

Chapter ILHR 51

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

ILHR 51.01	Definitions (p. 21)	ILHR 51.08	Occupancy separations (p. 77)
ILHR 51.015	Scope (p. 38)	ILHR 51.14	Safety glazing (p. 79)
ILHR 51.02	General requirements (p. 38)	ILHR 51.15	Standard exit (p. 81)
ILHR 51.03	Classes of construction standards (p. 45)	ILHR 51.151	Exit distribution (p. 84)
ILHR 51.04	Scope (p. 53)	ILHR 51.16	Stairways and ramps (p. 84)
ILHR 51.042	General requirements (p. 53)	ILHR 51.161	Handrails (p. 86)
ILHR 51.043	Approved rating methods (p. 54)	ILHR 51.162	Guardrails (p. 88)
ILHR 51.044	Testing laboratories (p. 54)	ILHR 51.164	Headroom (p. 89)
ILHR 51.045	Typical examples of fire-resistant structural components (p. 54)	ILHR 51.165	Stairway identification (p. 89)
ILHR 51.046	Calculation method (p. 59)	ILHR 51.166	Basement stairways (p. 89)
ILHR 51.047	Fire-rated door assemblies in fire-rated construction (p. 59)	ILHR 51.167	Exit access (p. 89)
ILHR 51.048	Fire window and glass block assemblies in fire-rated construction (p. 61)	ILHR 51.17	Smokeproof stair tower (p. 90)
ILHR 51.049	Miscellaneous openings in fire-rated construction (p. 61)	ILHR 51.18	Interior enclosed stairway (p. 90)
ILHR 51.05	Roof coverings (p. 62)	ILHR 51.19	Horizontal exit (p. 91)
ILHR 51.06	Foam plastics (p. 62)	ILHR 51.20	Fire escapes (p. 91)
ILHR 51.065	Light-transmitting plastics (p. 66)	ILHR 51.21	Standpipe and hose systems (p. 95)
ILHR 51.07	Interior finishes (p. 73)	ILHR 51.22	Fire extinguishers (p. 98)
		ILHR 51.23	Automatic sprinklers (p. 98)
		ILHR 51.24	Fire alarm systems (p. 101)
		ILHR 51.245	Smoke detectors (p. 102)
		ILHR 51.25	Incorporation of standards by reference (p. 103)

Note: Chapter Ind 51 was renumbered to be chapter ILHR 51 effective January 1, 1984.

Note: The definitions of words and phrases not defined in this section should be taken from the current edition of Webster's New International Dictionary.

ILHR 51.01 Definitions. (1) "Accessory room" means any room or enclosed floor space used for eating, cooking, bathrooms, water closet compartments, laundries, pantries, foyers, hallways and other similar floor spaces. Rooms designated as recreation, study, den, family room, office and other similar floor spaces, in addition to habitable rooms, are not considered accessory rooms.

(1a) **AIR CONDITIONING.** The process of treating air to control simultaneously its temperature, humidity, cleanliness and distribution to meet the requirements of the conditioned space.

(2) **ALLEY.** Any legally established public thoroughfare less than 30 feet in width but not less than 10 feet in width whether designated by name or number.

(2m) "Amusement facility" has the meaning given in s. 101.128 (1) (a), Stats.

Note: Section 101.128 (1) (a), Stats., defines amusement facility as any zoo, state or local park, amusement or theme park, state fair park, or county or other local fairgrounds. For the purposes of calculating sanitary fixtures, an amusement facility may also be referred to as an outdoor event.

(3) **APPROVED.** Approval granted by the department under the regulations stated in this code.

(3a) "Approved diversified tests" means fire tests which evaluate materials or construction assemblies representative of actual end use applications.

Note: Approved diversified tests may include, but are not limited to, ASTM E84 — Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, ASTM E119 — Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, ASTM D1929 — Standard Test Method for the Ignition Properties of Plastics, FM 4880 — Factory Mutual Building Corner Fire Test, PICC 401 — Enclosed Room Corner Test and UL 1040 — Outline of Investigation of Insulated Wall Construction.

(4) AREA (GROSS). The maximum horizontal projected area within the perimeter of the outside surface of walls or supports of the building or structure. Exterior cantilever open balconies are not included.

(5) AREA (NET). The occupied or usable floor area in a building but not including space occupied by columns, walls, partitions, stairways, mechanical shafts or ducts.

(5a) AREAWAY. Exterior area whose grade is below the grade (at building) and having at least one side consisting of the exterior wall of a building.

(5b) "ATRIUM" means a floor opening or series of floor openings connecting 3 or more floor levels, but not including a mezzanine or a balcony, that is covered at the top of the series of openings and is used for purposes other than an enclosed stairway; elevator hoistway; or utility shaft used for plumbing, electrical, air conditioning or communication facilities.

(6) ATTIC. The space not used for human occupancy located between the ceiling of uppermost story and the roof.

(6m) "Adult family home" has the meaning given in s. 50.01 (1), Stats.

Note: Under s. 50.01 (1), Stats., an "adult family home" means a private residence to which all of the following apply:

Care and maintenance above the level of room and board but not including nursing care are provided in the private residence by the care provider whose primary domicile is this residence for 3 or 4 adults, or more adults if all of the adults are siblings, each of whom has a developmental disability, as defined in s. 51.01 (5), or, if the residence is licensed as foster home, care and maintenance are provided to children, the combined total of adults and children so served being no more than 4, or more adults or children if all of the adults or all of the children are siblings; and

The private residence was licensed under s. 48.62 as a foster home for the adults specified in par. (a) at least 12 months before any of the adults attained 18 years of age.

(7) AUTOMATIC. Automatic as applied to a fire protective device, is one which functions without human intervention and is actuated as a result of the predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature, combustion products or smoke density such as an automatic sprinkler system, automatic fire door, automatic fire shutter, or automatic fire vent.

(7a) "Automatic fire sprinkler system", for fire protection purposes, means an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply, such as a gravity tank, fire pump, reservoir or pressure tank or connection beginning at the supply side of an approved gate valve located at or near the property line where the pipe or piping system provides water used exclusively for fire protection and related appurtenances and to standpipes connected to automatic sprinkler systems. The portion of the sprinkler system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a Register, August, 1993, No. 452

building, structure or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system includes a controlling valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

(7b) "Automatic fire suppression system" means a mechanical system designed and equipped to detect a fire, actuate an alarm and suppress or control a fire using water, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide, halogenated agent or other approved suppression agent.

(8) **BALCONY (EXTERIOR)**. An elevated platform attached to a building and enclosed on one or more sides by railings.

(9) **BALCONY (INTERIOR)**. An open intermediate level or stepped floor. Also see "Stories, Number of."

(10) **BASEMENT**. A basement floor is that level below the first or ground floor level with its entire floor below exit discharge grade.

(11) **BEARING WALL**. See "Wall (bearing)."

(11a) "Bed and breakfast establishment", has the meaning given in s. 50.50 (1), Stats.

Note: Section 50.50 (1), Stats., reads: "Bed and breakfast establishment" means any place of lodging that:

- (a) Provides 8 or fewer rooms for rent to no more than a total of 20 tourists or transients;
- (b) Provides no meals other than breakfast and provides the breakfast only to renters of the place;
- (c) Is the owner's personal residence;
- (d) Is occupied by the owner at the time of rental;
- (e) Was originally built and occupied as a single-family residence, or, prior to use as a place of lodging, was converted to use and occupied as a single-family residence; and
- (f) Has had completed, before May 11, 1990, any structural additions to the dimensions of the original structure, including by renovation, except that a structural addition, including a renovation, to the structure may, after May 11, 1990, be made within the dimensions of the original structure.

(12) **BUILDING**.* A structure for support, shelter or enclosure of persons or property.

(13) "Building or structure" means public building or place of employment.

(14) **BUTTRESS**. A structural projection which is an integral part of a wall, primarily to provide resistance to lateral forces.

(15) **CAVITY WALL**. See "Wall (cavity)."

(15m) **CEILING PROTECTION**. The fire protection membrane suspended beneath the floor or ceiling construction which, when included with the construction, develops the fire-resistive rating for the overall assembly.

(16) "Cemetery authority" means any person who owns or operates a cemetery specified in s. 157.065 (1), Stats.

*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(16a) **CERTIFIED INSPECTOR.** Certified inspector means an individual certified by the department to administer and enforce this code.

(17) **CLOSING DEVICE (FIRE DOOR).** A closing device is one which will close the door and be adequate to latch or hold, or both, hinged or sliding door in a closed position.

(a) *Automatic.* An automatic closing device is one which functions without human intervention and is actuated as a result of the predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature, combustion products or smoke density.

(b) *Self-closing.* A self-closing device is one which will maintain the door in a closed position.

(17g) "Cfm" means cubic feet per minute.

(17m) "Code" means chs. ILHR 50 to 64.

(18) **COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION.** An assembly such as a wall, floor or roof having components of combustible material.

(19) **COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.** All materials not classified as "noncombustible" are considered combustible. This property of a material does not relate to its ability to structurally perform under fire exposure. The degree of combustibility is not defined by standard fire test procedures.

(19a) "Commercial motor vehicle" means all motor vehicles other than passenger vehicles for not more than 9 passengers.

(19b) "Community-based residential facility" or "CBRF" has the meaning given in s. 50.01 (1), Stats.

Note: Section 50.01 (1), Stats., reads: "Community-based residential facility" means a place where 3 or more unrelated adults reside in which care, treatment or services above the level of room and board but not including nursing care are provided to persons residing in the facility as a primary function of the facility. "Community-based residential facility" does not include any of the following:

(a) *A convent or facility owned or operated by members of a religious order exclusively for the reception and care or treatment of members of that order.*

(b) *A facility or private home that provides care, treatment and services only for victims of domestic abuse, as defined in s. 46.95 (1) (a), and their children.*

(c) *A shelter facility as defined under s. 46.97 (1) (d).*

(d) *A place that provides lodging for individuals and in which all of the following conditions are met:*

1. *Each lodged individual is able to exit the place under emergency conditions without the assistance of another individual.*

2. *No lodged individual receives from the owner, manager or operator of the place or the owner's, manager's or operator's agent or employe any of the following:*

a. *Personal care, supervision or treatment or management, control or supervision of prescription medications.*

b. *Care or services other than board, information, referral, advocacy or job guidance; location and coordination of social services by an agency that is not affiliated with the owner, manager or operator, for which arrangements were made for an individual before he or she lodged in the place; or, in the case of an emergency, arrangement for the provision of health care or social services by an agency that is not affiliated with the owner, manager or operator.*

(e) *An adult family home.*

(20) **CONCRETE.** See "Types of Concrete," s. ILHR 51.045 (1) (a).

(21) **CONSTRUCTION.** Includes all labor and materials used in the framing or assembling of component parts in the erection, installation, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, conversion, razing, demolition or removal of any appliance, device, building, structure or equipment.

(22) **CORRIDOR.** An enclosed passageway in a building for public ingress and egress to and from dwelling units, rooms or other areas and leading to a lobby, foyer or exit discharge.

(22a) **CORRIDOR (REQUIRED EXIT).** A fire-rated enclosure beginning at the end point of maximum allowable exit distance and continuing to the exit discharge door.

Note: See line 19 of Table 51.03-A.

(23) **COURT.** A court is an open, exterior space providing required natural light or ventilation for the building or providing a pathway for public egress from a building exit to a public thoroughfare.

(24) **COURT (INNER).** An inner court is a court surrounded on all sides by walls.

(25) **COURT (INNER LOT LINE).** An inner lot line court is a court bounded on 3 sides by walls and on the remaining side by a lot line or property line.

(26) **COURT (OUTER).** An outer court is a court bounded on 3 sides with walls and on the remaining side by a street, alley or other open space not less than 15 feet wide.

(27) **COURT (OUTER LOT LINE).** A court with one side on a lot line or property line and opening to a street or open space not less than 15 feet wide.

(28) **CURTAIN WALL.** See "Wall (curtain)."

(29) **DEPARTMENT.** Means the department of industry, labor and human relations.

(29a) "Direct vent sealed combustion chamber appliance" means a gas-fired heating appliance which is constructed and installed so that all air for combustion is brought directly from the outside atmosphere to inside the combustion chamber and all flue gases are discharged directly to the outside atmosphere and that is capable of operating only when the integrity of the sealed combustion chamber is maintained.

(30) **DIVISION WALL.** See "Wall (division)."

(31) **DUCT.** Any pipe, flue, or tunnel used to convey air, gases and entrained materials. An underground duct is any part of a duct that is below the surface of the ground.

(32) **DUCT FURNACE.** See "Furnace (duct)."

(33) **ELEVATOR.** See ch. ILHR 18.

(34) **EQUIPMENT.** Self-contained systems and apparatus attached to or built into the building and used for mechanical or electrical processing, comfort, safety, sanitation, communication or transportation within a building.

(35) EXHAUST VENTILATING SYSTEM. See "Ventilating System (exhaust)."

(36) EXISTING. A building, structure, or equipment completed or in the course of construction or use or occupied prior to the effective date of applicable rules of this code.

(36a) "Exit" means that portion of a means of egress which is separated from all other spaces of the building or structure by construction providing a protected way of travel to the exit discharge.

(36b) "Exit access" means that portion of a means of egress which leads to an entrance to an exit.

(36c) "Exit access corridor" means an aisle or passageway in a building that forms that portion of the means of egress which leads to an exit.

(36d) "Exit access door" means any door that leads to the exit access.

(37) EXIT COURT. See "Court (exit)."

(37a) "Exit discharge" means that portion of a means of egress between the termination of an exit and a street, alley, court or a public way.

(38) EXIT DISCHARGE GRADE. See "Grade (exit discharge)."

(38a) "Exit door" means a door that leads from that portion of a means of egress known as the exit access to the outside of a building or to a required exit, such as a stairway, smokeproof tower, ramp or horizontal exit.

(38b) "Exit passageway" means a horizontal means of exit travel that is protected from a fire in a manner similar to an enclosed interior exit stair.

(39) EXIT (VERTICAL). See "Vertical Exit."

(40) EXTERIOR BALCONY. See "Balcony (exterior)."

(41) EXTERIOR WALL. See "Wall (exterior)."

(41g) "Facility where the public congregates" has the meaning given in s. 101.128 (1) (b), Stats.

Note: Section 101.128 (1) (b), Stats., defines facility where the public congregates as any of the following that has a capacity or a seating capacity of 500 or more persons:

1. An amusement facility;
2. A convention or trade hall or center;
3. A specialty event center;
4. A sports or entertainment arena, center, or building;
5. A stadium; and
6. An airport, bus terminal, train station or other transportation center.

(41m) FACTORY. A factory is any premises wherein labor is used in manufacturing, making or altering or adapting articles for the purpose of trade or gain.

(42) **FAMILY.*** Means 2 or more individuals who are related to each other by blood, marriage, adoption or legal guardianship. For purposes of this code a group of not more than 4 persons not necessarily related by blood or marriage, living together in a single living unit will be considered equivalent to a single family.

(42a) **FARM OPERATION.** The farm operation is the planting and cultivating of the soil and growing of farm products substantially all of which have been planted or produced on the farm premises.

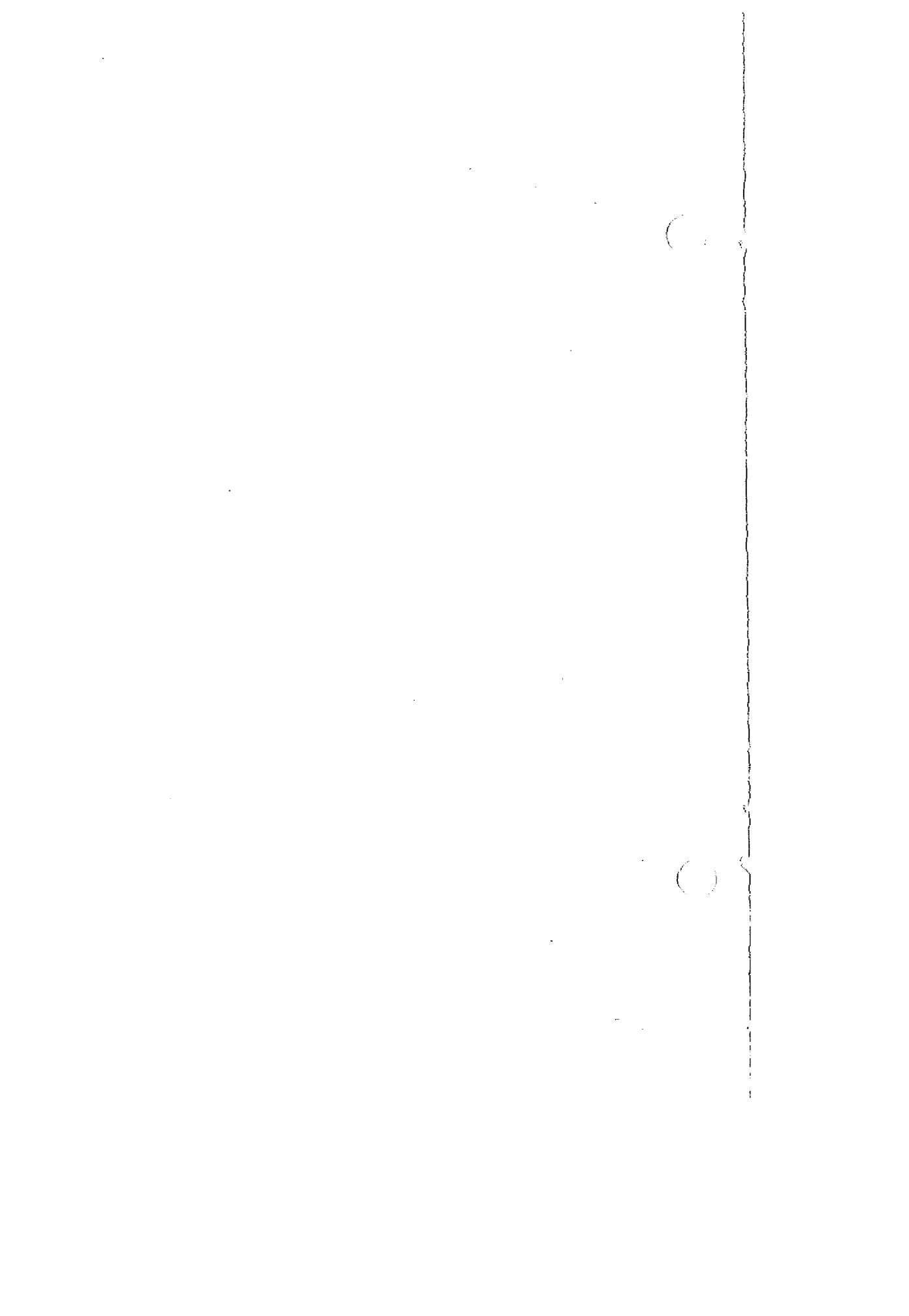
Note: The farm operation, according to s. 102.04 (3), Stats., includes: the management, conserving, improving and maintaining of the premises, tools, equipment, improvements and the exchange of labor or services with other farmers; the processing, drying, packing, packaging, freezing, grading, storing, delivery to storage, carrying to market or to a carrier for transportation to market and distributing directly to the consumer; the clearing of such premises and the salvaging of timber and the management and use of wood lots thereon but does not include logging, lumbering and wood-cutting operations unless the operations are conducted as an accessory to other farm operations.

(42b) **FARM PREMISES.** The farm premises is defined to be the area which is planted and cultivated. The farm premises does not include greenhouses, structures or other areas unless used principally for the production of food or farm products.

(42c) **FARM PRODUCTS.** Farm products are defined as agricultural, horticultural and arboricultural crops. Animals considered within the defini-

Next page is numbered 27

*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.



(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.

(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, 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-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 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 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. 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 or 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, recorded easement, on file with the department, on adjoining property providing control over the property eased.

(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.

(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 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.*** 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.

(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.

*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(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. Step is a unit consisting of one riser of not more than 7¾ 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 ILHR 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.

*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(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 propellor 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 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.

(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.

(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; renun. (1) to be (1a), r. and recr. (10), (54), (67) and (121), cr. (1), (5a), (22a), (56a), (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. (36) (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), renun. (102a) to be (102b), renun. (114a) to be (114b), cr. (19a), (36a), (36b), (36c), (37a), (38a), (38b), (71b),

*See Appendix A for further explanatory material.

(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.

Standards for Classes of Construction

ILHR 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 designs. The standards contained herein shall be used as a guide for such uncommon building designs to achieve the degree 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.

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

Next page is numbered 39