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DEPT. OF INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS 13
Definitions and standards

TABLE 1

Name of Recognized Laboratories	ASTM Standard Tests					
	E-84	E-108	E-119	E-136	E-152	E-163
Forest Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.*	-----	-----	X	-----	X	-----
Nat'l. Bureau of St'd., Washington, D.C.	-----	-----	X	X	-----	-----
Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio	-----	-----	X	X	X	X
Portland Cement Assoc., Skokie, Ill.	-----	-----	X	-----	-----	-----
Southwest Research Inst., San Antonio, Tex.	X	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Underwriters' Lab., Inc., Chicago, Ill.	X	X	X	-----	X	X
Underwriters' Lab., Inc., Scarborough, Ont., Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X
Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.	-----	X	X	-----	-----	X

*NOTE: Reference based on research and development data. Facility is not available for conducting routine rating tests.

NOTE: For column identification and specific standards adopted, see subsections Ind 51.25 (88) thru (93).

History: Cr. Register, February, 1971, No. 182, eff. 7-1-71; r. eff. 8-1-71, and recr. eff. 1-1-72, Register, July, 1971, No. 187.

Ind 51.045 Typical examples of Fire-Resistive Structural Components. (1) Basic design and construction for specified fire-resistive protection of structural components listed in table 2, including references (a) through (p), shall be acceptable.

NOTE: The following table is based on performance, interpretation of various test data and/or data from ASTM E-119 test (see table 2).

(a) Types of concrete.

1. Type I—normal weight concrete with limestone, calcareous gravel and air-cooled slag aggregate.

2. Type II—normal weight concrete with siliceous gravel, granite or quartz aggregate containing more than 40% quartz, chert or flint. Values given for type I apply except where values are tabulated for type II.

3. Type III—lightweight aggregate with expanded slag, shale or clay aggregate. Includes sanded—lightweight concretes not over 115 lbs. per cu. ft. oven-dried density.

(b) Cover on reinforcing steel is for sides and bottoms. Where tensile reinforcing elements have different cover, the tabulated cover is the average of the minimum values of the individual elements. The cover of an individual element shall not be less than 1/2 the tabulated value. Top cover to be a minimum of 3/4 inch.

(c) For the heat transmission requirements of floor and roof construction, the thickness of the top slab may be reduced if non-combustible insulation is directly applied to either side of the slab and provided the U-factor is equaled or reduced.

(d) The thickness of top slab is in accordance with ASTM E-119 heat transmission requirements. For variations in thickness of top slab see section Ind 51.042 (5).

NOTE: For ASTM E-119 standard adopted see Ind 51.25 (90).

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(e) Longitudinal joints between individual precast floor or roof units, or individual wall units shall be installed as tested or shall be grouted solid for the thickness required by the fire-resistive rating. Noncombustible insulation may be substituted for the grout if the U-factor is equaled or reduced providing the integrity of insulation remains as installed. The topping used in floor or roof units may be included.

(f) Type I Hollow Masonry is a masonry with calcareous or siliceous aggregate. Type II Hollow Masonry is a masonry with expanded slag, clay, shale or pumice aggregate.

(g) Equivalent thickness = $\frac{\text{Total volume minus volume of voids}}{\text{length times height}}$

(h) t_a -equivalent thickness = $\frac{\text{Total conc. area minus area of void}}{\text{width}}$

(i) Clay, shale, concrete or sand lime—with less than 25% voids or with all spaces filled.

(j) 1½ inch space between column and masonry unit—no fill required.

(k) For restrained conditions, thickness of fire protection may be reduced if substantiated by test data or calculation method.

(l) Elements with this minimum size are recognized for heavy timber construction, acceptable for certain buildings in lieu of one hour noncombustible construction.

(m) Where combustible members are framed into a wall, the wall shall be of such thickness or be so constructed that the fire barrier between the member and the opposite face of the wall, or between adjacent members set in from opposite sides will be 93% of the equivalent thickness shown in table 2.

(n) Cover thickness on reinforcing steel as indicated is based on continuity of system. For simple span conditions increase cover thickness by 50%.

(p) Wire mesh reinforced and with a minimum area of 0.015 inches square per foot of length or equivalent.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1971, No. 182, eff. 7-1-71; r. eff. 8-1-71, and rec. eff. 1-1-72, Register, July, 1971, No. 187.

Ind 51.046 Calculation method. (1) The rational design of structural members for fire resistance shall be submitted to the department and shall be based on the type of span (simple or restrained), the magnitude of longitudinal restraint, accepted structural engineering principals and methods.

(a) Appropriate research data and design criteria to substantiate the method, interpreting between known information, shall accompany the above material and shall include:

1. Time—temperature relationship ASTM E-119.
2. The temperature—strength characteristics of the structural components.
3. The time—temperature characteristics of the insulating material, at temperature range designated by ASTM E-119.

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