupancies shall be as provided in Section 412.

512.5 — LOCATION OF BUILDING

All buildings of Group E, Assembly occupancy shall front directly upon at least one public street or public place not less than 30 feet wide, in which front shall be located the main entrance and exit of such building.

512.6 — EXITS

Refer to Chapter XI, Means of Egress Requirements, for exits and exit access requirements.

512.7 — AISLES AND SEATING

(a) Every aisle shall lead to an exit door or to a cross aisle running parallel to the seats and leading directly to an exit.

(b) Aisles, cross-aisles, corridors, and passageways shall be of width at least equal to the minimum width required for exits in this Code, but in no case shall the width of an aisle or cross-aisle be less than the width of the widest aisle, passage, cross-aisle or exit which it serves. No aisle shall be less in width than 36 inches, measured at its narrowest point at the end farthest from the foyer, plus an increase of 1½ inches for each 5 feet of length of such aisle from its beginning to an exit, except that aisles with seats on one side only may be 5 inches less in width, and except that when not to exceed 60 seats are served by an aisle, its width may be 30 inches. Where egress is provided at both ends of an aisle, the aisle may have a uniform width not less than the average widths herein specified. No cross-aisle shall be less than 3 feet-6 inches wide. An aisle bordering on a means of entrance shall be not less than 4 feet wide.

(c) In all balconies and galleries having more than 20 rows of seats, there shall be provided a cross-aisle not less than 4 feet wide leading directly to an exit.

(d) There shall be no obstructions of any kind in any aisle. Aisles shall not have a slope of more than one in ten except that the maximum gradient in aisles on the main auditorium floor shall not exceed one in five. Ramps steeper than one in eight shall have non-slip surface.

(e) Rows of seats between aisles shall have not more than 14 seats.

(f) Rows of seats opening on to an aisle at one end only shall have not more than 7 seats. Seats without dividing arms shall have their capacity determined by allowing 18 inches per person.

(g) Exits and aisles shall be so located that the travel distance to an exit door shall not be greater than 100 feet measured along the line of travel.

(h) Steps shall not be used in aisles of the main auditorium floor, or in other aisles, where differences of level can be overcome by gradients not exceeding those permitted herein. When steps are used in aisles, such steps shall extend across the full width of aisles and shall be illuminated; treads and risers shall be as required elsewhere in the Code for exit stairs. No isolated steps shall be permitted nor shall the aggregate rise of a group of steps exceed 21 inches.

(i) In places of assembly used regularly for theatrical or similar performances, or for the display of motion pictures, the seats shall be securely fastened to the floor. In restaurants, cafeterias, cafes, restaurants, gymnatoriums and similar multi-purpose places of assembly, the seats shall not be required to be fastened to the floor. All other Group E, Assembly occupancies seating more than 200 persons shall have seats fastened to the floor. All seats in balconies or galleries shall be secured to the floor except that in railed-in enclosures, boxes, or loges, with level floors and having no more than 14 seats, the seats shall not be required to be fastened to the floor, or have separating arms.

(j) The spacing of rows of seats from back to back shall be not less than 30 inches, and not less than 27 inches plus the sum of the thickness of the back and the inclination of that back; but in all cases there shall be a space of not less than 12 inches between the back of one seat and the front of the seat immediately behind it as measured between plumb lines.

512.8 — CONTINENTAL SEATING SYSTEMS

(a) Chairs shall be of the fixed type installed in continuous rows across the auditorium, except in areas where aisles are designated.

(b) Chairs shall be floor attached, riser attached, or mounted on bars which are firmly anchored to the floor or riser facing.
(c) No chair shall be less than 20 inches in width as measured across the chair from center lines of arm rests.

(d) Seats of chairs may be an automatic or self-rising type seat, or a non-lifting or non-automatically lifting type seat. The minimum space requirements for walkways shall be measured in the seat-up position for automatic or self-rising seats, all other seats shall be measured in the seat-down position.

(e) Backs of chairs may be stationary or they may be spring operated to encroach on the space between the rows when occupied, provided that such encroachment is limited to a maximum of 5 inches as measured between vertical plumb lines from a point at the center of the upper rear edge of the back before and after depressing the back to its maximum rearward position. The back shall automatically return to a stabilized position of zero encroachment when unoccupied.

(f) Maximum number of chairs per row shall not exceed eighty (80), except as provided in paragraph (g) of this Section.

(g) The spacing of adjacent rows of unoccupied chairs shall be arranged so as to form a minimum spacing of walkways between rows of seats of not less than 21 inches in width and shall be measured between the plumb lines of the front edge of the seats and the top edge of the back of the seats in the row directly ahead. When the row of chairs exceeds eighty (80) chairs per row, the minimum spacing of walkways between rows of seats shall not be less than 24 inches.

(h) The top edges of chair backs must extend a minimum of 21 inches above the front edge of platform riser treads immediately to the rear. When it is necessary to increase riser heights in order to meet the desired sight-lines to the stage or screen, a safety rail 21 inches high shall be installed along the line of chair backs at the front edge of platform riser treads and shall be anchored to the tread.

(i) Platform riser facing shall be in a true vertical plane and the joint between the tread and facing shall not include a fillet of more than 1/2 inch radius.

(j) Ventilator hoods or similar devices which are specified for attachment to floors directly under the chair seats shall not exceed 4 inches in height.

(k) Inclines of the areas of the floor on which chairs are installed shall not exceed 1 inch per foot forward or .75 inch per foot reverse. Inclines within the same limitations may be used in the tread areas of platform riser systems.

(l) Concrete floors shall have a minimum thickness of 3 inches and a minimum rating of 3000 PSI. Concrete risers for treads shall have a minimum thickness of 3 inches and riser facing a minimum thickness of 5 inches.

(m) Pre-stressed or pre-formed concrete risers and/or steel faced riser systems shall provide permanent anchored locks between tread and facing which are designed to withstand the full amount of torsion forces generated when chairs which are attached to riser facing are occupied. Steel face risers shall have a minimum thickness of 1/8 inch.

(n) Wood floors are not approved for auditorium floors in buildings designed for continental seating systems.

(o) Side wall exits and side aisles shall be provided in accordance with one of the following methods:

1. Two exits, one each side of the auditorium, may serve not more than five rows of chairs directly between these exits provided the width of these exits shall not be less than 6'-0" for each exit. They may be so placed that the ends of each fifth row may terminate no less than 18" from the side walls and the ends of the other four rows shall terminate so as to form side aisles of not less than 48-inch width.

2. Two exits, one each side of the auditorium, may serve not more than four rows of chairs directly between these exits provided the width of these exits shall be not less than 5'-0" for each exit. They may be so placed that the ends of each fourth row may terminate no less than 18" from the side walls and the ends of the other three rows shall terminate so as to form side aisles of not less than 42-inch width.

3. Two exits, one each side of the auditorium, may serve not more than three rows of chairs directly between these exits provided the width of these exits shall be not less than 4'-0" for each exit. They may be so placed that the ends of each third row may terminate no less than 18" from the side walls and the ends of the other two rows shall terminate so as to form side aisles of not less than 36-inch width.

(p) Aisles, except as provided herein, shall be not less than 44 inches in width. Where exits are provided on only one side of the auditorium, no aisle may serve more than 50 seats per row, and exit doors shall be provided along each such aisle at the rate of one exit door per 50 seats served by such aisles or spaces as determined in accordance with Sections 1105.1 and 1105.3.

(q) Aisles shall provide access to a cross aisle, foyer or exit.

(r) The length of travel to an exit door by any aisle shall not be greater than 100 feet.

(s) No dead-end aisle shall be greater than 20 feet in length. This does not refer to walkways required between rows of seats.

(t) The width of cross aisles, foyers, exit lobbies, or exit passageways shall be of sufficient width to accommodate 50% of the total occupant load served by such aisles or spaces as determined in accordance with Sections 1105.1 and 1105.3.

(u) Main entrance doorways and exit doorways which open directly to the outside of the building shall open directly to a street or open public space and shall be of sufficient width to accommodate
50% of the total occupant load but shall not be less than the sum of the required width of all aisles, exit passageways, exit ways, or exit foyers leading thereto.

(v) Where doors open from the main auditorium seating area, lighted exit signs will not be required at each individual exit doorway. When such doorways open into aisles, corridors, exit passageways, exit foyers, or exit lobbies, lighted directional exit signs shall be provided in such a manner as to be visible from each doorway leading from the main auditorium seating area.

512.9 - RAILINGS
(a) The facia of boxes, balconies and galleries shall have substantial railings not less than 26 inches high above the floor. The railing at the ends of aisles extending to the facia shall be not less than 30 inches high for the width of the aisle, or 36 inches high if at foot of steps.
(b) Cross-aisles, except where the backs of seats on the front of the aisle project 24 inches or more above the floor of the aisles, shall be provided with railings not less than 26 inches high.
(c) In balconies, galleries, or other locations where seats are arranged on platforms or successive tiers, and the height of the rise from one platform to another exceeds 21 inches, a substantial railing of not less than 30 inches high shall be placed at the edge of the platform along the entire row of seats.

512.10 - PLACARD INDICATING CAPACITY
A placard indicating the allowable maximum legal capacity of every Group E, Assembly occupancy, in number of occupants other than employees, shall be displayed in a prominent place. Such signs shall read as follows:

"Occupancy by more than ________ persons is dangerous and unlawful."

_________________________ Building Official

512.11 - CONSTRUCTION OF STAGE, PROSCENIUM AND APPURTENANT ROOMS
(a) Any working stage (see definition) shall be enclosed on all sides with walls having a fire-resistance of not less than four hours and extending from foundation to a height of four feet above roof.
(b) There shall be no openings in the wall separating a working stage from the auditorium except the stage or proscenium opening, one doorway at each side of the proscenium opening at the stage floor level or the auditorium floor level, at the level of the musicians pit, and where necessary to the organ. Each such doorway shall be not more than 21 square feet in area and shall be protected by a self-closing fire door of 3-hr. fire-resistive rating.
used in the operation of the machine. Every motion picture machine shall be securely fastened to the floor.

(h) Metal cabinets or boxes with tight self-closing doors, each with a capacity not in excess of 10 reels of film, with individual compartments for each reel, shall be provided to store films not in use; no solder shall be used in the construction of such cabinets and boxes.

(i) Ventilation shall be provided by one or more mechanical exhaust systems which shall draw air from each arc lamp housing and from one or more points near the ceiling. Systems shall exhaust to outdoors either directly or through a non-combustible flue used for no other purpose. Exhaust capacity shall be not less than 15 cubic feet nor more than 80 cubic feet per minute for each arc lamp, plus 200 cubic feet per minute for the room itself. For a booth containing two projectors, the exhaust flue shall be not less than 18 inches in diameter or equivalent size. Systems shall be controlled from within the enclosure and have pilot lights to indicate operation. The exhaust system serving the projection room may be extended to cover rooms associated therewith, such as rewind rooms. No dampers shall be installed in such exhaust systems. Ventilation of these rooms shall not be connected in any way with ventilating or air conditioning systems serving other portions of the building.

(j) Exhaust ducts shall be of non-combustible material, and shall be at least one inch from combustible material or covered with ½ inch of approved, non-combustible, heat insulating material.

(k) Fresh air intakes other than direct to the open air shall be protected by approved fire shutters arranged to operate automatically with the port shutters.

(1) Provisions shall be made so that the auditorium lights can be turned on from inside the projection booth and from at least one other convenient point in the building.

512.17 — OUTDOOR MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION BOOTHS

Every motion picture projector, films or equipment shall be enclosed in a booth of not less than non-combustible construction throughout. Flammable films shall be kept in separate metal containers, stored in metal cabinets tightly closed.

512.18 — REWINDING OF FILM

All rewinding of film shall be done either in a projection booth, or in a room enclosure constructed to meet the fire-resistance requirements prescribed for film projection booths. If done in projection room, approved enclosed type rewind machines shall be used and an approved can with self-enclosing hinged cover shall be provided for scrap film.

512.19 — SUPPLEMENTARY LIGHTING SYSTEM

There shall be installed in every Group E-1 Large Assembly a supplementary lighting system in addition to the regular system by local electric power. Such supplementary or emergency lighting shall be automatically actuated in case of power failure. Every supplementary lighting system shall be maintained in good working order and shall be tested at least once every ten days.

SECTION 513 — BOWLING ALLEYS

513.1 — GENERAL

(a) Bowling Alleys shall comply with Section 405, Group “B”—Business and all provisions related thereto and with the provisions of this Section.

(b) Where bowling pin finishing or refinishing operations are carried on, such a separate building, or a separate room, constructed as specified herein, shall be provided.

(c) Such a room shall be located at or above street level and shall have one or more windows opening to the outside of the building.

(d) Walls and ceiling of such rooms shall have not less than one-hour fire-resistance. Floors shall be of concrete at least two inches thick or of equivalent non-combustible protective material.

(e) Door openings shall be provided with non-combustible sills, raised six inches above floor level and protected with approved fire doors.

(f) Shelving, containers, and all furnishings shall be of non-combustible material. Machinery shall be effectively grounded. See Section 501.1 (f).

(g) Ventilation sufficient to effect complete change of air at least once every three minutes shall be provided.

SECTION 514 — CHURCHES

514.1 — SCOPE

This section shall apply to churches or places of worship. All other places of public assembly shall be governed by the regulations as set forth in Section 512.

514.2 — TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

For types of construction permitted and other limitations related thereto, see Section 408.6.

514.3 — EXITS

Refer to Chapter XI, Means of Egress Requirements, for exits and exit access requirements.

514.4 — INTERIOR FINISH AND DECORATIONS

All interior finishes and decorations shall conform with Section 512.3 except that nothing in this Section shall prevent the use of wood for ornamental purposes, trusses, paneling or chancel furnishing.
514.5 — AISLES AND SEATING

(a) Every aisle shall lead to an exit door or to a cross aisle running parallel to the seats and leading directly to an exit. No aisle shall be less in width than 36 inches plus an increase of 1/2 inch for each five feet of such aisle from its beginning to an exit, except that aisles with seats on one side may be six inches less in width; where egress is provided at both ends of an aisle, the aisle may have a uniform width of not less than specified herein. No cross aisle shall be less than 3 feet 6 inches. An aisle bordering on a means of entrance shall be not less than 4 feet wide.

(b) There shall be no obstructions of any kind in an aisle. Aisles shall not exceed a gradient of more than one in eight. No steps shall be used in any aisle where differences of level can be overcome by gradients. Where it is necessary in balconies to use steps, they shall extend the full width of aisles and risers shall not exceed six and one-half inches.

(c) Rows of seats between aisles shall have not more than 20 seats. Rows of seats opening onto an aisle at one end shall have not more than 7 seats. Seats without dividing arms shall have their capacity determined by allowing 18 inches per person.

(d) The spacing of rows of seats from back to back shall be not less than 30 inches. In every case there shall be a clear space of not less than 12 inches between the back of one seat and the front of one seat immediately behind it, measured at the seat line.

514.6 — AREA INCREASE

Where there are no balconies or galleries in churches and places of worship and the assembly floor is located at, or within, 21 inches of the street or grade level and all exits meet the street or grade level by ramps having a slope not exceeding 1 foot in 10 feet, the maximum allowable areas of Type III, IV, and V construction may be increased 50 per cent over those specified for Group E Assembly occupancies in Table 408.6.

SECTION 515 — FARM BUILDINGS

518.1 — GENERAL

Farm Buildings shall include those structures other than residences and structures appurtenant thereto, for on-farm use (barns, sheds, poultry houses, etc.). Maximum allowable deflection for structural members of such farm buildings shall not exceed 1/180 of span. Design limitations based on deflection as prescribed elsewhere in this code shall not be applicable.

SECTION 516 — COVERED MALLS, WALKWAYS AND TUNNELS

516.1 — SCOPE

This section shall apply to connections between buildings such as covered malls and walkways or tunnels, located at, above or below grade level, that are used as a means of travel by persons.

516.2 — DEFINITIONS

(a) Covered mall: is a covered or roofed interior area having a minimum horizontal dimension of 30 feet used as a pedestrian public way and connecting buildings and/or group of buildings housing individual or multiple tenants.

(b) Covered walkway: is a roofed, unobstructed walkway, where the least horizontal dimension is less than thirty (30) feet, connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons and where less than fifty (50) percent of the perimeter is enclosed.

(c) Enclosed walkway: is a roofed, unobstructed walkway, where the least horizontal dimension is less than thirty (30) feet, connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons and where fifty (50) percent or more of the perimeter is enclosed.

(d) Tunneled walkway: is an unobstructed underground walkway connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons.

516.3 — CONSTRUCTION

(a) Covered Malls: The roof construction and supporting members of a covered mall shall be required to be of a type of construction permitted for the buildings connected and where Type IV, V, or VI construction is used it shall provide not less than 1 hour fire resistance. All unprotected walls and openings separating a tenant area from the mall area shall be provided with a water curtain unless the tenant area is provided with a complete automatic sprinkler system. Where there is an occupied area above the mall, the occupancy separation provisions of this code shall apply.

Concealed spaces in a mall roof assembly shall be separated from adjoining buildings by not less than 1 hour fire resistive construction.

Except where an approved automatic sprinkler system is provided, Class 1 hose cabinets shall be provided for each 200 feet of mall length.

(b) Covered walkway: A covered walkway shall be of any type of construction permitted by this code, provided the walls and openings at the point of connection to the building shall be protected so as to reasonably prevent the spread of fire from one building into the other.

(c) Enclosed walkway: An enclosed walkway shall be required to be of a type of construction permitted for the buildings connected. Separation between the enclosed walkway and the building to which it is connected, except when used as an exit outlet, shall be of not
less than 1 hour fire resistant construction, and openings therein shall be protected in accordance with Section 703.

(d) Tunneled walkway: A tunneled walkway shall be of a type of construction suitable for underground location. Separation between the tunneled walkway and the building to which it is connected shall be not less than 2 hour fire resistant construction and openings therein shall be protected in accordance with Section 703.

516.4 — ALLOWABLE AREAS

When complying with the provisions of this code, covered malls of Types I and II construction may be unlimited in area. For all other types of construction the basic allowable area for covered malls shall be 12,000 square feet. The area of covered malls may be increased:

(a) 200 percent when the covered mall is provided with a complete automatic sprinkler system and

(b) at the rate of 25 percent for each side of the building provided with at least thirty (30) foot width of mall leading to a public place or street not less than thirty (30) feet in width, but not to exceed 100 percent.

516.5 — EXITS

See Chapter XI.

516.6 — VENTILATION

Smoke and heat venting shall be provided for covered malls and enclosed walkways and tunneled walkways. Such venting systems shall be in accordance with "Guide for Smoke and Heat Venting, NFPA 204-68," or other accepted engineering practice.

CHAPTER VI

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS
BY CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 601 — CLASSIFICATION BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

601.1 — TYPES

All buildings shall be classified into six general types according to the character of materials employed and their method of assembly, as follows:

- TYPE I — FIREPROOF
- TYPE II — FIRE-RESISTIVE
- TYPE III — HEAVY TIMBER
- TYPE IV — NON-COMBUSTIBLE
- TYPE V — ORDINARY
- TYPE VI — WOOD FRAME

601.2 — FIRE-RESISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

All fire-resistance requirements are expressed in terms of the number of hours of satisfactory performance in accordance with the "Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, ASTM E119-67."

601.3 — MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION APPROVED FOR FIRE PROTECTION

(a) The degree of fire resistance and the materials, assemblies, and constructions providing such resistance shall be as defined in Chapter X of this Code, except that other materials, assemblies, and constructions shall be approved, provided test data of a recognized engineering or testing laboratory are submitted, establishing that they develop the required fire-resistance ratings under tests made in accordance with the "Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, ASTM E119-67."

(b) Where structural requirements necessitate assemblies providing greater fire resistance than specified in this Chapter, such structural requirements shall govern.
SECTION 602 — TYPE I — FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

602.1 — GENERAL

Type I—Fireproof construction, is that in which all exterior walls are of masonry or reinforced concrete, or of other approved materials or combination of materials, and in which all the structural members are of non-combustible materials, and provide fire-resistance not less than stipulated in this Section.

602.2 — FIRE DISTRICT — SECTION 301

602.3 — ALLOWABLE HEIGHT — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

602.4 — ALLOWABLE AREA — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

602.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE I — FIREPROOF

TABLE 602.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS, TYPE I — FIREPROOF

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<td>602.1.3 Exterior Bearing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.4 Exterior Non-Bearing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.5 Inner Court Walls</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.6 Penthouse Walls</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.7 Supporting Masonry or Bearing Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.8 Supporting Roofs only</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.9 Other Columns</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.10 Other Trusses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.11 Other Girders</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602.1.12 Other Beams</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Footnote
TABLE 602.6 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS, TYPE I—FIREPROOF (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>Required Fire Resistance (Hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLOORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck Construction</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROOFS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck Construction</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High above floor</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See Footnote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** *(1)* In buildings of Group C and E (School and Assembly) occupancies, where structural steel members supporting a roof only are not less than eighteen feet clear above any floor or balcony, one hour fire-resistance shall be provided; where clear distance is twenty-five feet or more fire protection of structural steel members supporting roof construction only may be omitted.

**NOTE:** *(2)* In one story buildings, approved Fire-Retardant Treated Wood may be used as an alternate to non-combustible and in buildings of Group C and E (School and Assembly) occupancies, one hour fire-resistance shall be provided where the supporting members of the roof are not less than eighteen feet clear above any floor or balcony; where clear distance is twenty-five feet or more the fire protection of supporting members of the roof construction only may be omitted.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTERIOR USE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS:**

- a. Gutters and Leaders .................................. Section 711
- b. Dormer Windows ........................................ Section 709
- c. Towers, Spires and Cupolas ......................... Section 712
- d. Cooling Towers ........................................ Section 714
- e. Tanks ..................................................... Section 713
- f. Skylights ................................................ Section 707

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING INTERIOR USE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS:**

- a. Floor Finish ............................................. Section 704.2
- b. Ceilings and other interior finishes .............. Section 704.
SECTION 603 — TYPE II — FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION

603.1 — GENERAL

Type II—Fire-Resistive construction is that in which all exterior walls are of masonry or reinforced concrete, or of other approved materials or combinations of materials and in which all the structural members are of non-combustible materials, and provide fire-resistance not less than stipulated in this section.

603.2 — FIRE DISTRICT — SECTION 301

603.3 — ALLOWABLE HEIGHT — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

603.4 — ALLOWABLE AREA — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

603.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE II — FIRE-RESISTIVE

TABLE 603.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS, TYPE II — FIRE-RESISTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>Required Fire Resistance (Hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WALLS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Bearing</td>
<td>3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Section 608.3)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Non-Bearing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner Court Walls</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penthouse Walls</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Party and fire walls shall ext-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>end not less than three (3) feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>above the roof, except that fire-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls need not extend above the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof where the roof is of non-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>combustible construction for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>area within forty (40) feet of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>each side of the wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See Footnote where wall faces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on street or public place thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(30) feet or more in width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All walls except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where protection of wall open-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ings is not required by Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>703.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where penthouse walls set back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>five (5) feet or more from ex-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>terior walls. Where set back is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>less than five (5) feet, penta-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>house walls shall conform to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fire-resistive ratings for ex-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>terior walls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 603.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS, TYPE II — FIRE-RESISTIVE (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>Required Fire Resistance (Hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARTITIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior Bearing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior Non-Bearing</td>
<td>Sec. 702.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMNS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Masonry</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Bearing Walls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Roofs</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only</td>
<td>See Footnote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Columns</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUSSES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Masonry</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Bearing Walls,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns, Girders,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Roofs</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only</td>
<td>See Footnote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Trusses</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIRDERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Masonry</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Bearing Walls,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns, Girders,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Roofs</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only</td>
<td>See Footnote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Girders</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEAMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Masonry</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Bearing Walls,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns, Girders,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Roofs</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only</td>
<td>See Footnote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Beams</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOORS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck Construction</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck Construction</td>
<td>1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High above Floor</td>
<td>See Footnote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6-6
TABLE 603.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS, TYPE II — FIRE-RESISTIVE (Continued)

Note: * In one story buildings of Group C and E (School and Assembly) occupancies, approved fire retardant treated wood may be used as an alternate to non-combustible and fire-proofing of structural members may be omitted in such buildings where said structural members support a roof only and are twenty (20) feet or more clear above any floor or balcony. In such buildings structural members of heavy timber sizes may be used as an alternate to such unprotected structural steel roof members.

**Exterior walls of Type II buildings not over three (3) stories in height of Group A, B, C, D or E occupancy may be constructed of framed wall assemblies, that have fire resistance against outside exposure, as specified in Table 603.5, and that has not less than 1/2 hours fire-resistance inside the building.

PROTECTION OF WALL OPENINGS ............................ Section 703
FIRESTOPPING .................................................. Section 705
STAIRWAY CONSTRUCTION ..................................... Section 1115
ROOF COVERINGS ............................................... Sections 301 and 705

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTERIOR USE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS:

- a. Gutters and Leaders .................................. Section 711
- b. Dormer Windows ....................................... Section 709
- c. Towers, Spires and Cupolas ......................... Section 712
- d. Cooling Towers ........................................ Section 714
- e. Tanks .................................................... Section 713
- f. Skylights ............................................... Section 707

REGULATIONS GOVERNING INTERIOR USE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS:

- a. Floor finish ............................................. Section 704.2
- b. Ceilings and other interior finishes ............. Section 704

SECTION 603.6 — STRUCTURAL AND ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Minimum Design Loads ................................. Chapter XII
- b. Foundations ............................................. Chapter XIII
- c. Steel .................................................... Chapter XV
- d. Concrete ............................................... Chapter XVI
- e. Masonry ............................................... Chapter XIV
- f. Lathing, Plastering and Gypsum Wallboard .... Chapter XVIII
- g. Stair Construction .................................... Section 1115
- h. Elevators and Escalators ............................ Chapter XXIV
- i. Safeguards During Construction .................... Chapter XXI

SECTION 604 — TYPE III — HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

604.1 — GENERAL
Type III—Heavy Timber Construction is that type in which fire-resistance is attained by the sizes of heavy timber members (sawn or glued-laminated) being not less than indicated in this Section or by providing fire-resistance not less than one-hour where materials other than wood are used; by the avoidance of concealed spaces under floors and roofs; by the use of approved fastenings, construction details, and adhesives for structural members; and by providing the required degree of fire-resistance in exterior and interior walls.

604.2 — FIRE DISTRICT — SECTION 301

604.3 — ALLOWABLE HEIGHT — SECTIONS 404 to 411, INCLUSIVE

604.4 — ALLOWABLE AREA — SECTIONS 404 to 411, INCLUSIVE

604.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE III — HEAVY TIMBER

TABLE 604.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>Required Fire-Res. (H. T. Sizes or Hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WALLS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Note (1)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Bearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All walls except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where a horizontal separation of more than three (3) feet is provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Non-Bearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All walls except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where a horizontal separation of more than three (3) feet but less than twenty (20) feet is provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where a horizontal separation of twenty (20) feet but less than thirty (30) feet is provided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 604.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS—TYPE III — HEAVY TIMBER (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>Required Fire Resistance (H.T. Sizes or Hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Non-Bearing Walls (Cont'd.)</strong></td>
<td>0 Where a horizontal separation of thirty (30) feet or more is provided. (See also Section 602.3.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inner Court Walls</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Penthouse Walls</strong></td>
<td>2 Where penthouse walls set back five (5) feet or more from exterior walls. Where set back is less than five (5) feet, penthouse walls shall conform to fire-resistive rating of exterior walls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PARTITIONS**

| Interior Bearing | 3 Buildings with mixed occupancies — Sec. 412. All other partitions — Sec. 702. |
| Interior Non-Bearing | Sec. 702.2 |
| **Vertical Openings** | Enclosure for vertical openings — Section 701. |

**COLUMNS**

| Supporting Masonry Bearing Walls | 2 Columns shall be continuous or superimposed by means of properly designed reinforced concrete or metal caps, or by timber splice plates affixed to the columns by means of timber connectors or by other approved methods. |
| Supporting Roof only | 6 x 8 or 1 Hr. |
| Supporting Floors | 8 x 8 or 1 Hr. |

**TRUSSES**

| Supporting Masonry Bearing Walls | 2 See Note (4). |
| Supporting Roof only | 4 x 6 or 1 Hr. |
| Supporting Floors | 8 x 8 or 1 Hr. |

**ARCHES**

| Supporting Roof only | 6 x 8 for lower half |
| Supporting Floors | 8 x 8 or 1 Hr. |
| **BEAMS AND GIRDER**s | See Note (5). |
| Supporting Roof only | 4 x 6 or 1 Hr. |
| **FLOORS** | See Note (2). |
| Deck Construction | For roof anchorage see Section 1205.3. |
| **ROOFS** | See Notes (3) and (5). |

NOTE (1) PARTY AND FIRE WALLS shall extend not less than three (3) feet above the roof.

EXTERIOR WALLS shall extend not less than eighteen (18) inches above the roof, except that parapet walls need not be constructed on buildings where the roof slopes more than four (4) inches vertical to twelve (12) inches horizontal from the back of the exterior wall of such building, or where the exterior of such building is located thirty (30) feet or more distance from the property line.
or other building on the same property, or faces on an
alley or public way thirty (30) feet or more in width.

NOTE (2) HEAVY TIMBER FLOORS shall be of sawn or glued-
laminated plank, splined, or tongued and grooved, of not
less than 3 inches, nominal, in thickness or of planks not
less than 4 inches, nominal, in width set on edge and
well spiked together. The planks shall be laid so that
no continuous line of joints will occur except at points
of support.

Planks shall be covered with 1 inch, nominal, tongued and
grooved flooring laid crosswise or diagonally. Planks and
flooring shall not extend closer than ½ inch to walls to
provide an expansion joint, and the joint shall be covered
at top and bottom.

NOTE (3) HEAVY TIMBER ROOF DECKS shall be sawn or glued-
laminated, splined or tongue and grooved plank, not less
than 2 inches, nominal, in thickness, one and one-eighth
(1½) inches thick interior plywood (exterior glue), or of
planks not less than 3 inches, nominal, in width, set on
edge and spiked together, as required for floors. Other
types of roof decking may be used that provide equivalent
fire resistance, is not more combustible than two (2)
inches nominal wood sheathing, and is used within spans which
have been proved structurally safe by approved tests.

NOTE (4) ROOF FRAMING: Spaced members may be composed
of two or more pieces not less than 3 inches, nominal, in
thickness when blocked solidly throughout their interven-
ing spaces or when such spaces are tightly closed by a
continuous wood cover plate of not less than two (2)
inches, nominal, in thickness, secured to the underside of
the members. Splice plates shall be of no less than 3
inches, nominal, in thickness. When protected by approv-
ed automatic sprinklers under the roof deck, framing
members shall be not less than 3 inches, nominal, in width.

NOTE (5) Where a horizontal separation of 20 feet or more is pro-
vided, wood columns, arches, beams and roof decks, con-
forming to heavy timber sizes may be used externally.

### TABLE 604.5 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS—
#### TYPE III — HEAVY TIMBER (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 and 706</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTERIOR USE OF COMBUSTIBLE
#### MATERIALS:

a. Gutters and Leaders ..........Section 711
b. Dormer Windows ...............Section 709
c. Towers, Spires and Cupolas ....Section 712
d. Cooling Towers ...............Section 714
e. Tanks .........................Section 713
f. Skylights ....................Section 707

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING INTERIOR USE OF COMBUSTIBLE
#### MATERIALS:

a. In Group H, Special Hazardous Occupancies, only
   non-combustible finishes shall be used.
b. For Group E, Assembly Occupancies, see Section
   512.3.c. For other occupancies, see Section 704.

### SECTION 604.6 — STRUCTURAL AND ENGINEERING
#### REQUIREMENTS:

a. Minimum Design Loads ..........Chapter XII
b. Foundations ....................Chapter XIII
c. Wood ..........................Chapter XVII
d. Steel ..........................Chapter XV
e. Concrete .......................Chapter XVI
f. Masonry .......................Chapter XIV
g. Aluminum .....................Chapter XXVIII
h. Lathing, Plastering and
   Gypsum Wallboard..............Chapter XVIII
i. Stair Construction ..........Section 1115
j. Elevators and Escalators .......Chapter XXIV
k. Safeguards During Construction.....Chapter XXI
SECTION 605 - TYPE IV—NON-COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION

605.1 - GENERAL

Type IV—Non-Combustible Construction, is that in which all structural members, including wall framing, floors, roofs and their supports, shall be of steel, iron or other metal, or of other non-combustible materials, and in which the exterior surface of the building is of steel, iron or other metal, or of asbestos, masonry, reinforced concrete, or other non-combustible materials, and that are fire-protected only where specified in this Section.

605.2 - FIRE DISTRICT — SECTION 301

605.3 - ALLOWABLE HEIGHT — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

605.4 - ALLOWABLE AREA — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

605.5 - FIRE-PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE IV — NON-COMBUSTIBLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 605.5 — FIRE-PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE IV — NON-COMBUSTIBLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>STRUCTURAL MEMBERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WALLS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Section 608.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **FIRE DISTRICT** | |
| Party and fire walls shall extend not less than three (3) feet above the roof, except that fire walls need not extend above the roof where the roof is of non-combustible construction of the area within forty (40) feet of each side of the wall. |

| **OUTSIDE OF FIRE DISTRICT** | |
| Exterior Walls | N.C.* |
| (See Section 608.3) | N.C. |

| **PARTITIONS** | |
| Interior Bearing | N.C.* |
| Interior Non-Bearing | Sec. 702.2 |

| **COLUMNS** | |
| Supporting Masonry or Bearing Walls | 2** |
| Supporting Roofs only | N.C. |
| Other Columns | N.C.* |

| **TRUSSES** | |
| Supporting Masonry or Bearing Walls, Columns, Girders, Trusses | 2** |
| Other Trusses | N.C.* |
| Other Girders | N.C.* |
| Other Beams | N.C.* |
### Regulations Governing Interior Use of Combustible Materials:

**a.** Gutters and Leaders .......... Section 711

**b.** Dormer Windows ................. Section 709

**c.** Towers, Spires and Cupolas .......... Section 712

**d.** Cooling Towers ................. Section 714

**e.** Tanks ......................... Section 713

**f.** Skylights ...................... Section 707

### Abbreviations:

"N.C." means Non-Combustible.

### Note:

*In buildings over two (2) stories in height, (unless sprinklered) all walls, partitions, floors, roofs and their supporting structural members shall provide not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance within the building except that roofs of such buildings, need not be protected.

In every Group D (Institutional) building; and in Group C (Schools) two or more stories in height; at least one-hour interior fire-resistance shall be provided throughout the building.

**This requirement applies only to structural members supporting masonry walls, except that this does not apply in one (1) story buildings or where the only masonry supported is a masonry veneer.

***Fire-resistance against outside fire exposure.

### Protection of Wall Openings

Section 703

### Firestopping

Section 705

### Stairway Construction

Section 1115

### Roof Coverings

Sections 301 and 706

### Regulations Governing Exterior Use of Combustible Materials:

**a.** Gutters and Leaders .......... Section 711

**b.** Dormer Windows ................. Section 709

**c.** Towers, Spires and Cupolas .......... Section 712

**d.** Cooling Towers ................. Section 714

**e.** Tanks ......................... Section 713

**f.** Skylights ...................... Section 707

### Table 605.5 — Fire-Protective Requirements — Type IV — Non-Combustible (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floors</th>
<th>Deck Construction</th>
<th>N.C.*</th>
<th>Per fire-resistance requirements, see Footnote.*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROOFS</td>
<td>Deck Construction</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Above Floor</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

*In buildings over two (2) stories in height, (unless sprinklered) all walls, partitions, floors, roofs and their supporting structural members shall provide not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance within the building except that roofs of such buildings, need not be protected.

In every Group D (Institutional) building; and in Group C (Schools) two or more stories in height; at least one-hour interior fire-resistance shall be provided throughout the building.

**This requirement applies only to structural members supporting masonry walls, except that this does not apply in one (1) story buildings or where the only masonry supported is a masonry veneer.

***Fire-resistance against outside fire exposure.

### Section 605.6 — Structural and Engineering Requirements:

**a.** Minimum Design Loads .......... Chapter XII

**b.** Foundations ................. Chapter XIII

**c.** Steel ..................... Chapter XV

**d.** Concrete .................. Chapter XVI

**e.** Masonry .................. Chapter XIV

**f.** Aluminum .................. Chapter XXVIII

**g.** Lathing, Plastering and Gypsum Wallboard .......... Chapter XVIII

**h.** Stair Construction .......... Section 1115

**i.** Elevators and Escalators .... Chapter XXIV

**j.** Safeguards During Construction .... Chapter XXI
SECTION 606 - TYPE V - ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION

606.1 - GENERAL

Type V—Ordinary Construction—is that construction not meeting the requirements of Type III, but in which the exterior walls are of masonry or reinforced concrete or of approved materials or assembly of materials that provide fire-resistance as required in this Section, and in which the interior framing is partially or wholly of unprotected wood, or of unprotected iron or steel, except that fire protection shall be provided, as required by this Section.

606.2 - FIRE DISTRICT — SECTION 301

606.3 - ALLOWABLE HEIGHTS — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

606.4 - ALLOWABLE AREA — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

606.5 - FIRE-PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE V — ORDINARY

TABLE 606.5 - FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE V — ORDINARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>Required Fire Resistance (Hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WAlls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Bearing Walls</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Trusses</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Girders</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Beams</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARTITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The use of combustible construction for interior bearing partitions shall be limited to the support of not more than two (2) floors and a roof.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interior Bearing</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior Non-Bearing</td>
<td>Sec. 702.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLUMNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supporting Masonry or Bearing Walls</th>
<th>Supporting Roof only</th>
<th>Other Columns</th>
<th>Other Trusses</th>
<th>Other Girders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Roof only</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Trusses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Girders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Beams</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRUSSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supporting Masonry or Bearing Walls</th>
<th>Supporting Roof only</th>
<th>Other Trusses</th>
<th>Other Girders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Roof only</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Trusses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Girders</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FLOORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deck Construction</th>
<th>*</th>
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</thead>
</table>

ROOFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deck Construction</th>
<th>*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ABBREVIATIONS: "N.C." means Non-Combustible.

NOTE (1) Buildings of Type V Construction over one story in height, except one and two family dwellings, floors located immediately above usable spaces in basements or cellars and above furnaces shall have one hour fire protection except where basement or cellar is equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

*In buildings over two (2) stories in height, (unless
sprinklered) all walls, partitions, floors and their supporting structural members shall provide not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance within the building and the ceiling underneath the roof shall be the same as required for the floors.

In all Group D (Institutional) occupancies; and in Group C (Schools) two or more stories in height; at least one (1) hour interior fire-resistance shall be used throughout.

**This requirement applies only to structural members supporting masonry walls except that this does not apply in one story buildings or where the only masonry supported is a masonry veneer.

***Exterior walls shall extend not less than eighteen (18) inches above the roof, except that parapet walls need not be constructed on buildings where the roof slopes more than four (4) inches vertical to twelve (12) inches horizontal from the back of the exterior wall of such buildings or where the exterior wall of such building is located fifteen (15) feet or more distance from the property line or is located on one alley or public way of fifteen feet or more in width.

**PROTECTION OF WALL OPENINGS** Section 703

**FIRESTOPPING** Section 705

**STAIRWAY CONSTRUCTION** Section 1115

**ROOF COVERING** Sections 301 and 706

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTERIOR USE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS:**

a. Gutters and Leaders Section 711
b. Dormer Windows Section 709
c. Towers, Spires, and Cupolas Section 712
d. Cooling Towers Section 714
e. Tanks Section 713
f. Skylights Section 707
SECTION 607 — TYPE VI — WOOD FRAME CONSTRUCTION

607.1 — GENERAL

Type VI—Wood Frame Construction—is that in which the enclosing walls are of wood or other combustible materials, including construction having exterior masonry veneer, stucco, or metal, which is dependent upon wood for support, stability or rigidity, and in which interior framing is of wood or other combustible materials.

607.2 — LOCATION OF PROPERTY

All exterior walls of Type VI—Wood Frame buildings located less than three (3) feet from property lines shall provide not less than one hour fire-resistance protection.

607.3 — BUILDINGS LOCATED ON THE SAME LOT

Where two or more buildings of Type VI construction are on the same lot, there shall be a clear space of not less than six (6) feet between the buildings unless one of the exposed walls has at least one hour fire-resistance.

607.4 — FIRE DISTRICT

Type VI—Wood frame construction is prohibited in the Fire District except as provided in Section 304.

607.5 — ALLOWABLE HEIGHT — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

607.6 — ALLOWABLE AREA — SECTIONS 404 to 411, inclusive

607.7 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE VI — WOOD FRAME

TABLE 607.7 — FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS — TYPE VI — WOOD FRAME

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Party Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Party and fire walls shall extend not less than three (3) feet above the roof, except that fire walls need not extend above the roof where the roof is of non-combustible construction for the area within forty (40) feet of each side of the wall.

SECTION 608 — EXCEPTIONS TO FIRE PROTECTION

608.1 — ELEVATOR FRAMES

Structural members of frames for elevators will not be required to have the fire protection required for structural steel, provided such members are erected within an enclosure of the prescribed fire-resistance rating. Section 701—Enclosure of Vertical Openings.

608.2 — LINTELS

Lintels over openings in walls shall be protected to provide a fire-resistance rating at least equal to that required for beams, except that when such lintels are used over openings less than four (4) feet wide, such protection may be omitted. The outer member of an a-
sembed steel lintel, which supports face masonry that is securely bonded to backing need not be protected, provided that the load carrying member of such lintel is protected as herein required.

608.3 — NON-COMBUSTIBLE EXTERIOR WALLS OR PANELS

Non-combustible walls or panels may be permitted in exterior non-bearing walls under the following conditions:

(1) Provided such walls are of non-combustible material.
(2) Provided such walls face a street or permanent open space of 30 feet or more in width.
(3) Provided that in buildings over two stories in height, exterior openings located in a story above a Group D, Institutional; Group F, Storage; Group G, Industrial; Group H, Hazardous Occupancy are separated from such an occupancy by a 2-hour fire-resistive wall construction not less than 3 feet in height.

608.4 — WOOD VENEERS ON EXTERIOR WALL PANELS

Wood veneers of not less than one (1) inch nominal thickness or three-eighths (%) inch exterior type plywood or particleboard may be used on exterior walls under the following conditions:

(1) The wall to which the veneer is attached faces a street or permanent open space of thirty (30) feet or more in width.
(2) The veneer does not exceed two stories in height, measured from grade.
(3) The veneer is attached to or furred from a non-combustible backing of the fire resistance required by other provisions of this Chapter.
(4) Where open or spaced wood veneers are used, they shall not project more than twenty-four (24) inches from the building wall.

Where the wood veneer is furred from the wall and forms a solid surface, the distance between the back of the veneer and the wall shall not exceed one and five-eighths (1 5/8) inches and the space thereby created shall be firestopped in accordance with Section 1703 and arranged so that there will be no open space exceeding one hundred (100) sq. ft. Where wood furring strips are used, they shall be of approved wood of natural decay-resistance or pressure treated wood.

SECTION 609 — MIXED TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

609.1

When two or more types of construction not separated by fire walls occur in the same building not classified as a mixed occupancy, the entire building shall then be subject to the occupancy restrictions of the least fire resistive type of construction used in the building.

609.2

Where a building is constructed of more than one type of construction, the following limitations shall be observed:

TYPE I construction shall not be supported by any other type.
TYPE II construction shall not be supported by construction other than Type I or Type II.
TYPE III construction shall not be supported by construction other than Type I, Type II or Type III.
TYPE IV construction shall not be supported by Type V, or Type VI.
TYPE V construction shall not be supported by Type VI.

SECTION 610 — BUILDINGS LOCATED ON THE SAME LOT

Where the exterior walls of two or more buildings located on the same lot face one another, and one of the walls is not constructed as required for a fire wall, a common-property line shall be assumed between them. The fire-resistance requirements for such facing walls and for the protection of openings therein shall be the same as required by this code for walls and openings facing common-property lines, except as otherwise prescribed in Section 607.3 for buildings of Type VI - Wood Frame Construction.
CHAPTER VII

FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 701

PROTECTION OF VERTICAL OPENINGS, STAIRS
AND ELEVATORS

701.1 — GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENCLOSURE OF VERTICAL OPENINGS OR SHAFTS

(a) Every series of openings in floors or roofs, except one and two family dwellings, shall be enclosed to prevent spread of fire from story to story, as herein specified, unless otherwise specifically provided in this code.

(b) In buildings more than two (2) stories in height, other than one and two family dwellings, all vertical shafts extending through more than one story shall be enclosed in all stories with partitions of not less than 2-hour fire-resistive construction, unless otherwise prescribed in Sections 701.2, 701.3 and 701.4. In Group A, Residential buildings not over three (3) stories in height, such partitions shall provide at least 1-hour fire resistance. A shaft that does not extend through the roof shall have its top enclosed with construction having fire-resistance at least equal to that of the enclosing walls.

(c) For bearing partition requirements see types of construction, Chapter VI.

(d) Parapet walls at least thirty-six (36) inches in height above the roof shall be provided around all open shaft enclosures that extend through a roof except that where the roof is of non-combustible construction a handrail at least thirty (30) inches high may be used around openings instead of a wall.

(e) All shaftway enclosures extending above the roof of a building, except those open at the top, shall have a skylight with metal frame glazed with plain glass and with protective wire mesh screen below, conforming with Section 707; such skylight shall have an area equal to at least seventy five (75) per cent of the area of the shaftway at the top story, or other equivalent ventilation shall be provided. A window of plain glass of equivalent area, located in the side of the shaft may be used instead of a skylight provided it has its sill not less than two (2) feet above the roof and does not face a property line within ten (10) feet.

(f) In every building where the enclosing walls or shafts are open to the outer air at the top, they shall be constructed to provide fire resistance equivalent to that specified in Chapter VI, for the inner court walls of such a building.
701.2—STAIRWAY AND EXIT ENCLOSURES

Refer to Chapter XI for requirements of stairway and exit enclosures.

701.3—ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES

(a) The number of elevators to be placed in one shaft enclosure shall be as specified in Paragraph 100.1d of “American Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Moving Walks, USASI A17.1-1965.” Such shaft enclosure shall have at least 2-hour fire resistance, except that in residential buildings of Group A, or any Group B building, not over three (3) stories in height, enclosures may be of construction having 1-hour fire resistance.

(b) In shaftways containing only one elevator, there shall be at least one (1) door in every 36 feet of height. All openings shall be protected as required in Section 703.6.

(c) Elevators counted as exits shall not be in a common enclosing shaft with a stairway, and the path of travel from one flight of stairs to the next shall not pass directly in front of elevator doors.

(d) An elevator shaft that does not extend to the bottom of a building shall be enclosed at its lower point to provide fire-resistance of not less than that required for the lowest floor through which the elevator passes, but in no case less than is required for Type II construction.

(e) Partitions between fire resistive hoistways and machine rooms having fire resistive enclosures and which are located at a side or beneath the hoistway, may be of unperforated non-combustible, at least equal to, #16 U.S. gauge sheet steel in strength and stiffness with openings therein essential for ropes, drums, sheaves and other elevator equipment.

Where machine room is placed over the hoistway at the top, floor over the hoistway shall be non-combustible in accordance with “American Standard Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Moving Walks, USASI A17.1-1965, Section 100.3.”

701.4—ESCALATOR ENCLOSURES

Protection of floor openings shall be as required by “American Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Moving Walks, USASI A17.1-1965, Section 800, Rules 800.1, 800.2 and 800.3.”

SECTION 702—PARTITIONS

702.1—GENERAL

(a) This section shall apply to partition requirements for the various occupancies and types of construction.

7-2

(b) All partitions required to have a fire resistance rating shall extend from the top of the floor below to the ceiling above and shall be securely attached thereto. Where said ceiling is not a part of an assembly having a fire resistance rating at least equal to that required for the partition, the partition shall be constructed tight against the floor deck above. Where said fire resistant partitions surround vertical shafts, stairways and exitways and are offset at intermediate floors, the offset and floor construction shall be of construction having a fire resistance of not less than that required for the enclosing partitions.

(c) Where a greater degree of fire resistance is required by other Sections of this Code, the provisions of Section 702.2 and 702.3 shall not apply.

(d) Masonry partitions shall conform to the provisions of Chapter XIV.

(e) Plaster and wallboard partitions shall conform to the provisions of Chapter XVIII.

(f) Wood frame partitions shall conform to the provisions of Chapter XVII.

(g) For fire resistance rating of partitions, see Chapter X and Appendix B.

702.2—PARTITION REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

All non-bearing partitions shall conform to these requirements, except as specified elsewhere in this Code. See interior finish requirements of Section 704.

TYPE I—FIREPROOF—Partitions shall be of non-combustible material and of not less than one-hour fire-resistant construction.

TYPE II—FIRE-RESISTIVE—Partitions shall be of non-combustible material or fire retardant treated wood assembly of 1-hour fire resistant construction.

TYPE III—HEAVY TIMBER—Partitions shall be of one-hour fire-resistant construction or may be of wood construction formed of two (2) layers of one (1) inch nominal matched boards, or of solid wood laminated construction not less than three and five-eighths (3 5/8) inches thick.

TYPE IV—NON-COMBUSTIBLE, and

TYPE V—ORDINARY—In buildings over two (2) stories in height, unless sprinklered, all permanent partitions shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistant construction.

702.3—PARTITION REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPANCY

GROUP A—RESIDENTIAL—All partitions, except one and two family dwellings, along public hallways or partitions that separate apartments, or that separate apartments from other occupancies, shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistant
construction. Non fire rated partitions may be permitted within individual dwelling units.

GROUP B—BUSINESS BUILDINGS—In buildings more than one-story in height, partitions along public hallways shall be of one-hour fire resistant construction. Regardless of Type of Construction, temporary non-fire resistant partitions may be constructed. All such non-fire resistant partitions shall be used only within rooms or spaces not exceeding three thousand (3,000) square feet; provided such room or space be enclosed within partitions having not less than one-hour fire-resistance. The area occupied by each tenant shall be separated from adjacent tenants by a partition of not less than one-hour fire-resistant construction. (See Section 412 for mixed occupancy and separation requirements.)

GROUP C—SCHOOLS—Partitions in buildings over one-story in height shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistant construction.

GROUP D—INSTITUTIONAL—All partitions shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistant construction.

GROUP E—THEATERS AND PUBLIC ASSEMBLY—See Section 512.4 and Section 1108 for partition requirements.

GROUP F—STORAGE,

GROUP G—INDUSTRIAL, and

GROUP H—SPECIAL OCCUPANCIES—Partitions in Group F and Group G buildings over three (3) stories, and all partitions in Group H buildings shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistant construction, except where greater fire-resistance is required by this Code. Combustible partitions may be used within accessory offices and rooms necessary for transacting the principal business of such occupancies provided that such rooms are used for non-hazardous purposes.

SECTION 703 — PROTECTION OF WALL OPENINGS

703.1 (a) — WHERE PROTECTION IS REQUIRED

For the purpose of this section, when a building is divided by fire walls into two or more sections, each section shall be regarded as a separate building.

Every building (except one and two family dwellings which are less than three (3) stories in height, churches, buildings of Type VI, Wood Frame construction, and public parking decks as defined in Section 507.2), shall have approved fire windows, fire doors or other approved protective, in every opening in the exterior walls under the following conditions:

1. In buildings three stories or more in height where the opening is fifteen feet or less from a common property line. In buildings less than three stories in height, protection shall be required only where the opening is eight feet or less from a common property line.

2. In buildings where such opening is above and less than fifteen (15) feet distance from any part of a neighboring roof.

Exceptions: Such protection shall not be required for show windows facing on a street or public place which do not extend above the second full story above grade nor shall such protection be required when the opening to be protected and the opening against which it is to be protected are facing in the same direction being located in walls in the same or parallel lines. All required opening protection shall be of approved type as defined elsewhere in this section.

703.2 — APPROVED TYPES OF FIRE WINDOWS, FIRE DOORS, AND FIRE SHUTTERS

(a) Requirements

Wall openings required to be protected by Section 703.1 (a), 703.3 and 703.4, shall be protected by fire doors, windows and shutters and their accompanying hardware in accordance with the requirements of NFPA standard for the installation of "Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA 80-1968," except as otherwise specified in this Code.

(b) Classification and Protection of Wall Openings

Openings shall be classified as A, B, C, D, E and F in accordance with the character and location of the wall in which they are located. In each of the following classes, the minimum fire protection ratings are shown:

Fire Protection ratings for products meeting the requirements of this section shall be as determined and reported by a national recognized testing agency in accordance with “Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, NFPA 252-58;” UL 10 (6); ASTM E 152-66; and USASI A 2.2. All such products shall bear the label or identification of an approved testing agency showing the classification.

Class A openings are in walls separating buildings or dividing a single building into fire areas. Doors for the protection of these
openings shall have a fire protection rating of 3 hours. These doors shall be without glazing.

Class B openings are in enclosures of vertical communication through buildings (stairs, elevators, etc.). Doors for the protection of these openings shall have a fire protection rating of at least 1 hour. Doors used in stairway enclosures in buildings four (4) or more stories in height shall have a fire protection rating of 1 hour and shall have a maximum transmitted temperature end point of 450 degrees F. at the end of 30 minutes of fire exposure.

Class C openings are in corridor and room partitions. Doors for the protection of these openings shall have a fire protection rating of ¾ hour, and shall have not more than 1296 square inches of ⅝ inch wire glass. (See Section 703.4(d).)

Class D openings are in exterior walls which are subject to severe fire exposure from outside of the building. Doors and shutters for the protection of these openings shall have a fire protection rating of 1 ½ hours. These doors and shutters shall be without glazing.

Class E and F openings are in exterior walls which are subject to moderate or light fire exposure respectively from outside the building. Doors, shutters or windows (Sections 13, 14, and 15—NFPA 80-1968) for the protection of these openings shall have a fire protection rating of ½ hour.

703.3 — VERTICAL SEPARATION OF OPENINGS

Exterior openings in a building, that are located vertically above one another and which are not protected by approved types of fire windows or fire doors shall have a space of not less than three (3) Ft. between the top of one opening and the bottom of the next above, or such openings above the lowest shall be protected against fire by an approved protective device. Such wall space shall be constructed of materials having fire-resistance meeting the requirements for the exterior walls of the type of construction used for such building, as prescribed in Chapter VI of this code.

703.4 — PROTECTION OF DOOR OPENINGS IN WALLS AND PARTITIONS

(a) Wherever protection of door openings is required by this code and in all walls and partitions which are required to have 2-hour or more fire-resistance, door openings shall be protected with approved fire doors meeting the requirements of Section 703.2. In addition, wherever deemed necessary by the Building Official, approved fire doors may be required for the protection of exits or of adjoining property.

(b) In 4-hour and 3-hour fire-resistive walls or partitions, no opening shall exceed one hundred twenty (120) Sq. Ft. in area with no dimension greater than twelve (12) Ft., and the aggregate width of all openings at any level shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the length of such wall or partition.

Every door opening in such wall or partition shall be an approved automatic fire door; provided that when such wall or partition serves also as a horizontal exit, it shall have no openings other than exit doors. Such horizontal exit doors may be self-closing and so maintained or shall be automatic closing when activated by a device which will operate upon the detection of invisible products of combustion generated by a fire or when smoke from that fire reduces the intensity of a one foot long beam of white light by 4%. All such automatic door closing equipment shall operate on the fail safe principle.

(c) In 2-hour fire-resistive walls or partitions, no single door opening shall exceed one hundred eighty (180) Sq. Ft. in area. The aggregate width of all openings in such walls or partitions at any level shall not exceed that permitted for three-hour walls.

Every door opening shall be protected with an approved automatic or self-closing fire door, provided that when such wall serves also as a horizontal exit, doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be made automatic closing in a method as described in Section 703.4(b).

(d) In 1-hour fire-resistive walls or partitions, unless otherwise specified, all door openings shall be protected with approved metal or metal covered doors or wooden doors of the solid core flush type of nominal thickness of at least one and three quarters (1¾) inch in all parts.

(e) See Section 703.2 for fire-resistance requirements of fire doors.

(f) When proof satisfactory to the Building Official is furnished that a larger size of opening than prescribed herein is necessary, the area may be increased if such opening is provided with protective devices that meet the approval of the Building Official.

703.5 — FIRE SHUTTERS

(a) When equipped with fire shutters of the swinging type, at least one in every three openings facing a street in each story shall have such shutters arranged to be readily opened from the outside. Distinguishing marks shall be provided on these shutters.

(b) Fire shutters of the rolling type shall be carefully counterbalanced and so arranged that they can be readily opened from the outside.

703.6 — OPENINGS IN STAIRWAYS OR SHAFTWAYS

Shaft walls or enclosures of vertical openings shall have no openings other than such as are necessary for the purpose of the shaftway; all openings in shafts shall be protected with approved fire doors, approved fire shutters or approved fire windows.

703.7 — OPENINGS IN MIXED OCCUPANCY SEPARATIONS

See Section 703.4 for requirements governing door openings in walls and partitions required to be of fire-resistive construction.
SECTION 704 — RESTRICTIONS ON INTERIOR USE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

704.1 — GENERAL

Combustible materials may be used for ceilings, floor finish or other interior finish of buildings as provided in this Section. Show windows in the first story of buildings may be of wood or of unprotected metal framing.

704.2 — FLOOR FINISH

(a) In buildings of Type I—Fireproof Construction, or Type II—Fire-Resistive Construction, floor finish, if of combustible material, shall be applied directly upon the floor construction, except that a floor finish of wood, linoleum, rubber, tile or cork may be secured to a sub-floor of wood. Where wood sleepers are used for laying wood floors or sub-floors in such buildings, they shall be firestopped so that there will be no open space extending under any permanent partition. Where wood sleepers are used and the space between the floor slab and the underside of the floor or subfloor is more than 2 1/2 inches, such space shall be filled with non-combustible material so that such space is not more than 2 3/4 inches.

(b) Combustible insulating boards may be used for sound deadening, or insulating of floors, except that in buildings required to be of Type I—Fireproof Construction or of Type II—Fire-Resistive Construction, such insulating board shall not be more than one-half (1/2) inch thick and cemented directly to the floor slab or secured to wood sleepers fire stopped as called for above and covered with approved finish flooring.

704.3 — CEILINGS AND INTERIOR WALL FINISH*

In every building except one and two family dwellings, and sprinklered buildings, flame spread ratings for walls and ceilings using "Methods of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, ASTM E84-68," shall not exceed the following:

1. For vertical enclosures in buildings more than three stories in height, interior finish shall not have a flame spread rating higher than 75. For required horizontal enclosures, the interior finish shall not have a flame spread rating higher than 200, including grade lobbies in hotels and apartment buildings.

2. For rooms or spaces in institutional buildings where occupants are restrained, interior finish shall not have a flame spread rating higher than 75. In other rooms or spaces in institutional buildings, the rating shall not exceed 200.

3. For assembly, school, business, mercantile, apartment and hotel occupancies, interior finish shall not have a flame spread rating of over 200. The use of a surface finish of paper or of material of no greater fire hazard than paper shall not be prohibited provided such finish does not exceed 0.025 of an inch in thickness, and is applied directly to a non-combustible base.

*For interior finish and decoration for Group E, Assembly Occupancy, see Section 512.3.

SECTION 705 — FIRESTOPPING

(a) Firestopping shall be provided in all walls and partitions to cut off all concealed draft openings both horizontal and vertical, and to form an effectual fire barrier between stories and between the upper story and the roof space.

(b) Walls, including masonry walls furred with combustible material, and stud partitions shall be effectively firestopped with non-combustible material at floors, ceilings, and roofs, except in those parts of a building which are framed with wood, the firestopping may be of wood not less than two (2) inches in nominal thickness.

(c) All openings around exposed pipes or power shafting shall be filled with approved non-combustible material, or shall be closed off by close-fitting metal caps at the ceiling and floor line, and on each side of a wall or partition.

(d) All openings for belts and conveyors shall be provided with approved slotted doors, or be otherwise closed off. Belts shall not pass through fire-walls.

(e) No firestopping shall be covered or concealed until inspected by the Building Official.

(f) In combustible roof construction, where ceilings or concealed spaces occur, such spaces shall be divided into horizontal areas of not more than three thousand (3,000) square feet (except one and two family dwellings) with tight partitions of non-combustible material, and stud partitions shall be effectively firestopped with non-combustible material at floors, ceilings, and roofs, except in those parts of a building which are framed with wood, the firestopping may be of wood not less than two (2) inches in nominal thickness.

(g) All openings through these partitions shall be protected by self-closing doors of approved construction meeting the partition requirements.

(h) Except in 1 and 2-family dwellings, when stairs are of wood or of combustible construction, the space between stair stringers shall be firestopped at top and bottom and at least once in the middle of each run, and firestopping shall also be provided between studs, along and in line with run of stair adjoining such partition.

(i) Floors and roof constructed of combustible materials shall be firestopped at walls and partitions where openings occur. When wood joists run parallel to a wall, the space between the wall and the nearest joist shall be not less than two and one-half (2 1/2) inches and shall be solidly filled with non-combustible material.
(j) Joists in all types of construction shall be firestopped at the ends and over supports for the full depth of the joists.

(k) Spaces between chimneys and wood framing shall be solidly firestopped with mortar, concrete, or other non-combustible material, except as provided for in Section 802 — Chimneys. (See Section 1703.)

(l) In firestopping, any of the following materials may be used: brick, concrete, gypsum, steel, iron, asbestos, metal lath and cement or gypsum plaster, mineral wool, rock wool, or other approved non-combustible materials, securely fastened in place to cut off drafts and provide an effective fire stop.

SECTION 706 — ROOF COVERINGS

706.1 — GENERAL

Roof coverings shall be divided into the classes defined below, whose use within the Fire District shall be governed by the requirements of Sec. 301.3(d).

706.2 — CLASS 1 ROOF COVERINGS*

Class I Roof Coverings shall include the following: Brick, Concrete, Slate, Tile, Corrugated Asbestos Cement, Built-up 4 and 5-ply Felt with Pitch and Gravel or Pitch and Slag, and Built-up Asbestos Felt.

706.3 — CLASS 2 ROOF COVERINGS*

Class 2 Roof Coverings shall include the following: corrugated iron sheets, galvanized iron sheets, galvanized iron shingles, sheet copper, galvanized iron, asphalt asbestos felt shingles, asphalt asbestos roll roofing, and asbestos cement shingles.

706.4 — CLASS 3 ROOF COVERINGS*

(a) Class 3 Roof Coverings shall include the following: asphalt rag-felt mineral surfaced individual or strip shingles conforming to the standards for safety of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. for Class 'C' roofing; UL655 dated April, 1962; asphalt rag-felt smooth surfaced roll roofing laid in single thickness with 2" or more end and side laps; and Aluminum .019 inches in thickness.

(b) Red Cedar or Redwood Shingles and Handsplit Shakes may be used as provided in Section 706.6.

706.5 — REQUIREMENTS FOR ROOFS OUTSIDE FIRE DISTRICT

Roofs on buildings outside of the Fire District, as established in Chapter III, may have Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 roof coverings, as specified herein. Wood shingles or Handsplit Shakes may be used as provided in this Section.

706.6 — WOOD SHINGLES

Outside the Fire District, buildings not exceeding two stories in height and located not less than five (5) feet from the property line may be roofed with approved-label No. 1 or No. 2 Wood Shingles, or Handsplit Shakes with a minimum butt thickness of 1/2 inch, securely fastened with rust resistant nails. Handsplit shingles shall be applied with a 36 inch starter strip of 30-lb. roofing-felt at the eaves, and with an 18 inch strip of same felt interlaid between each course from a point twice the exposure from the butt.

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706.7 — ROOF INSULATION

The use of cork, fiberboard or other approved insulation shall be permitted in all types of construction provided it is covered with approved roof coverings applied directly thereto.

*In addition to those listed, any roof covering that is equivalent to listing of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. may be accepted.

SECTION 707 — SKYLIGHTS

(a) Except in Type VI — Wood Frame Buildings, the sashes and frames of all skylights hereafter placed on a building shall be constructed of steel, wrought iron, or other approved metal; except that in foundries or buildings where acid fumes which attack those metals, are present as an incident to the occupancy of such buildings, such sashes and frames may be constructed of wood if approved specifically by the Building Official.

(b) Skylights shall be glazed with wired glass; except that skylights placed over shaftways, vent shafts, and stair enclosures shall be glazed with plain glass not over one-eighth (1/8) inch in thickness. No single pane of wired glass shall exceed seven hundred twenty (720) Sq. In. in area, or forty-eight (48) inches in any dimension. Skylights of approved plastics may be used where glass of 1/8" thickness is required.
(c) Every skylight in which plain glass is used shall be protected by a substantial wire screen, having a mesh not less than three-quarter (3/4) inch nor coarser than one by one (1 x 1) inch and made of wire not smaller than No. 12 B. and S. gauge, located at a distance not less than four (4) inches nor more than ten (10) inches above the glazed portion of such portion of such skylight at all points, and extending beyond such glazed portion on all sides, a distance not less than the height of the screen above the glass. A similar screen shall be placed below such skylight in such position as to serve as a protection from falling glass.

(d) Skylights of approved plastics may be used in accordance with provisions of Chapter XXVI.

(e) The above provisions shall not apply to skylights used in or as the roofs of greenhouses.

SECTION 708 - MANSARD OR SLANTING ROOFS

Every mansard or other slanting roof having a pitch of more than sixty degrees (60 degrees) hereafter placed on any building over fifty (50) feet in height, shall be of non-combustible construction providing not less than 1-hour fire resistance, except that when such building exceeds eighty (80) feet in height, such roofs shall be of construction providing not less than 1½ hour fire resistance.

SECTION 709 - DORMER WINDOWS

Dormer windows hereafter erected shall be of the same type of construction as the roof on which they are placed, or of the side walls of the building. The top and sides shall be covered with roofing materials conforming with the requirements governing the roofing of the building.

SECTION 710 - CORNICES, BALCONIES, BAY WINDOWS

(a) All cornices, including those on show windows, hereafter placed on the exterior of buildings within the Fire District or on buildings over forty (40) feet in height located outside the Fire District shall be of non-combustible materials. The exterior of cornices on buildings forty (40) feet or less in height located outside of Fire District, except 1 and 2-family dwellings, and buildings of Type VI—Wood Frame construction, shall be of non-combustible material, or shall be covered with non-combustible material, when located within five (5) feet of lot line or of another building.

(b) Continuous exterior cornices of wood, or on wood frames, shall be firestopped at intervals not exceeding twenty (20) feet.

(c) Balconies not as required exits, and bay windows, shall conform to the type of construction required for the building to which they are attached, except that on buildings more than 3 stories in height all exterior balconies attached to, or supported by, walls of material other than wood, shall have brackets or beams of steel, concrete, or other noncombustible material.

SECTION 711 - GUTTERS AND LEADERS

Gutters and leaders hereafter placed on buildings other than 1 or 2-family dwellings, private garages, or buildings of Type VI—Wood Frame construction, shall be of non-combustible material.

(See section 1406 for Parapet Wall relief opening requirements.)

SECTION 712 - TOWERS, SPIRES, CUPOLAS, AERIAL SUPPORTS, POLES, ETC.

(a) Any tower, spire, dome or cupola shall be of a type of construction not less in fire-resistance rating than required for the building to which it is attached except that any such tower, spire, dome or cupola which exceeds sixty (60) feet in height above grade, and all construction upon which it is supported, shall be of Type I—Fireproof; or Type II—Fire Resistive construction when the area at any horizontal section of such tower, spire, dome, or cupola exceeds two hundred (200) Sq. Ft. or when it is used for any purpose other than a belfry or an architectural embellishment.

(b) Any tower, spire, dome or cupola which exceeds twenty-five (25) feet in height above the highest point at which it comes in contact with the roof or which exceeds two hundred (200) Sq. Ft. in area at any horizontal section or which is intended to be used for any purpose other than a belfry or architectural embellishment, shall be entirely constructed of and supported by non-combustible materials. Such structures shall be separated from the building below by construction having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1½ hours and, if access doors are provided, they shall be of approved fire-resistive type.

(c) All structures, except aerial supports not over twelve (12) feet high, flag poles, water tanks and cooling towers, hereafter placed above the roof of any building within the Fire District, or above the roof of any building more than fifty (50) feet in height, wherever located, shall be of non-combustible material, and shall be supported by construction of non-combustible material.

SECTION 713 - TANKS

(a) Tanks of more than five hundred (500) gallons capacity hereafter placed in or on a building shall be supported on masonry, reinforced concrete or steel construction, except that portion of the
SECTION 714 — COOLING TOWERS

Cooling towers in excess of 250 Sq. Ft. in base area or in excess of 15 Ft. in height, when located on buildings more than 50 Ft. in height in or out of the Fire District, shall be of non-combustible construction; except that drip boards may be of wood not less than one (1) inch nominal thickness and the enclosing frame work may be of wood, if covered on the exterior of the tower with insulation. Cooling towers shall not exceed one-third of the supporting roof area.

SECTION 715 — DRYING ROOMS

(a) Drying rooms or dry kilns located within a building shall be constructed entirely of non-combustible materials where used or intended to be used at temperatures exceeding one hundred twenty five degrees (125 degrees) fahrenheit; if enclosure is of metal, it shall be insulated from all combustible material by not less than a twelve (12) inch air space, one-quarter (¼) inch asbestos or other approved insulation.

(b) All drying rooms shall have approved ventilation.

(c) Heating pipes, not located overhead, shall be shielded to maintain not less than two (2) inch clearance between them and the contents.

CHAPTER VIII

CHIMNEYS, FIREPLACES AND HEATING EQUIPMENT

SECTION 801 — GENERAL

801.1 — DEFINITIONS

AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT—Auxiliary equipment shall mean that equipment used in connection with combustion equipment such as stokers, burners, draft regulators, etc.

BARBECUE—A portable or stationary open hearth or brazier used for cooking. It may be of a type in which fuel is burned, or it may be one provided with electric elements.

CENTRAL HEATING BOILERS AND FURNACES—Heating furnaces and boilers shall include warm air furnaces, floor mounted direct-fired unit heaters, hot water boilers, and steam boilers operating at not in excess of 15 pounds gauge pressure, used for heating of buildings or structures.

Mechanical warm air furnaces are here defined as warm air furnaces which are equipped with a fan to circulate the air.

Devices referred to as “such that flame from gases do not come in contact with the base” include conventional type heating furnaces and boilers having an ash pit or similar space beneath the burning fuel (whether solid, liquid or gas) and like devices in which the base is not directly exposed to flame or products of combustion.

CHIMNEY—One or more passageways, vertical or nearly so, for conveying flue gases to the outside atmosphere.

CHIMNEY, FACTORY-BUILT—Is a listed chimney.

CHIMNEY, MASONRY—Is a chimney of solid masonry units, bricks, stones, listed hollow unit masonry units or reinforced concrete.

CHIMNEY, METAL—Is a chimney constructed of metal.

CHIMNEY CLASSIFICATIONS:

CHIMNEY, RESIDENTIAL APPLIANCE TYPE is a factory-built or masonry chimney suitable for removing products of combustion from residential type appliances producing combustion gases not in excess of 1000° F. measured at the appliance flue outlet.

CHIMNEY, LOW-HEAT APPLIANCE TYPE is a factory-type, masonry or metal chimney suitable for removing the products of combustion from fuel-burning low-heat appliances producing combustion gases not in excess of 1000° F. under normal operating conditions but capable of producing combustion gases of 1400° F. during intermittent