

(57b) "Foam plastic" means a manufactured organic material used as a building material, insulation or sound-absorbing material.

(58) FOYER. An enclosed space and passageway into which aisles, corridors, stairways, or elevators may exit and from which the public has access to exits.

(58a) "Freestanding freezer and cooler" means equipment with an aggregate floor area of less than 400 square feet used to provide a controlled environment at 50°F. or less for storing, displaying or merchandising of products. The freezers and coolers are installed in a building or structure for weather protection and do not rely upon the building or structure for lateral or vertical support, except for the floor load.

Note: Freezers and coolers which do not meet this definition are considered refrigerated facilities. See s. ILHR 51.06 (7) (a) for additional requirements.

(58b) "Freezer warehouse" means a building or structure designed and operated at a temperature of 32°F. or below and adapted to the reception and storage of goods, products and merchandise.

(59) FRONT YARD. See "Yard (front)."

(60) FUEL CONTRIBUTED CLASSIFICATION. Fuel contributed classification (FCC) is a comparative measure of the fuel contribution of a material or an assembly in the flame-spread test per ASTM E-84.

(61) FURNACE. A completely self-contained direct-fired, automatically controlled, vented appliance for heating air by transfer of heat of combustion through metal to the air and designed to supply heated air through ducts to spaces remote from the appliance location.

(62) FURNACE (DUCT). A suspended direct-fired heating appliance normally installed in air ducts. Air circulation is provided by a blower not furnished as part of the appliance.

(63) GRADE (AT BUILDING). Elevation of surface of paved or unpaved ground adjacent to wall of a building.

(64) "Grade, exit discharge" means the elevation of the finished exterior surface of paved or unpaved ground directly below any exit discharge doorsill.

(65) GRAVITY EXHAUST VENTILATION. See "Ventilation (gravity exhaust)."

(66) GROSS AREA. See "Area (gross)."

(67) GROUND FLOOR. A ground floor is that level of a building on a sloping or multilevel site which has its floor line at or not more than 3 feet above exit discharge grade for at least one-half of the required exit discharges.

(67a) HABITABLE ROOM. Any room or enclosed floor space arranged for living and/or sleeping purposes.

Note: See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(68) HAZARDOUS PIPING. See "Piping (hazardous)."

(68a) "Health care facility" means both hospital or nursing home.

(69) HEATING SYSTEM. Any combination of building construction, machinery, devices or equipment, so proportioned, arranged, installed, operated, and maintained as

to produce and deliver in place the required amount and character of heating service.

(70) HEIGHT (BUILDING). Height of a building is measured from the average of the exit discharge grade elevation of all required first story exits to the top of a level roof or to a point ½ of the distance between the intersection of the exterior wall surface (extended) with the roof surface, and the highest part of the roof but not to include penthouses.

Note: For exceptions to penthouses see definition "Stories, Number of."

(71) HOLLOW BONDED WALL. See "Wall (hollow bonded)."

(71k) "Home occupation" means any business, profession, trade or employment conducted in a person's dwelling which may involve that person's immediate family or household and a maximum of one other unrelated person, but does not include a business involving:

1. Explosives, fireworks or repair of motor vehicles; or
2. More than 25% of the habitable floor area of the dwelling.

(71m) "Hospital" means any building, structure, institution or place used for the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis, treatment of and medical or surgical care for 3 or more nonrelated individuals herein-after designated patients, suffering from illness, disease, injury or disability, whether physical or mental, and including pregnancy and regularly making available at least clinical laboratory services, and diagnostic x-ray services and treatment facilities for surgery, or obstetrical care, or other definitive medical treatment.

(71n) "Household" means those persons who live together in the same dwelling and treat the dwelling as their permanent home or residence.

(71o) "Housing for the elderly" means a residential occupancy building the construction of which is financed by governmental agencies with occupancy limited to people meeting specific age or disability criteria as specified by the financing agency.

(71p) INDEPENDENT INSPECTION AGENCY. Independent inspection agency means any person, firm, association, partnership or corporation, other than a municipal corporation, certified by the department to perform certified inspections under this code.

(72) INNER COURT. See "Court (inner)."

(73) INNER LOT LINE COURT. See "Court (inner lot line)."

(74) INTAKE (OUTSIDE AIR). See "Outside Air Intake."

(75) INTERIOR BALCONY. See "Balcony (interior)."

(75a) "Interior finish" means the exposed interior surfaces of buildings, including, but not limited to fixed or movable walls and partitions, columns, ceilings, and floors.

(a) "Class A interior finish" includes any material classified at 25 or less on the flame spread test scale and 450 or less on the smoke test scale in accordance with ASTM E 84.

(b) "Class B interior finish" includes any material classified at more than 25 but not more than 75 on the flame

ILHR 51.01

spread test scale and 450 or less on the smoke test scale in accordance with ASTM E 84.

(c) "Class C interior finish" includes any material classified at more than 75 but not more than 200 on the flame spread test scale and 450 or less on the smoke test scale in accordance with ASTM E 84.

(d) "Class I interior floor finish" includes any material with a minimum critical radiant flux of 0.45 watts per square centimeter as determined in accordance with ASTM E 648.

(e) "Class II interior floor finish" includes any material with a minimum critical radiant flux of 0.22 watts per square centimeter as determined in accordance with ASTM E 648.

(76) JACKETED STOVE. See "Stove (jacketed)."

(76a) LIVING UNIT. Any enclosed floor space consisting of one or more habitable rooms (with or without accessory rooms) used by a person or family.

(77) LOBBY. An enclosed space into which aisles, corridors, stairways, elevators or foyer may exit and provides access to exits.

(78) LOT LINE. A legally established line dividing one lot, plot of land or parcel of land from an adjoining lot or plot of land or parcel of land.

(79) MAJOR APPARATUS. Central air-handling equipment supplying more than one occupancy or rooms and heat-producing equipment generating heat for the heating and ventilating system.

(79m) MASONRY. A construction composed of separate units such as brick, block, hollow tile, stone or approved similar units or a combination thereof, laid up or built unit by unit and bonded by approved manner.

(79r) "Mausoleum" means a building, structure or part of a building or structure that is used or intended to be used for the burial of human remains.

(80) "Mausoleum space" means a niche, crypt or specific place in a mausoleum that contains or is intended to contain human remains.

(80a) "Means of egress" means a continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or structure to a street, alley, court or a public way. A means of egress consists of the exit access, the exit and the exit discharge. A means of egress includes the vertical and horizontal ways of travel and includes intervening room space, doorways, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, horizontal exits and courts.

(81) MECHANICAL VENTILATION. See "Ventilation (mechanical)."

(82) "Mezzanine" means an intermediate floor level, either open or enclosed.

Note: See also sub. (122), "stories, number of" and s. ILHR 51.02 (14) pertaining to the determination of the number of stories.

(82a) "Mini-storage building" means an unoccupied compartmentalized building used for storage.

(83) NET AREA. See "Area (net)."

Register, March, 1995, No. 471

(84) NONBEARING WALL. Refer to "Wall (exterior)" or "Partition."

(85) NONCOMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION. An assembly such as a wall, floor or roof having components of noncombustible material.

(86) NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. A noncombustible material is one which, in the form in which it is used, meets one of the requirements par. (a) or (b). Materials used adjacent to or in contact with heat-producing appliances, warm air ducts, plenums and chimneys shall be classified as noncombustible only on the basis of requirement par. (a). Noncombustible does not apply to the flame-spread characteristics of interior finish or trim materials. No material shall be classed as noncombustible building construction material which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread classification (FSC) beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric conditions.

Note: The federal trade commission does not consider ASTM E-84 as an accurate indicator of the performance of cellular plastics used in building construction under actual fire conditions, and that it is only valid as a measurement of the performance of such materials under specific, controlled test conditions. The 25 flame-spread rating is not intended to reflect hazards presented by such products under actual fire conditions. The federal trade commission considers that under actual fire conditions, such products, if allowed to remain exposed or unprotected, will under some circumstances produce rapid flame spread, quick flashover, toxic or flammable gases, dense smoke and intense and immediate heat and may present a serious fire hazard.

(a) Materials which pass the test procedure of ASTM E-136 for defining noncombustibility of elementary materials when exposed to a furnace temperature of 1,382° F. for a minimum period of 5 minutes, and do not cause a temperature rise of the surface or interior thermocouples in excess of 54° F. above the furnace air temperature at the beginning of the test and which do not flame after an exposure of 30 seconds.

(b) Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in par. (a), with a surfacing not more than 1/8 inch thick which has a flame-spread classification (FSC) not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E-84.

(86a) "Nursing home" means any building, structure, institution or place which provides 24-hour services including board and room to 3 or more unrelated residents who because of their mental or physical condition require nursing care or personal care in excess of 7 hours a week. The term "nursing home" wherever used in chs. ILHR 50-64, includes nursing and convalescent homes, skilled nursing facilities, infirmaries in homes for the aged, and intermediate care facilities of 15 beds or more.

(87) OCCUPANCY OR USE. The purpose for which a building, structure, equipment, materials, or premises, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used as regulated in this code.

(88) OCCUPIED. Refers to any room or enclosure used by one or more persons for other than incidental maintenance.

(89) OPEN SPACES. Front (setback), rear and side yards, exit courts, outer courts, and outer lot line courts on the same property with a building as regulated by this code.

(89g) "Outdoor event" means an event held at a location generally without a permanent structure and may include organized sports games, home tours, auctions, picnics, concerts, art shows, fairs, or any similar, infrequent, short-term event.

(90) OUTDOOR OPENINGS. May be doors, windows or skylights located in outside walls or roof and can be opened to provide natural ventilation to the occupied space.

(90g) "Outdoor toilet" means either a permanently constructed toilet with a disposal cavity, or a portable toilet provided where either a public sewer is unavailable or where additional toilet fixtures are temporarily needed to meet the required number for an outdoor event.

Note: A privy may also be referred to as an outdoor toilet.

(91) OUTER COURT. See "Court (outer)."

(92) OUTER LOT LINE COURT. See "Court (outer lot line)."

(93) OUTLET (SUPPLY OPENING). An opening, the sole purpose of which is to deliver air into any space to provide heating, ventilating or air conditioning.

(93a) "Outpatient surgical facility" means a facility devoted to the performance of surgical procedures utilizing inhalation anesthetics without anticipation of the overnight stay of patients.

(94) OUTSIDE AIR. Air that is taken from outside the building and is free from contamination of any kind in proportions detrimental to the health or comfort of the persons exposed to it.

(95) OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE. Includes the ducts and outdoor openings through which outside air is admitted to a ventilating, air conditioning or heating system.

(96) PANEL WALL. See "Wall (panel)."

(97) PARTITION. A partition is an interior nonbearing vertical element serving to enclose or divide an area, room or space. Portable or demountable partitions requiring tools for installation or removal are considered partitions not furniture.

(98) PARTY WALL. See "Wall (party)."

(99) "Penthouse" means an enclosed or partially enclosed structure extending above a roof of a building or structure and enclosing a stairway, tank, elevator, machinery, mechanical equipment or other apparatus and not used for human occupancy.

(100) PIER. An isolated column of masonry or concrete. A section of bearing wall not bonded on the sides into adjoining masonry shall be considered to be a pier when its horizontal dimension measured at right angles to the thickness does not exceed 4 times the thickness.

(101) PILASTER. A projection of masonry for the purpose of bearing concentrated loads, or to compensate for reduction of wall section by chases, openings or recesses, or for the purpose of stiffening the wall against lateral forces. (See also "Buttress.")

(102) PIPING (HAZARDOUS). Any service piping conveying oxygen, flammable liquids, flammable gases or toxic gases.

(102a) "Place of abode" means a residential building or part of a residential building used as follows:

(a) Occupied as a residence of 3 or more families living independently or occupied by 2 such families and used also for business purposes; or

(b) Occupied for sleeping or lodging purposes by 3 or more persons not members of the same family.

Note: Examples of places of abode include but are not limited to apartment buildings, garden apartments, row houses, town houses, condominiums, hotels, motels, rooming houses, dormitories, convents, monasteries, homes for the aged and certain community-based residential facilities.

(102b) PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT. The term "place of employment" includes every place, whether indoors or out or underground and the premises appurtenant thereto where either temporarily or permanently any industry, trade or business is carried on, or where any process or operation, directly or indirectly related to any industry, trade or business, is carried on, and where any person is, directly or indirectly, employed by another for direct or indirect gain or profit, but does not include any place where persons are employed in a) private domestic service which does not involve the use of mechanical power or b) farming.

(103) PORCH. An unenclosed exterior structure at or near grade attached or adjacent to the exterior wall of any building, and having a roof and floor. (See also "Terrace" and "Balcony.")

(103g) "Privy" has the meaning given in s. ILHR 83.02 (42).

Note: Section ILHR 83.02 (42) defines a privy as a structure, not connected to a plumbing system, which is used by persons for the deposition of human body wastes.

(104) "Property line" means the following:

(a) A legally established line dividing one lot, plot of land or parcel of land from an adjoining lot or plot of land or parcel of land; or

(b) A permanent easement recorded with the county register of deeds, on file with the department, on adjoining property providing control over the property eased.

(104a) "Public building" has the meaning given in s. 101.01 (2) (g), Stats.

Note: Section 101.01 (2) (g), Stats., reads "Public building" means any structure including exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, exterior platform or steps providing means of ingress or egress, used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public or by 3 or more tenants. When used in relation to building codes, 'public building' does not include a previously constructed building used as a community-based residential facility as defined in s. 50.01 (1g) which serves 20 or fewer unrelated residents or an adult family home certified under s. 50.032 (1) (b)."

(104m) "Public mausoleum" means a mausoleum that holds or is intended to hold the remains of more than 10 humans or a mausoleum in which at least one mausoleum space is offered for sale to the general public.

(105) PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE. Any legally established street or alley as defined herein.

(105a) REMODELING. To remodel or alter, or both, means to change any building or structure which affects the structural strength, fire hazard, internal circulation, or exits of the existing building or structure. This definition

ILHR 51.01

does not apply to maintenance, reroofing, or alterations to the heating and ventilating or electrical systems.

(105e) "Recyclable material" means solid waste material prohibited for land disposal and incineration, that is separated, temporarily stored and collected. These materials include, but are not limited to, aluminum and glass containers, corrugated paper or container board, magazines, newspapers, office paper, foam polystyrene packaging, and plastic or steel containers.

(106) REQUIRED. A term for mandatory use under the provisions of this code.

(106a) REQUIRED EXIT CORRIDOR. See "Corridor (Required Exit)."

(107) RESTRAINED SUPPORT. A flexural member where the supports or the adjacent construction, or both, provides complete or partial restraint against rotation of the ends of the member or partial restraint against horizontal displacement, or both, when subject to a gravity load or temperature change, or both.

(108) RETAINING WALL. See "Wall (retaining)."

(109) RETURN (OR EXHAUST OPENING). Any opening, the sole purpose of which is to remove air from any space being heated, ventilated or air conditioned.

(110) ROADWAY. That portion of a public thoroughfare devoted to vehicular traffic, or that part included between curbs.

(111) ROOF. The structural cover of a building with a slope range bearing from horizontal to a maximum of 60° to the horizontal.

(112) ROOF COVERING. Refers to the covering applied over the roof construction for the purpose of weather or fire resistance.

(113) ROOF COVERINGS (FIRE-RETARDANT). See "Fire-Retardant Roof Coverings."

(114) ROOM. A space within a building completely enclosed with walls, partitions, floor and ceiling, except for openings for light, ventilation, ingress and egress.

(114a) "Rowhouse" means a place of abode not more than 3 stories in height, arranged to accommodate 3 or more attached, side by side or back to back living units.

(115) "Setback" means the distance between the property line or public thoroughfare, and the nearest part of the building, as measured perpendicular to the bisector of the angle formed by the intersection or projected intersection of the building face with the property line or another building face.

Note: See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(116) SHAFT. A vertical opening in a building extending through one or more stories and/or roof, other than an inner court.

(117) SHALL. A term for mandatory use under the provisions of this code.

(117m) "Shelter facility" has the meaning given in s. 46.97 (1) (d), Stats.

Note: Section 46.97 (1) (d), Stats., reads: "Shelter facility means a temporary place of lodging for homeless individuals or families."

(118) SIGNS. A structure that is intended, designed, or used for advertising, display, identification, announcements, or related purposes; this includes signs, screens, billboards, and other advertising devices of any type.

(119) SIMPLE SUPPORT. A flexural member where the supports or the adjacent construction, or both, allows free rotation of the ends of the member and horizontal displacement when subject to a gravity load or a temperature change, or both.

(119a) "Sleeping area" means the area of residential buildings in which bedrooms or sleeping rooms are located. Bedrooms or sleeping rooms separated by other use areas such as kitchens or living rooms, but not bathrooms, are considered as separate sleeping areas. Each individual room or suite of rooms in hotels, motels, dormitories or congregate living facilities is considered a separate sleeping area.

(119b) "Smoke detector" means a device which detects particles or products of combustion other than heat.

(119c) "Solid-fuel equipment" means equipment burning solid rather than gas or liquid fuel.

Note: Typical solid fuels are coal and wood.

(120) "Space heater" means a fuel-fired vented, self-contained free-standing or wall recessed heating appliance.

(120a) "Spandrel" means that portion of wall filling the space between the top of a window in one story and the sill of the window in the story above.

(120am) "Specialty event center" has the meaning given in s. 101.128 (1) (g), Stats.

Note: Section 101.128 (1) (g), Stats., defines specialty event center as an open arena used for rallies, concerts, exhibits, or other assemblies with no permanent structure for such assembly. Also refer to sub. (89g) for definition of an outdoor event.

(120b) "Step" means one riser and one tread.

(121) STORIES, NUMBER OF. The number of stories of a multistory building includes all stories except the basement, ground floor, attic or interior balcony and mezzanine floor. (Also see s. ILHR 51.02 (14).)

Note: See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(122) STORY. The space in a building between the surfaces of any floor and the floor next above or below, or roof next above, or any space not defined as basement, ground floor, mezzanine, balcony, penthouse or attic. (Also see "Stories, Number of.")

(124) "Street" means any legally established public thoroughfare or all-weather hard surface area 30 feet or more in width whether designated or not by name or number such as avenue, boulevard, circle, court, drive, lane, place, road or way. Streets must extend at least 50% of the length of the side of the building and must be accessible to fire fighting equipment.

(125) STRUCTURE. A structure is an assembly of materials forming a construction for occupancy or use meeting the definition of place of employment or public building.

**Note:** Structures include, among others, buildings, stadiums, tents, viewing stands, observation towers, radio and television towers, water tanks, piers, wharves, shelters, canopies, and display signs.

(125m) "Stud" means an upright member of a framing wall, having a spacing of less than 48 inches on center, and which is primarily intended to have sheathing fastened to it.

(126) SUPPORT (RESTRAINED). See "Restrained Support."

(127) SUPPORT (SIMPLE). See "Simple Support."

(128) TEMPERED AIR. Air transferred from heated area of building.

(129) TEMPERED OUTSIDE AIR. Outside air heated before distribution.

(130) TERRACE. An unenclosed exterior structure at or near grade having a paved, floored, or planted platform area adjacent to an entrance or to the exterior walls for a building or structure and having no roof.

(130g) "Toilet room" means a room in a permanent structure solely designated for sanitary fixtures which ensures privacy of their use. A toilet room may include a water closet, urinal and a lavatory.

(130m) "Townhouse" means an apartment building where each living unit is served by an individual exterior exit within 3 feet of the exit discharge grade.

(131) TREATED WOOD (FIRE-RETARDANT). See "Fire Retardant-Treated Wood."

(132) UNIT HEATER (HIGH STATIC PRESSURE TYPE). A direct-fired suspended or floor standing, self-contained, automatically controlled and vented, heating appliance having an integral means for circulation of air against 0.2 inch or greater static pressure.

(133) UNIT HEATER (LOW STATIC TYPE). A direct-fired suspended, self-contained automatically controlled, vented heating appliance, having integral means for circulation of air by means of a propeller fan or fans.

(134) VENEERED WALL. See "Wall (veneered)."

(135) VENTILATING SYSTEM (EXHAUST). Any combination of building construction, machinery, devices or equipment, designed and operated to remove harmful gases, dusts, fumes or vitiated air, from the breathing zone of employees and frequenters.

(136) VENTILATION. The process of supplying or removing air by natural or mechanical means, to or from any space.

(137) VENTILATION (GRAVITY EXHAUST). A process of removing air by natural means, the effectiveness depending on atmospheric condition, such as difference in relative density, difference in temperature or wind motion.

(139) VERTICAL EXIT. A means of egress used for ascension or descension between 2 or more floors, or other levels, and shall include approved exterior stairways, automatic (moving) stairways, fire escapes, ramps, stairways, and smokeproof stair towers.

(139a) VOLUME (TOTAL). The "total volume" (cube or cube) of a building is the actual cubic space enclosed within the outer surfaces of the outside or enclosing walls

and contained between the outer surfaces of the roof and the underside of the lowest floor. The volume of structures without enclosing walls (canopies, roofed shelters and similar structures) will be computed by projecting imaginary vertical planes as the enclosing walls at the outer surface of the exterior supports or columns. For cantilevered structures with interior supports, the imaginary vertical planes will be projected at the farthest roof projection or overhang.

**Note:** The definition of total volume requires the cube of dormers, penthouses, vaults, pits, enclosed porches and other enclosed appendages to be included as a part of the cube of the building. It does not include the cube of courts or light shafts, open at the top, or the cube of outside steps, cornices, parapets, or open porches or loggias.

(140) WALL. A structural element which is vertical or within 30° of vertical, serving to enclose space, form a division, or support superimposed weight.

(141) WALL (BEARING). Any wall which supports a load in addition to its own weight.

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

(143) WALL (CURTAIN). An exterior nonbearing wall.

(144) WALL (DIVISION) (a) *Building division*. A wall used for separation between 2 buildings on the same property identical in construction to a party wall.

**Note:** See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(b) *Fire division*. A wall extending from the lowest floor level to or through the roof to restrict the spread of fire.

(145) WALL (EXTERIOR). Any outer enclosing wall of a building or structure.

(146) WALL (FRAMING). Wall framing shall include columns, studs, beams, girders, lintels and girts.

(147) WALL (HOLLOW BONDED). Wall built of masonry units with or without any air space within the wall, and in which the facing and backing of the wall are bonded together with masonry units.

(148) WALL (NONBEARING EXTERIOR). Wall which supports no vertical load other than its own weight.

(148a) WALL (NONBEARING INTERIOR). See "Partition."

(149) WALL (PANEL). An exterior nonbearing wall in skeleton construction.

(150) WALL (PARAPET). That part of a wall entirely above the roof line.

(151) WALL (PARTY). Walls used for separation between 2 buildings on the property line between adjoining properties.

**Note:** See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(152) WALL (RETAINING). Wall used to resist laterally imposed pressures.

(153) WALL (VENEERED). Wall having facing which is attached to the backing but not so bonded as to exert common action under load.

## ILHR 51.01

(153a) **WAREHOUSE.** A warehouse is a place adapted to the reception and storage of goods and merchandise.

(154) **YARD (FRONT).** An open, unoccupied space unobstructed to the sky, extending across the full width of a lot, or plot of land between the street line and the base of a front building wall. Unenclosed terraces, slabs or stoops without roofs or walls may project into this open space.

**History:** Cr. Register, June, 1972, No. 198, eff. 1-1-73; renum. (1) to be (1a), r. and recr. (10), (54), (67) and (121), cr. (1), (5a), (22a), (56a), (57a), (67a), (76a), (106a) and (148a), Register, September, 1973, No. 213, eff. 10-1-73; cr. (102a), (104a) and (105a), Register, December, 1974, No. 228, eff. 1-1-75; cr. (7a), (41a), (139a) and (153a) and am. (125), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; cr. (42a), (42b), (42c), (42d), and (120a), am. (139a), Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78; am. (23) to (26), (97) and (139a), r. (86) (c), Register, December, 1978, No. 276, eff. 1-1-79; cr. (16a), (71a), (79a) and (114a), Register, May, 1980, No. 293, eff. 6-1-80; am. (1) and (124), r. (123), r. and recr. (120), renum. (102a) to be (102b), renum. (114a) to be (114b), cr. (19a), (36a), (36b), (36c), (37a), (38a), (38b), (71b), (75a), (80a), (82a), (102a), (114a), (119a), (119b), (119c) and (130a), Register, December, 1981, No. 312, eff. 1-1-82; renum. (71a) to be (71c), cr. (68a), (71a), (86a) and (93a), Register, February, 1982, No. 314, eff. 3-1-82; r. and recr. (7a), renum. (19a) to be (19b), cr. (7b) and (19a), Register, June, 1983, No. 330, eff. 7-1-83; renum. (120a) to be (120b), cr. (3a), (57b), (58a), (58b) and (120a), r. and recr. (13), am. (86) (a), (104) and (120), Register, December, 1983, No. 336, eff. 1-1-84; am. (7b), Register, February, 1984, No. 338, eff. 3-1-84; cr. (5b), (11a) and (29a), am. (75a) and (99), r. and recr. (104) and (114a), Register, August, 1985, No. 356, eff. 1-1-86; reprinted to correct error in (99), Register, May, 1988, No. 389; am. (5), (5b), (33) and (99), renum. (36c), (71a) to (71c) to be (36d), (71m), (71o) and (71p) and am. (71o), cr. (6m), (17g), (17m), (36c), (71k), (71n) and (117m), r. and recr. (11a), (19b) and (82), r. (114b) and (138), Register, February, 1991, No. 423, eff. 4-1-91; renum. (16) and (80) to be (15m) and (79m), cr. (16), (79r), (80) and (104m), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92; cr. (105e), Register, October, 1992, No. 442, eff. 5-1-93; cr. (2m), (41g), (89g), (90g), (103g), (120am) and (130g); renum. (41a) and (130a) to be (41m) and (130m), Register, August, 1993, No. 452, eff. 3-1-94; cr. (17n) and (125m), am. (64), (75a) (a) to (e), (82), (86) (b) and (104) (b), r. and recr. (82a), (104a), (115) and (120b), Register, January, 1994, No. 457, eff. 2-1-94; r. (79a), Register, March, 1995, No. 471, eff. 4-1-95.

### Standards for Classes of Construction

**ILHR 51.015 Scope.** This chapter covers minimum standards for common types of building designs being constructed. This chapter does not specifically include standards for uncommon building designs such as shells, domes, space frames, inflatable and similar types of designs. The standards contained in this chapter shall be used as a guide for uncommon building designs to achieve the degrees of safety intended by these standards.

**History:** Cr. Register, June, 1972, No. 198, eff. 1-1-73; renum. Register, September, 1973, No. 213, eff. 10-1-73; am. Register, January, 1994, No. 457, eff. 2-1-94.

**ILHR 51.02 General requirements. (1) FIRE-RESISTIVE RATINGS.** The fire-resistive ratings shown in "Classes of Construction" Table 51.03-A are to satisfy the structural integrity end point for the time specified. For heat transmission end point requirements see s. ILHR 51.042 (5).

(2) **SUBSTITUTE.** Substitution of a building element fire-resistive rating will be permitted in any class of construction providing it is equal to or better than the required fire-resistive rating as specified in Table 51.03-A.

(a) Construction requiring the use of noncombustible material shall not be replaced by combustible construction regardless of fire-resistive rating unless mentioned specifically under classes of construction standards.

(b) Noncombustible construction may be substituted for combustible construction provided the fire-resistive rating

Register, March, 1995, No. 471

indicated in Table 51.03-A is equal to or better than that noted for combustible construction.

**Note:** See ILHR 64.41 (1) for requirements pertaining to combustible ceiling materials used in conjunction with air-handling plenums.

(c) Fire-retardant treated wood exposed to high humidity or accelerated weathering shall be pressure impregnated and so identified. Subsequent to treatment, lumber 2 inches or less in thickness shall be dried to a moisture content of 19% or less, and plywood to a moisture content of 15% or less.

**Note:** The department will accept fire-retardant treated lumber and plywood which meet the standards of the American Wood Preservers Association, "Fire-Retardant Treatment by Pressure Processes," and ASTM D 2898, "Standard Methods of Test for Durability of Fire-Retardant Treatment of Wood."

(3) **FLOOR FRAMING. (a) General.** All floor framing shall satisfy the requirements of Table 51.03-A, unless more restrictive requirements are noted under the occupancy chapters of this code.

(b) **Permanent raised platforms. 1.** Permanent raised platforms shall be constructed of the types of materials and fire resistive properties as specified in:

a. Table 51.03-A line 3 or 4 for the appropriate class of construction and number of stories involved; or

b. Table 51.03-A line 18 for the appropriate class of construction, if the platform is directly supported by a structural floor system which satisfies the appropriate material and fire resistive properties as outlined in Table 51.03-A line 3 or 4.

2. Permanent raised platforms shall be designed and constructed to support the dead loads and live loads as specified in ss. ILHR 53.10 and 53.11.

3. The highest floor level of a permanent raised platform which is constructed in accordance with subd. 1. b. may not be more than 3 feet above the structural floor.

4. The floor coverings of permanent raised platforms shall conform with s. ILHR 51.07.

5. Spaces created between a permanent raised platform which is constructed in accordance with subd. 1. b. and the structural floor system supporting the platform may not be used for storage and other purposes, unless the platform floor system has at least a one-hour fire resistive rating.

6. Open sides of raised platforms shall be guarded in accordance with s. ILHR 51.162.

(c) **Temporary platforms.** Temporary raised platforms may be provided and shall be designed and constructed to support the dead loads and live loads as specified in ss. ILHR 53.10 and 53.11. A temporary raised platform to be used for more than 30 consecutive days shall conform with par. (b), the requirements for permanent raised floors.

(4) **EXTERIOR WALL CONSTRUCTION. (a)** All exterior walls which are in contact with the soil shall be of masonry or concrete except that all-weather wood foundations are permitted if constructed in accordance with the provisions outlined in s. ILHR 53.64.