

(56a) FLOOR. The bottom or lower part of an enclosed space including any portions raised or depressed by not more than 3 feet from the designated principal level where the raised or depressed portion is treated architecturally as a part of the same principal level.

(57) FLOOR AREA. See "Area (net)."

(57a) FLOOR LEVEL. The upper surface of a floor treated architecturally as the designated principal floor at a given elevation.

(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.

(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). The elevation of finished exterior surface of paved or unpaved ground at 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.

(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.

\*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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)."

(71a) "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 hereinafter 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.

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

(71c) **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 E84-80 — Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.

(b) "Class B interior finish" includes any material classified at more than 25 but not more than 75 on the flame spread test scale and 450 or less on the smoke test scale in accordance with ASTM E84-80 — Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.

(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 E84-80 — Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.

(d) "Class I interior floor finish" includes any material with a minimum critical radiant flux of 0.45 watts per square centimeter as deter-

mined in accordance with ASTM E648-78 — Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source.

(e) "Class II interior floor finish" includes and material with a minimum critical radiant flux of 0.22 watts per square centimeter as determined in accordance with ASTM E648-78 — Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source.

(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.

(79a) MANUFACTURED MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING. Manufactured multi-family dwelling means any structure or component which is intended for use as a multi-family dwelling and for which certification is sought by the manufacturer, and which is of open or closed construction, fabricated or assembled on-site or off-site in manufacturing facilities for installation, or assembly and installation at the building site. For purpose of this code, a manufactured multi-family dwelling means 3 or more living units attached together, or 2 or more living units and a business occupancy attached together.

(80) 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.

(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 OR MEZZANINE FLOOR. An intermediate floor, either open or enclosed. Also see "Stories, Number of."

(82a) "Mini-warehouse" means an unoccupied compartmentalized warehouse building having one or more overhead doors serving each compartment.

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

(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) listed below. 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 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 the method of test for surface burning characteristics of building materials (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. Ind 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.

(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.

(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.** An enclosed or partially enclosed structure extending above the main roof of a building or structure and/or 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.

(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 or any building, and having a roof and floor. (See also "Terrace" and "Balcony.")

(104) **PROPERTY LINE.** A legally established line dividing one lot, plot of land or parcel of land under one ownership from an adjoining lot or plot of land or parcel of land under another ownership.

(104a) **PUBLIC BUILDING.** The term "public building" means and includes 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.

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

(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) "Row houses" means a place of abode not more than 3 stories in height, arranged to accommodate 3 or more attached row living units in which each living unit is separated from the adjoining unit by a vertical occupancy separation of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction, extending from the basement or lowest floor to the under side of the roof deck.

(114b) **RURAL SCHOOL BUILDING.** A rural school building is a building used solely for instructional purposes, is located outside of the corporate limits of a city or village, is not more than one story in height and contains not more than 2 classrooms.

(115) **SETBACK.** \* Refers to the open space between the property line or public thoroughfare and the nearest part of the building. Unenclosed terraces, slabs, or stoops without roofs or walls may project into this open space or setback.

(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.

(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.

\* See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

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

(120a) **STEP.** Step is a unit consisting of one riser of not more than 7¼ inches and one tread of not less than 9½ inches, alone or in a series.

(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 Ind 51.02 (14).)

(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, reviewing stands, observation towers, radio and television towers, water tanks, piers, wharves, shelters, canopies, and display signs.

(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.

(130a) "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 propellor fan or fans.

\*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.



(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 employes 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.

(138) VENTILATION (MECHANICAL). The process of supplying or removing air by power-driven fans or blowers.

(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 cubage) 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.

\*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.

(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.

(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), (66a), (67a), (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 (71e), cr., (68a), (71a), (86a) and (93a), Register, February, 1982, No. 314, eff. 3-1-82.

### Standards for Classes of Construction

**Ind 51.015 Scope.** This section covers minimum standards for common types of building designs currently being constructed. This section does not specifically include classification for uncommon building designs such as shells, domes, space frames, inflatable and similar types of

\* See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(9) **IMBEDDED MATERIAL.** No pipes, wires, cables, ducts or other service equipment shall be imbedded lengthwise in the required fire-resistive protection of any structural member except as allowed in approved fire rated assemblies.

(10) **EXPOSED EXTERIOR STRUCTURAL COLUMNS AND FRAMING.** The required fire-resistive hourly rating may be omitted on noncombustible columns and framing when the building does not exceed 2 stories and the fire separation to the center of a street, or to the property line or buildings on the same property, is greater than 30 feet.

(11) **PROTECTION OF VERTICAL OPENINGS.** (a) Except as specified in par. (b), stairways, elevator shafts and other vertical openings, which serve 2 or more floor levels, shall be enclosed with fire-resistive rated construction equal to or better than the hourly ratings specified in Table 51.03-A, line 20.

(b) *Exceptions.* Vertical openings need not be enclosed under the following conditions:

1. Serving and contained within individual living units;
2. Serving raised or depressed areas, open mezzanines or open balconies contained within a single story;
3. Serving 2 floor levels and the opening is not a required means of egress provided the opening is separated from any corridor or stairway serving other floors by fire-resistive rated construction having at least the hourly rating specified for fire-rated enclosures as specified in line 20 of Table 51.03-A; or
4. As permitted by chs. Ind 54 through 62.

(c) Openings in required exit enclosures shall be limited to exit doors serving public passageways and corridors or serving floors occupied by a single tenant.

(12) **PARAPET WALLS.** (a) Parapet walls shall be provided on exterior walls closer than 10 feet to a property line or to other buildings on the same property except as exempted under s. Ind 51.02 (12) (a) 4. Parapet walls shall satisfy the following requirements:

1. Parapets shall not be less than 2 feet in height;
2. The minimum thickness of masonry parapets shall be 8 inches;
3. Parapets shall have fire-resistive ratings as specified for exterior walls in Table 51.03-A; and
4. Parapets are not required on exterior walls which front streets and alleys or where exterior walls connect with roofs of noncombustible construction.

(b) All parapet walls shall be properly coped with noncombustible weatherproof material.

(13) **FIRE DIVISION WALLS.** (a) Fire division walls shall have not less than a 4-hour fire-resistive rating as specified in s. Ind 51.04 and shall comply with one of the following conditions:

1. The wall shall extend 3 feet above the roof;
2. The wall shall connect and make tight contact with roof decks of at least 2-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction on both sides of the wall; or
3. The wall shall connect and make tight contact with roofs of noncombustible construction on both sides of the walls, and the roofs shall be noncontinuous at the wall.

Note: Built-up roofs, including those having class A rating, are considered combustible and do not meet the requirements of this section.

(b) Structural members shall not continue through or over the fire wall.

(14) DETERMINATION OF NUMBER OF STORIES.\* For purposes of establishing the maximum allowable stories in the various classes of construction stated in s. Ind 51.03, the number of stories shall be determined on the following basis:

(a) The first floor shall be determined first and this level shall satisfy the following conditions:

1. Is the lowest floor having one or more required exits for that floor and for any floor above or below; and

a. If condition stated in subd. 1. is not satisfied, the highest floor level shall be considered the first floor.

2. The elevation of the first floor and the sills of all required exit discharges from the first floor shall be at or not more than 3 feet above an exit discharge grade.

(b) An interior balcony or mezzanine floor which exceeds 25,000 square feet or one third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ), whichever is least, of the net area enclosed within exterior walls and/or fire division walls shall be counted as a story.

(c) Penthouse with a total area that exceeds 50% of the total roof area shall be counted as a story.

(d) Construction according to s. Ind 51.02 (4) (b) 1. b. shall also be counted as a story.

(e) Total number of stories shall include the first floor plus all stories above and those stories determined by s. Ind 51.02 (14) (b), (c) and (d).

1. Floor levels satisfying the definition of basement, ground floor, attic, interior balcony and mezzanine floor, unless otherwise stated, shall not be counted as a story.

(15) DECORATIVE COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS. Decorative combustible materials may be applied to all required noncombustible exterior surfaces of "0" hourly rated construction or better, up to a limit of 10% of the surface area within any 100 lineal feet of the building.

\* See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(a) *Exception.* Fire-retardant treated wood may be applied to all required noncombustible exterior surfaces of "0" hourly rated construction without limit.

(18) **ACCESS TO ATTIC AND ROOF.** (a) *Attic.* Every attic compartment shall be provided with access from the floor level immediately below it. The access opening shall be at least 20 by 30 inches and shall be located above the stair landing or in an accessible location.

*Note:* A single access point to the attic from the floor level immediately below will be acceptable if all the attic compartments are interconnected with access openings of at least 20 by 30 inches.

(b) *Roof.* All buildings more than 2 stories, or 25 feet in height, where the slope of the roof is less than 3 in 12, shall be provided with a means of access to the main roof from the floor level immediately below. The roof opening shall be at least 20 by 30 inches and shall be provided with a permanent ladder or stairway.

1. *Exception.* Roof access shall not be required in the sloped ceiling (cathedral ceiling) portions of buildings.

(19) **ATTIC COMPARTMENTALIZATION.** Attics of combustible construction shall be divided into areas not greater than 3,200 square feet by firestopping as specified in s. Ind 53.63 (1) (c). Compartmentalization shall extend into the eave and soffit areas to provide a complete separation between compartments. Panels for access openings in compartment walls shall be equipped with self-closing devices and shall normally be kept closed.

(20) **CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION SEPARATION.** Portions of buildings of different classes of construction, as specified in s. Ind 51.03, shall be separated by fire division walls as specified in s. Ind 51.02 (13) or the building classification will be reduced to the lowest class of construction utilized.

*History:* Cr. Register, June, 1972, No. 198, eff. 1-1-73; r. (9) and (10), renum. (3) to be (4), (4), (6), (6), (7), (8) to be (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), am. (2) (a) cr. (3), (5), (11), (12), (13) and (14), Register, September, 1973, No. 213, eff. 10-1-73; am. (14) (d), Register, February, 1974, No. 218, eff. 3-1-74; r. and recr. (12) (a); am. (13) (c), Register, May, 1974, No. 221, eff. 6-1-74; cr. (11) (c) and (15), Register, July, 1974, No. 223, eff. 8-1-74; cr. (16) and (17), Register, December, 1974, No. 228, eff. 1-1-75; am. (5) (a) 1 and (14) (a) 1, cr. (18), Register, December, 1975, No. 240, eff. 1-1-76; am. (16) (b), Register, July, 1976, No. 247, eff. 8-1-76; cr. (2) (c), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; am. (15) and cr. (19), Register, December, 1977, No. 264, eff. 1-1-78; r. (16) and (17), Register, May, 1978, No. 269, eff. 7-1-78; am. (4) (a), (18) and (19), cr. (15) (a) and (20), Register, December, 1978, No. 276, eff. 1-1-79; am. (11) (a) and (c) (intro.), (13) and (19), r. and recr. (6) (b), Register, January, 1980, No. 289, eff. 2-1-80; r. and recr. (11), am. (14) (a) 2., r. (14) (a) 3., Register, December, 1981, No. 312, eff. 1-1-82; reprinted to correct error in (14) (a) 2., Register, February, 1982, No. 314.

**Ind 51.03 Classes of construction standards.** (1) **FIRE RESISTIVE TYPE A (NO. 1).** (a) A building is of fire-resistive construction if all the walls, partitions, piers, columns, floors, ceilings, roof and stairs are built of noncombustible material, with a fire-resistive rating as specified in Table 51.03-A.

1. Concealed draft openings in columns, walls and partitions shall be firestopped with noncombustible material at each floor level.

(b) All buildings of this classification shall not be restricted in height.

Register, February, 1982, No. 314  
Building and heating, ventilating  
and air conditioning code

(c) Stairs and stair platforms shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

(d) Doors and windows may be of wood except as otherwise specified in s. Ind 51.02 (5), Table 51.03-B, ss. Ind 51.17, 51.18, 51.19 and 51.20, or in the occupancy chapters of this code.

1. Doors leading into main public corridors other than rated exit corridors shall be noncombustible or 20-minute fire door assemblies, as specified in s. Ind 51.047 or equivalent, unless otherwise specified above.

**Note:** Public corridors are intended to include principal corridors serving a floor and leading directly to building exits, but do not include communicating passageways within a given use area.

(e) Bays, oriels, and similar exterior projections from the walls shall be constructed of material with fire-resistive ratings as required for exterior walls.

(f) Mansards shall be constructed of noncombustible material or fire-retardant treated wood.

SUM CONCRETE, ANSI A59.1-1968 (R-1972); SPECIFICATION FOR VERMICULITE CONCRETE ROOFS AND SLABS ON GRADE, ANSI A122.1-1965; PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS AND METHODS OF TESTING FOR SAFETY GLAZING MATERIALS USED IN BUILDINGS, ANSI Z97.1-1975.

(6) American Welding Society, 2501 NW 7th Street, Miami, Florida 33125, STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE, AWS D1.1-81; SPECIFICATION FOR WELDING SHEET STEEL IN STRUCTURES, AWS D1.3-78.

(6a) American Wood Preservers Bureau, 2772 S. Randolph St., P.O. Box 6085, Arlington, Virginia 22206, STANDARD FOR SOFTWOOD LUMBER, TIMBER AND PLYWOOD PRESSURE TREATED WITH WATER-BORNE PRESERVATIVES FOR ABOVE GROUND USE, AWPB standard LP-2, 1980; STANDARD FOR SOFTWOOD LUMBER, TIMBER AND PLYWOOD PRESSURE TREATED WITH WATER-BORNE PRESERVATIVES FOR GROUND CONTACT USE, AWPB standard LP-22, 1980; QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM FOR SOFTWOOD LUMBER, TIMBER AND PLYWOOD PRESSURE TREATED WITH WATER-BORNE PRESERVATIVES FOR GROUND CONTACT USE IN RESIDENTIAL AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL FOUNDATIONS, AWPB standard EDN, 1980.

(7a) National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Mass. 02269; STANDARD FOR PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, NFPA No. 10-1978; STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 13-1980; STANDARD FOR THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 13A-1978; STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF CENTRIFUGAL FIRE PUMPS, NFPA No. 20-1980; STANDARD FOR WATER TANKS FOR PRIVATE FIRE PROTECTION, NFPA No. 22-1978; STANDARD FOR OUTSIDE PROTECTION, NFPA No. 24-1977; STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF OIL-BURNING EQUIPMENT, NFPA No. 31-1978; NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE, NFPA No. 54-1974; STANDARD FOR CENTRAL STATION PROTECTIVE SIGNALING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 71-1977; STANDARD FOR AUXILIARY PROTECTIVE SIGNALING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 72B-1979; STANDARD FOR REMOTE STATION PROTECTIVE SIGNALING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 72C-1975; STANDARD FOR PROPRIETARY PROTECTIVE SIGNALING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 72D-1979; STANDARD ON AUTOMATIC FIRE DETECTORS, NFPA No. 72E-1978; STANDARD FOR HOUSEHOLD FIRE WARNING EQUIPMENT, NFPA No. 74-1980; MANUAL ON CLEARANCES FOR HEAT PRODUCING APPLIANCES, NFPA No. 89M-1976; STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 90A-1981; STANDARD FOR CHIMNEYS, FIREPLACES AND VENTS, NFPA No. 211-1980.

(8) National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, NATIONAL DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION, 1977 edition, with amendments to sections 2.2.5.3, 4.1.7 and 4.2.2, including DESIGN VALUES FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION, a July, 1981 supplement to the 1977

edition of National Design Specification for Wood Construction; THE ALL-WEATHER WOOD FOUNDATION SYSTEM, BASIC REQUIREMENTS, Technical Report No. 7, Revised 1976, with amendments to section 6.7, including Supplement to Technical Report No. 7, dated June 1, 1977, with amendments to Article 3.3.1 of section 3.3.

(9) Steel Joist Institute, 1703 Parnum Blvd., Suite 204, Richmond, Virginia 23229, STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, LOAD TABLES AND WEIGHT TABLES FOR STEEL JOISTS AND JOIST GIRDERS; 1981.

(10) Truss Plate Institute, Inc., 2400 East Devon Street, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018, DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR METAL PLATE CONNECTED WOOD TRUSSES, TPI-78.

(11) American Plywood Association, 7011 South 19th Street, Tacoma, Washington 98460, U.S. PRODUCT STANDARD FOR CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL PLYWOOD, PS 1-74.

(12) Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES, DHEW PUBLICATION No. (HRA) 79-14500, Revised, August, 1979.

(13) Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, 1815 North Ft. Meyer Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22209, STANDARD FOR AIR FILTER EQUIPMENT, ARI STANDARD 680-80.

(14) American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, 1791 Tullie Circle NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30329, HANDBOOK OF FUNDAMENTALS, 1977; METHODS OF TESTING AIR-CLEANING DEVICES USED IN GENERAL VENTILATION FOR REMOVING PARTICULATE MATTER, ASHRAE STANDARD No. 52-76.

(15) Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062, FACTORY MADE AIR DUCT MATERIAL AND AIR DUCT CONNECTORS, UL STANDARD No. 181-1981, sixth edition including revisions dated September 16, 1981.

**History:** Cr. Register, July, 1974, No. 223, eff. 1-1-76, am. (6) and (10), cr. (7a), Register, December, 1974, No. 228, eff. 1-1-76; am. (2) and r. (7), Register, December, 1976, No. 252, eff. 1-1-77; cr. (6a) and am. (8), Register, December, 1978, No. 276, eff. 1-1-79; am. (10), Register, February, 1979, No. 278, eff. 3-1-79; am. (2), (6), (7a), (9) and (10), Register, January, 1980, No. 289, eff. 2-1-80; am. (1) and (3) to (10), r. and recr. (11), cr. (12) to (15), Register, December, 1981, No. 312, eff. 1-1-82; cr. (12) to (15), Register, February, 1982, No. 314, eff. 3-1-82.