

FIRE DOORS AND WINDOWS 1973



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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
International

470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210

Official NFPA Definitions

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NFPA 80- 1973

ERRATA

Fire News

Errata, NFPA No. 80 — 1973

The Committee on Fire Doors and Windows inadvertently deleted very essential clearance requirements from 2-1.5.4 of the 1973 revision of NFPA No. 80, "Standard for Fire Doors and Windows." The paragraph should read as follows:

2-1.5.4 — "The clearance between the door and the frame and between meeting edges of doors swinging in pairs shall not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The clearance between the bottom of the door and the floor surface shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch regardless of the existence of a raised sill or threshold."

Standard for Fire Doors and Windows

NFPA No. 80 — 1973

Origin and Development of No. 80

This Standard on Fire Doors and Windows, officially adopted by the NFPA on May 15, 1973, supersedes the 1970 edition.

The parts of the 1973 text which are revisions of the 1970 text or are new are indicated by vertical lines in the margins. Figures 24, 27, 28, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 are new. Appendix D and Appendix E are new to this 1973 edition.

History

The Standard for the Protection of Openings in Walls and Partitions can be traced to the early days of the Association. Reports covering various phases of the problems of protectives for openings were submitted to the Association by several committees concerned and adopted in 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1908. In 1911 a standard on Door Openings was presented and adopted, and Rules for Fire Protection Coverings for Openings in Walls and Partitions on the Interior Buildings were adopted in 1912. In 1915 the existing rules were recodified and rearranged. A new name, the Committee on Protection of Openings in Walls and Partitions, was chosen in 1916. Revisions recommended by the Committee were adopted by the NFPA in 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1931, 1937 and 1941.

In 1955 the name of the Committee was changed to the Committee on Fire Doors and Windows. In 1959 a complete revision of the 1941 edition was adopted including a change in name to correspond with the name of the committee. The 1959 edition was revised in 1961, 1962, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1970. This 1973 edition presents a complete revision to update and to arrange the material in a more workable manner than found in the previous edition.

Official Interpretations

The Committee on Fire Doors and Windows may render official interpretations under the procedure of Section 110 of the "Regulations Governing Technical Committees." A copy of these regulations is available at no cost from the Association.

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Introduction

0.1 Each class of device (doors, shutters, windows, etc.) has certain advantages and limitations and the importance of each of these characteristics must be considered for the specific opening under consideration. A device cannot be expected to perform properly except for the condition for which it was designed. Prospective users should first ascertain from the authority having jurisdiction which type device or material, if any, will be accepted in the location proposed and should make contract subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

0.2 Fire door assemblies for the protection of openings depend on the use of labeled fire doors and frames, listed or labeled latching devices, listed swinging and sliding hardware and closing devices having the required fire protection ratings, which will close or be closed at the time of fire. The effectiveness of the entire assembly as a fire barrier may be destroyed if any component is omitted or one of substandard quality is used.

0.3 Where fire doors also serve as exit doors, the *Life Safety Code (NFPA 101, see Appendix D)* specifies that they must swing with the exit travel except for doors on individual small rooms which may swing in, and that on horizontal exits, where fire doors are required on both sides of the wall, one may be an automatic horizontally sliding door normally open and the other a self-closing door swinging with the exit travel, normally closed. This excludes the following types of doors from use on exits: rolling steel doors or shutters, vertical sliding doors, jackknife doors.

0.4 Labeled fire exit devices which meet the requirements for safety to life and for fire protection are available for use on labeled fire doors. Fire doors for use with this hardware bear the marking "*Fire Door to be Equipped with Fire Exit Hardware*" on the label.

0.5 Reference is directed to *Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures (NFPA 80A, see Appendix D)* for detailed guidance in determination of fire exposure severity and corresponding degree of protection of opening which may be warranted.

0.6 Exit doors should normally be closed. Fusible link or similar door closing arrangements are of limited value for exit pur-

poses because quantities of smoke may pass through the door opening before there is sufficient heat to fuse the link.

0.7 Doors of small to moderate size are more suitable for exit purposes than very large doors, owing to the relative ease of operation of small doors.

0.8 Horizontal sliding doors are open to the objection, for exit purposes, of difficulty in reopening once closed in case of fire.

0.9 Doors swinging in pairs can be arranged satisfactorily for exit purposes, but single doors are preferable. Two single doors installed in a frame with a mullion can be arranged to provide satisfactory exit facilities.

0.10 Structural requirements specified in this Standard generally refer to materials and assemblies which, through field experience, have been found acceptable for such application. Materials and structural designs other than those specifically covered herein may be employed if judged equivalent by the authority having jurisdiction.

0.11 Despite the provision of protection specified in this Standard, walls with openings have a lesser fire resistance than unpierced walls. Fire doors, shutters, and fire windows are designed to protect the opening under normal conditions of use, with a clear space on both sides of the opening. When the opening is not used and combustible material is piled against the door, window, or shutter, the designed protection cannot be expected. For this reason combustible material should be kept well away from openings. When a door or window opening is no longer to be used, the opening should be bricked up or otherwise filled with construction equivalent to that of the wall.

0.12 Any assembly provided in accordance with the provisions of this Standard does not necessarily provide the same degree of protection against the spread of fire that is provided by the wall in which the assembly is installed assuming that the wall has fire resistance established in accordance with *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials (NFPA 251, see Appendix D)*. Therefore the size and number of openings in any wall required to have fire resistance should be held to the minimum necessary to the normal or to emergency operation of the occupancy. The use of assemblies covered in this Standard only for decorative, aesthetic and similar purposes in fire-resistive walls is not recommended.

0.13 Fire doors, shutters, or fire windows are of value only if properly maintained so that they will close or be closed at the time

of fire. Blocking or wedging open of doors shall be prohibited. Periodic inspection of doors, shutters, and fire windows, with immediate attention to any necessary repairs and correction of any defects that may interfere with operation, is a very important responsibility of the management of the property. (*See Chapter 4.*)

Standard for Fire Doors and Windows

NFPA No. 80 — 1973

Chapter 1.

General

1-1. Scope

1-1.1 This Standard covers the use, installation, and maintenance of fire door assemblies, windows, glass blocks and shutters for the protection of openings in walls to restrict the spread of fire and smoke within buildings whether from interior fire or from external fire, including arrangements for automatic operation in case of fire. It is not intended to establish the degree of protection required or to constitute the approval of any product.

1-1.2 Incinerator doors, record room doors and vault doors are *not* covered in this Standard. For their installation, see *Standard on Incinerators and Rubbish Handling* (NFPA 82, see Appendix D); *Standard for the Protection of Records* (NFPA 232, see Appendix D); and *Standard for Fur Storage, Fumigation and Cleaning* (NFPA 81, see Appendix D).

1-1.3 For standards on the installation of hoistway doors for elevators and dumbwaiters, see *Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators, and Moving Walks* (ANSI A17.1, see Appendix D), Section 110.

1-1.4 New Developments

1-1.4.1 This standard shall not act as an obstruction to the development of new, modified or improved devices which meet the intent of these requirements. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer to furnish the necessary information to effect the updating of the requirements pertaining to such new and improved devices.¹

1-1.4.2 For devices not described in this Standard, the authority having jurisdiction shall request from manufacturers

¹ The development of fire doors and related devices is a continuous process, therefore this Standard cannot be up to date at all times. This Standard is intended to be current only to the date of publication.

descriptive information provided by nationally recognized testing laboratories concerning acceptable methods for satisfactory field installation, based on fire tests and engineering studies for operation and maintenance considerations, where applicable.

1-2. General

1-2.1 Fire doors equipped with automatic louvers or special closures for conveying systems shall be used only for protecting openings in required enclosures, where the opening is not in an exit or otherwise located so that products of combustion flowing through the opening could jeopardize the use of exits prior to operation of the louver.

1-2.2 Sliding doors shall not be used on access openings to exit stairways, fire escapes or exit ramps, nor on exits to the exterior of the building. For further details, including prohibition of locking of exit doors from the inside, see *Life Safety Code (NFPA 101, see Appendix D)*.

1-2.3 Where fire doors are used in stairway enclosures, such doors shall be constructed so that the maximum transmitted temperature end point shall not exceed 450°F above ambient at the end of 30 minutes of the Standard Fire Exposure Test. These doors shall be rated for use in 1- or 1½-hour (B) locations.

1-3. Listed and Labeled Products

1-3.1 Definitions

1-3.1.1 Approved means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of nationally recognized testing laboratories, i.e., laboratories qualified and equipped to conduct the necessary tests, in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items, and the satisfactory performance of such equipment or materials in actual usage. (*See Appendix D.*)

1-3.1.2 Listed: Equipment or materials included in a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory that main-

tains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

1-3.1.3 Labeled: Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials and by whose labeling is indicated compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine suitable usage in a specified manner.

1-3.2 Listed items are identified by a label, a listing, or a classification mark.

1-3.3 The label, the listing, or the classification mark, as defined in 1-3.1.2 and 1-3.1.3, is evidence that samplings of such devices or materials have been evaluated by test and that these devices or materials are produced under an in-plant follow up program.

1-3.4 Labels or classification marks may be metal, paper, stamped, or diecast.

1-3.5 Specification of items of a generic nature, such as hinges, that are not labeled shall comply with the specifications contained herein.

1-4. Classification of Wall Openings and Fire Protection Rating of Doors, Shutters and Windows

1-4.1 Openings are classified in accordance with the character and location of the wall in which they are situated. In each of the following classes, the minimum fire protection ratings are shown; however, doors, shutters, or windows having higher fire protection ratings are acceptable.

1-4.2 Fire protection ratings for products meeting this Standard shall be as determined and reported by a nationally recognized testing agency in accordance with *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies* (NFPA 252, ANSI A2.2, ASTM E152, UL 10(b), ULC 10(b), see Appendix D) or *Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies* (NFPA 257, ASTM E163, UL 9, ULC 9, see Appendix D).

1-4.3 Three-hour fire doors (A) are for use in openings in walls separating buildings or dividing a single building into fire areas.

1-4.4 One- and one-half hour fire doors (B) and (D) are for use in openings in two-hour enclosures of vertical communication

through buildings (stairs, elevators, etc.) or in exterior walls which are subject to severe fire exposure from outside of the building. One-hour fire doors (B) are for use in openings in one-hour enclosures of vertical communication through buildings (stairs, elevators, etc.).

1-4.5 Three-quarter-hour fire doors (C) and (E) are for use in openings in corridor and room partitions or in exterior walls which are subject to moderate fire exposure from outside of the building.

1-4.6 Three-quarter-hour fire windows are for use in openings in corridor or room partitions or in exterior walls.

1-4.7 One-half-hour (30-minute) and one-third-hour (20-minute) fire doors are for use where smoke control is a primary consideration and are for the protection of openings in partitions between a habitable room and a corridor when the wall is constructed to have a fire-resistance rating of not more than one hour or across corridors where a smoke partition is required.

1-5. Classifications and Types of Doors

1-5.1 Classifications

1-5.1.1 Doors are of several classifications, types, and methods of operation. Only labeled doors shall be used. Fire door assemblies consist of individually labeled components which are essential to satisfactory performance of the complete assembly. Some labels cover one or more components in addition to the door. (*For specific information, see 1-5.1.2.3*)

1-5.1.2 Labels

1-5.1.2.1 The fire protection ratings of 3, 1½, 1, ¾, ½, or ⅓ hours indicate the duration of the test exposure, and the letters A, B, C, D, or E appearing on the label following the hourly rating indicate the classification of the wall opening for which the door is designed. Labels provide evidence that the size of the door and the exposed glass area are acceptable under this Standard.

1-5.1.2.2 When the temperature rise is shown on the label, it indicates the temperature developed on the unexposed face of the door at the end of 30 minutes of exposure to the Standard Fire Test. Labels may indicate that maximum transmitted temperatures are 250°F, 450°F, or 650°F. If the temperature rise is not indicated, the rise for the door is in excess of 650°F. The temperature rise with glass vision panels of 100 sq. in. or less per door

leaf is the same as for similar doors without glass lights. The temperature rise for all doors with glass lights exceeding 100 sq. in. or for doors provided with louvers is in excess of 650°F.

1-5.1.2.3 The label on doors covers only the design and construction of the door, except as noted below.

(a) On fire doors bearing the "*Fire Door To Be Equipped with Fire Exit Hardware*" label, the label covers the reinforcements or construction features necessary for the exit devices which shall bear the "*Fire Exit Hardware*" label.

(b) On doors bearing the "*Fire Door*" label, the label includes:

- (i) On counterbalanced freight elevator doors — the guides, latching, and counterbalancing mechanisms.
- (ii) On rolling steel doors — wall guides, counterbalancing, and automatic mechanisms.
- (iii) On steel sectional (overhead) doors — hinged steel panels, wall guides, interlock at top edge, vertical and horizontal tracks, roller wheels, counterbalancing, automatic closing mechanisms, and governors.
- (iv) On elevator doors as shown in 2-6.3.

(c) On doors bearing the "*Frame and Fire Door*" assembly label, the label also includes:

- (i) On access doors — the frame, hinging, and latching mechanism.
- (ii) On acoustical doors — the frame, sill, and latching mechanism.
- (iii) On chute doors — the frame, hinging, latching, and closing mechanism.
- (iv) On dumbwaiter doors, as shown in 2-6.3.4.
- (v) On service counter doors — frames, sills, wall guides, counterbalancing, and automatic closing mechanisms.
- (vi) On material conveying systems — the frame, sill guides, and automatic closing systems (*refer to Appendix C for guidelines*).

1-5.1.3 Testing laboratories may provide a label or certificate of inspection for doors larger than the maximum sizes indicated in Appendix B. Doors exceeding those size limitations have

not been subjected to the Standard Fire Test. In certain cases the testing laboratory may be prepared to furnish a label or certificate of inspection for such oversize doors. They do not indicate that the doors are capable of furnishing standard fire protection, but only that they conform to the requirements of design, materials, and construction as established by the individual listings. Authorities having jurisdiction shall be consulted as to the size of oversize doors which will be acceptable in a given location.

1-5.2 Glass

1-5.2.1 Only labeled wired glass, not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. thick, shall be used.

1-5.2.2 Maximum Glass Sizes

1-5.2.2.1 No glass shall be used in doors for 3-hour (A) or $1\frac{1}{2}$ -hour (D) severe exterior locations.

1-5.2.2.2 Wired glass may be used in each door of a pair of doors or in a single door for 1- or $1\frac{1}{2}$ -hour enclosures of vertical communications, (B) locations when the exposed glass area does not exceed 100 sq. in. per individual leaf.

1-5.2.2.3 Wired glass may be used in $\frac{3}{4}$ -hour doors in corridor or room partitions (C) locations or moderate exposure exterior (E) locations when the glass for individual exposed areas (per light) does not exceed 1296 sq. in. with neither dimension exceeding 54 in.

1-5.2.2.4 Wired glass is permitted in $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour and $\frac{1}{3}$ -hour doors, when so tested.

1-5.2.3 The glass shall be well imbedded in putty, and all exposed joints between the metal and glass shall be struck and pointed.

1-5.2.4 Devices used to view through fire doors rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours or less are permissible if they require a hole no larger than one in. in diameter through the door, have at least $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. thick glass disc, and are retained in a metal frame which will not melt out when subjected to temperatures of 1700°F.

1-5.3 Types of Door Construction

1-5.3.1 Composite Doors. Composite fire doors consist of wood, steel, or plastic sheets bonded to and supported by a solid core material.

1-5.3.2 Hollow-Metal Doors. Hollow-metal fire doors are of flush or panel design with not less than 20 gage steel faces. Flush door designs include steel stiffeners or honeycomb core material to support the faces. The voids between stiffeners may be filled with insulating material. Panel door designs are of stile and rail construction with insulated panels.

1-5.3.3 Metal-Clad (Kalamein) Doors. Metal-clad fire doors are swinging type only and are of flush and panel design consisting of metal covered wood cores or stiles and rails and insulated panels covered with steel of 24 gage or lighter.

1-5.3.4 Sheet-Metal Doors. Sheet-metal fire doors are formed of 22 gage or lighter steel and of the corrugated interlocking flush sheets and paneled design.

1-5.3.5 Rolling Steel Doors. Rolling steel fire doors consist of steel or stainless steel interlocking slats to form a curtain of not less than 22 gage attached to an overhead barrel mounted on brackets for attachment to walls. The complete assembly includes the operating counter-balance enclosed in the barrel, automatic closing mechanism, the door guides, metal hood enclosure, and flame baffle.

1-5.3.6 Tinclad Doors. Tinclad fire doors are of two- or three-ply wooden core construction, covered with 30 gage galvanized steel or terne plate (maximum size 14 in. by 20 in.) or 24 gage galvanized steel sheets not more than 48 in. wide — face sheets shall be vented.

1-5.3.7 Curtain type doors consist of interlocking steel blades or a continuous formed spring steel curtain installed in a steel frame.

1-6. Classification of Hardware for Fire Doors.

1-6.1 Hardware required for the installation of all types of fire doors appears in this Standard as:

- (a) Described in those sections covering installation.
- (b) Listed in Tables 2-1A, 2-1B, 2-2A, 2-2B, 2-2C and 2-3A.
- (c) Illustrated as typical applications in Appendix A.

1-6.2 Hardware for fire doors is referred to as "Builders Hardware" and "Fire Door Hardware". Within the category of "Builders Hardware" is "Fire Exit Hardware".

1-6.3 In this Standard, builders hardware is applied only to swinging doors and consists of the items referred to in Tables 2-1A

and 2-1B illustrated in Figures 20 through 28, Appendix A. These include hinges (full mortise, half mortise, half surface, full surface, olive knuckle, paumelle or spring); single, two, or three point locks and latches; top and bottom bolts (flush, surface, or concealed); and door closers. This type of hardware is not usually shipped from the factory with the fire doors.

Fire exit hardware consists of exit devices which have been labeled both for fire and panic protection. *Fire exit hardware is illustrated in Figures 24 and 25, Appendix A.*

1-6.4 Fire door hardware is applied to both swinging and sliding doors and consists of the items referred to in Tables 2-2A, 2-2B, 2-2C, 2-3A, and illustrated in Figures 29, 31, 34, 37, and 41-45, Appendix A. Fire door hardware that is applied to swinging doors consists of surface-mounted strap hinges, surface applied latches and closing devices. In this Standard all hardware for sliding doors is fire door hardware. This type of hardware is normally shipped from the factory with the fire doors.

Chapter 2

Use and Installation of Fire Doors and Shutters

2-1 Swinging Doors with Builders Hardware

2-1.1 Doors. Swinging composite, hollow metal, flush sheet metal, and metal-clad (Kalamein) doors are flush-mounted in steel frames with builders hardware.

2-1.2 Sills.

2-1.2.1 Buildings with noncombustible floors require no special sill construction, if the floor structure is extended through the door opening.

2-1.2.2 Buildings with combustible floors require special sill construction at door openings, as combustible floor construction shall not extend through the opening.

2-1.2.3 Sills shall be made of noncombustible materials. For frames having a jamb depth of 4 in. or less, their width shall be equal to the jamb depth. When frames have a greater jamb depth, the sills shall have a minimum width of 4 in. and shall be installed so that the sill extends from the face of the frame on the door side into the frame. (*See Figure 2, Appendix A.*)

2-1.2.4 Flush concrete sills shall be not less than 4 in. thick and extend to the wall opening on either side.

2-1.2.5 Raised noncombustible sills or thresholds are acceptable whenever combustible floor coverings are contemplated or are in use on one or both sides of the door openings. (*See Figure 2, Appendix A.*)

Combustible floor covering shall not be permitted to extend through door openings.

2-1.3 Wall Openings. Wall openings shall be constructed to readily accept the fire door frame and shall be designed so that no structural load is carried by the fire door frame except when frames are of structural steel. Frames shall be securely anchored to the wall construction. (*See Figure 29, Appendix A.*)

2-1.4 Lintels. Separate reinforcing units shall be provided for pressed steel door frames when necessary to support overhead wall loads over door openings. Reinforcements of head members of pressed steel door frames shall not be permitted. (*See Figures 5-8, Appendix A.*)

2-1.5 Frames.

2-1.5.1 Only labeled steel door frames shall be used.

2-1.5.2 Methods of anchoring shall be as shown in the listing or as provided in *Safety Standard For Fire Door Frames*, (UL 63 or ANSI A155.1. See Appendix D.)

2-1.5.3 Wood or plastic-faced composite doors shall be installed in pressed steel frames of the single unit type. Steel-faced composite, hollow metal, metal-clad (Kalamein), and flush sheet metal doors shall be installed in pressed steel or steel channel frames.

2-1.5.4 The clearance between the bottom of the door and the floor surface shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ in. regardless of the existence of a raised sill or threshold.

2-1.5.5 Steel door frames are available in several different types.

2-1.5.5.1 Single Unit Type (Pressed Steel). These frames consist of head and jamb members with or without solid or glazed transom panels, glazed side lights, solid side panels, transom bars, and/or mullions. These frames may consist of one or more units which may be factory or field assembled. They may be designed for erection before or after walls are built.

2-1.5.5.2 Two Section Type. Frames of this type shall consist of a rough buck either pressed steel or steel channels designed to be erected before masonry walls are built or may be installed in finished masonry wall openings. Finish head and jamb members are secured to rough bucks.

2-1.5.5.3 Single Unit Type (Steel Channel). Frames of this type shall consist of head and jamb members of structural steel channels, either shop or field assembled, to be erected before masonry walls are built. The design and construction shall meet the requirements of 2-1.5.1.

2-1.5.6 Frames with Transoms and Side Lights or Panels.

2-1.5.6.1 Side lights, side panels and/or transoms shall be nonoperable when installed in labeled frames.

2-1.5.6.2 The combined area of door or doors, transom lights or panels, and side lights or panels shall not exceed 120 sq. ft. and neither height nor width shall be greater than 12 ft.

2-1.5.6.3 Frames with transom (lights or panels) only shall not exceed 40 sq. ft. when a single door is used or 80 sq. ft. when doors in pairs are used.

2-1.5.6.4 Frames with solid transoms and/or panels may be used in situations where 3-, 1½-, 1- or ¾-hour fire protection is required.

2-1.5.6.5 Frames with glazed transoms and/or side lights may be used in situations where ¾ hour fire protection is required.

2-1.6 Astragals. Doors swinging in pairs shall have at least one astragal, securely attached in place so as to project approximately ¾ in. (*See Figures 21, 23 and 31, Appendix A.*) Some manufacturers may provide doors swinging in pairs without astragals as indicated in the individual published listings.

2-1.7 Builders Hardware (*see Figures 20-27, Appendix A.*)

2-1.7.1 Hinges

2-1.7.1.1 Hinges shall be as required in Table 2-1A.

2-1.7.1.2 Attaching of Hinges to Door. Mortise hinges shall be secured to wood and plastic covered composite doors with No. 12 by 1¼ in. self-tapping steel sheet-metal screws. Surface hinges shall be secured with steel through bolts. For other types of doors, hinges shall be secured to reinforcements in the door with steel machine screws or bolted through the door.

2-1.7.1.3 Attaching Hinges to Frame. Hinges shall be secured with steel machine screws to reinforcements of pressed steel frames or directly to steel channel frames.

2-1.7.2 Locks or Latches

2-1.7.2.1 Only labeled locks and latches or labeled fire exit hardware (panic devices) meeting both life safety requirements and fire protection requirements shall be used.¹

2-1.7.2.2 Except for elevator and power-operated dumb-waiter doors equipped with electric contacts or interlocks, all single doors and active leaves of doors in pairs shall be provided with an active latchbolt (one that cannot be held in a retracted position) as specified in Table 2-1B. Doors may be provided with dead bolts in addition to the active latchbolt except when they are to be used in a required means of egress.²

2-1.7.2.3 Where both leaves are required for exit purposes, they shall be provided with labeled fire exit hardware except

¹See paragraph 0.3, Introduction.

²See paragraph 0.4, Introduction.

Table 2-1A
Builders Hardware

Mortise and Surface Hinges or Pivots for Swinging Doors Including Spring Hinges.

Doors up to 60 in. in height shall be provided with two hinges and an additional hinge for each additional 30 in. of height or fraction thereof.

				For 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch or Thicker Doors				Type Hinge
Door Rating, Hr.				Maximum Size Width Feet	Door Height Feet	Height In.	Minimum Hinge Size Thickness In.	
3,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.180	Steel, Mortise or Surface
3,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.134	Steel, Mortise or Surface
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	$\frac{3}{4}$		3'2"	8	6	0.225	Steel-Olive Knuckle or Paumelle
3,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	$\frac{3}{4}$		4	10	4	0.225	Steel Pivots (Including Top, Bottom and Intermediate)
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	5	4	0.130	Steel, Mortise or Surface
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	3	3	0.092	Steel, Mortise or Surface
3,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.109	Steel, Mortise (spring closing)
				For 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Inch Doors				Type Hinge
Door Rating, Hr.				Maximum Size Width Feet	Door Height Feet	Height In.	Minimum Hinge Size Thickness In.	
3,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,		$\frac{3}{4}$	3	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.123	Steel, Mortise or Surface
3,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	$\frac{3}{4}$	2'8"	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.109	Steel, Mortise (spring closing)

NOTE 1: All hinges or pivots, except spring hinges, shall be of the ball-bearing type. Hinges or pivots employing other anti-friction bearing surfaces are permitted if they meet the test requirements of *Standard for Butts and Hinges (ANSI A156.1, see Appendix D)*.

NOTE 2: 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 0.180 in. thick hinges should be used on doors which are unusually wide and heavy or which will receive high frequency use or unusual stresses.

Table 2-1B
Builders Hardware
 Latching Devices for Swinging Doors
For alternate assemblies and exceptions, see paragraphs 2-1.7

	Single Swing Doors			Doors in Pairs		
	Door Rating Hours	Maximum Opening Height	Min. Latch Throw	Maximum Opening Height	Active Leaf Minimum Latch Throw	Inactive Leaf
Composite Wood (flush)	1 1/2	10'	1/2 in.	8'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
	1	10'	1/2 in.	8'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
	3/4	10'	1/2 in.	8'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
Composite Plastic (flush)	1 1/2	8'	1/2 in.	—	—	—
	1	8'	1/2 in.	—	—	—
	3/4	8'	1/2 in.	—	—	—
Composite Steel (flush)	3	8'	3 Pt.	—	—	—
	3	8'	Surface	—	—	—
	1 1/2	8'	5/8 in.	7' 6"	5/8 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
	3/4	8'	1/2 in.	7' 6"	5/8 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
Hollow Metal (flush)	3	10'	1/2 in.	8'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
	1 1/2	10'	1/2 in.	9'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
	3/4	10'	1/2 in.	9'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
Hollow Metal (Panelled or flush)	3 or 1 1/2 or 3/4	10'	3 Pt. Concealed	10'	3 Pt. Concealed	2 Pt. Concealed
	1 1/2 or 3/4	8'	1/2 in.	8'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
Metal Clad (Panelled or Flush)	1 1/2 or 3/4	8'	1/2 in.	8'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts
Sheet Metal (Panelled or flush)	1 1/2 or 3/4	8'	1/2 in.	8'	3/4 in.	Top & Bottom Bolts

that, where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, the inactive leaf may be provided with labeled automatic top and bottom bolts that are self-unlatching when the active leaf is opened; and the active leaf may have either labeled fire exit hardware or any labeled latch which may be opened by one obvious operation from the egress side. When automatic bolts are used, the inactive leaf shall have no knob or other visible hardware.

2-1.7.2.4 Where the inactive leaf of pairs of doors is not required for exit purposes, it shall be provided with labeled self-latching top and bottom bolts or labeled two-point latches.

2-1.7.2.5 The throw of single point latchbolts shall not be less than the minimum shown on the fire door label. If the minimum throw is not shown or the door does not bear a label, the minimum throw shall be as required in Table 2-1B.

2-1.7.2.6 Attaching Locks, Latches and Flush Bolts. The locks or latches shall be secured to the reinforcements in the door with machine screws or through bolts, except wood composite doors which shall be secured with not less than No. 8 self-tapping sheet-metal screws. Flush-mounted top and bottom bolts shall be secured to reinforcements in the door with machine screws. Surface-mounted top and bottom bolts shall be of steel secured with machine screws to reinforcements or bolted through the door. Attachment of fire-exit hardware of the vertical rod type shall be as required for top and bottom bolts.

2-1.7.2.7 Attaching Strikes. The strike plates for single swing doors shall be secured with machine screws to the reinforcing in the frame. Strike plates for doors swinging in pairs shall be secured to the reinforcing in the stationary door. Channel frames for single swing doors shall be provided with rectangular holes to receive the latch bolts. The keeper (for the stationary door of doors swinging in pairs) for the top bolt shall be secured to the frame with steel machine screws. Channel frames shall be provided with a rectangular hole to receive the bolt. A keeper shall be secured in the sill to receive the bottom bolt of the stationary door.

2-1.7.2.8 Open back strikes shall not be installed in the inactive leaf of pairs of fire doors, except that some manufacturers may provide doors in pairs with open back strikes and no astragal on doors having a fire protection rating of up to 1½ hours, as indicated in the individual listings.

2-1.7.3 Kick and Mop Plates. Doors may be provided with aluminum, brass, bronze, or stainless steel plates having a maximum thickness of 0.085 in.

2-1.7.4 Closing Devices

2-1.7.4.1 A door closer is a labeled device applied to the door or frame to cause a door to close by mechanical force. The closing speed may be regulated by this device.

2-1.7.4.2 A spring hinge is a labeled hinge with built-in spring used to hang and close the door, causing it to latch.

2-1.7.4.3 A coordinator is a device used on pairs of swinging doors with astragals that cause the inactive door to close before the active door closes.

2-1.7.4.4 When there is an astragal or projecting latch bolt that prevents the inactive door from closing and latching before the active door closes and latches, a coordinating device shall be used. A coordinating device shall not be required where each door closes and latches independently of the other.

2-1.7.4.5 A closing device shall be installed on every fire door except elevator and power-operated dumbwaiter doors equipped with electric contacts or interlocks.

2-1.7.4.6 Attachment. All components of closing devices used shall be securely attached to doors and frames by steel screws or through-bolts.

2-1.7.4.7 Adjustment. All closing mechanisms shall be adjusted to overcome the resistance of the latch mechanism so that positive latching is achieved on each door operation.

2-1.7.5 Door Holder/Release Devices

2-1.7.5.1 A door holder/release device is a labeled, fail-safe device, controlled by a detection device, used on automatic closing doors to release the door at the time of fire causing it to close.

2-1.7.5.2 Holder/release devices shall be permitted in conjunction with doors illustrated in Figures 20 through 28 and as shown in Figure 51, Appendix A, when acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

2-1.7.6 Automatic Fire Detectors

2-1.7.6.1 Automatic fire detectors are either individual devices or prescribed combinations of devices designed to detect flame, heat, smoke, or combustion gases resulting from fire.

2-1.7.6.2 Heat actuated devices include fixed temperature releases, rate-of-temperature-rise releases, and door closers with hold-open arms embodying a fusible link.

2-1.7.6.3 Detectors for the release of fire doors may be part of an overall system, such as a fire alarm, water flow alarm or carbon dioxide release system, which will release the door.

2-1.7.6.4 Detectors shall be located to effectively insure releasing of doors at the time of fire. When doors are to be closed by the release of other than fusible links, detectors shall be located as shown in Figure 51, Appendix A.

2-1.7.6.5 Installation. Detectors and their components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2-1.7.7 Operation of Doors. All swinging doors shall be closed and latched at the time of fire. For the purposes of this section the operation of doors is divided into three categories.

2-1.7.7.1 Self-closing doors are those which, when opened, return to the closed position. The door shall swing easily and freely and shall be equipped with a closing device to cause the door to close and latch each time it is opened. The closing mechanism shall not have a hold-open feature.

2-1.7.7.2 Automatic-closing doors are those which are normally open but will close at the time of fire. A door may be made automatic closing by the installation of a closing device and a separate, labeled, fail-safe door-holder/release device or a hold-open mechanism which may be an integral part of the basic closing device, provided the hold-open mechanism is released by one or a combination of automatic fire detectors acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

2-1.7.7.3 Power-operated fire doors are those which are normally opened and closed by power. They shall be equipped with a releasing device which will automatically disconnect the power operator at the time of fire, allowing a self-closing or automatic device to close the door irrespective of power failure or manual operation.

2-1.7.8 Application of Automatic-Releasing Devices

2-1.7.8.1 Labeled door holder/release devices for swinging doors shall, whenever possible, be installed at the top of the door as close as possible to the lock edge and shall be located to avoid interference with any other hardware. If necessary, holder/release may be located at the bottom of the door as close as possible to the lock edge with the device installed on the wall or floor.

2-1.7.8.2 Door holder/release devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and only in conformance with their specific listing.

2-1.7.8.3 Location and application of automatic fire detectors used to control releasing devices shall be as shown in Figures 30, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39 and 41 through 51, Appendix A, or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction.

2-1.7.9 Application, Installation and Adjustment

2-1.7.9.1 The installation of all components of a fire door assembly shall be in accordance with the specific listing of each component.

2-1.7.9.2 All components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and shall be adjusted to function as described in the listing.

2-1.7.9.3 All components of a fire door assembly shall be firmly attached to walls, doors and frames in a manner acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

2-1.7.9.4 Mounting to masonry walls shall be by means of through-bolts except where steel shells are permitted elsewhere herein.

2-1.7.9.5 All mounting screws, bolts or shields shall be steel except where permitted elsewhere herein.

2-1.7.9.6 Attachment to doors with composite cores shall provide sufficient anchorage for anticipated use.

2-2 Swinging Doors with Fire Door Hardware

2-2.1 Doors

2-2.1.1 Mounting

2-2.1.1.1 Swinging tinclad doors and flush or corrugated type sheet metal doors are provided with fire door hardware and may be flush or lap mounted.

2-2.1.1.2 Flush mounted doors are hung in steel channel frames securely anchored to the wall construction.

2-2.1.1.3 Lap mounted doors are hung on the surface of the wall and shall lap the opening at least 4 in. at the top and on each side.

2-2.1.2 Vents

2-2.1.2.1 Each tinclad door formed of 14 in. by 20 in. sheets shall be provided with 3-in. diameter vent holes located as shown in Figure 33, Appendix A.

2-2.1.2.2 The vent holes shall be cut through the sheets on the face of the door to be provided with the fire door hardware, care being taken so as not to interfere with the hardware or to injure the wood core when cutting the holes in the sheets. The metal covering around the opening shall be secured with small nails spaced about 1 in. apart and the exposed wood thoroughly painted.

2-2.2 Sills

2-2.2.1 Buildings with noncombustible floors require no special sill construction if the floor structure is extended through the door opening.

2-2.2.2 Buildings with combustible floors require special sill construction at door openings, as combustible floor construction must not extend through the opening.

2-2.2.3 Sills shall be made of noncombustible materials.

2-2.2.4 Sills shall extend at least the width of the door frame for flush mounted door. For lap mounted doors sill shall extend beyond the opening by an amount equal to the projection of the installed door or doors. (*See Figures 1, 3, and 4, Appendix A, for recommended construction.*)

2-2.3 Walls

2-2.3.1 Walls shall be plumb and true and present smooth surfaces. They shall be of brick, concrete, or concrete block. (*When concrete blocks are used, see Figures 16 and 17, Appendix A, for methods of reinforcement.*)

2-2.3.2 When doors are mounted on corner walls or on walls more than 18 in. in thickness, the bolts which normally pass through the walls may be anchored within the wall, as shown in Figures 9 and 10, Appendix A.

2-2.4 Frames

2-2.4.1 Frames are not required for lap-mounted doors.

2-2.4.2 Frames for use with flush-mounted doors.

2-2.4.2.1 Only labeled frames of the structural steel type shall be used.

2-2.4.2.2 Structural steel frames consist of head and jamb members either shop or field assembled, and shall be erected before the wall is built.

2-2.5 Clearances

2-2.5.1 Flush-Mounted. Clearances for flush-mounted doors shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the sill. Clearances at the meeting edges of doors in pairs shall not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. for 3 ply tinclad doors or $\frac{1}{8}$ in. for other doors.

2-2.5.2 Lap-Mounted. The clearance between the door and the wall when the door is in a closed position shall not exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and between the door and the sill shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

2-2.6 Coordinating Devices. When there is an astragal or projecting latchbolt that prevents the inactive door of a pair of doors from closing and latching before the active door closes and latches a coordinating device shall be used. A coordinating device is not required where each door closes and latches independent of the other door.

2-2.7 Fire Door Hardware (See Figures 29 and 31, Appendix A.)

2-2.7.1 Only labeled fire door hardware shall be used. The design and construction of typical fire door hardware for swinging fire doors is illustrated in *Swinging Hardware for Standard Tin-Clad Fire Doors* (ANSI A133.1, see Appendix D).

2-2.7.2 Fire door hardware includes hinge brackets, hinges, latches, latch keepers, and operating handle mechanism; for the inactive door of pairs of doors, top and bottom bolts and keepers.

2-2.7.3 Hinges and Latches, Number and Length. (See Tables 2-2A, 2-2B and 2-2C.)

2-2.7.4 Attaching Fire Door Hardware to Doors. Upper and lower hinges and latches shall be spaced not less than 8 in. nor more than 11 in. from the top and bottom of the door.

2-2.7.5 Attaching Fire Door Hardware to Frames for Flush-Mounted Doors. Hinges and latch keepers shall be bolted, riveted or welded to the frame.

2-2.7.6 Attachment of Wall Strips for Lap-Mounted Doors. Hinges and latch keepers shall be mounted on wall strips

Table 2-2A

Fire Door Hardware

Table Giving Number of Hinges and Latches for Different Size Doors of Tinclad Construction.

Width of Door	0ft. 2ft.0in.	2ft.0in.- 3ft.0in.	3ft.0in.- 4ft.0in.	4ft.0in.- 5ft.0in.	5ft.0in.- 6ft.0in.
Height of Door	No. of Latches	No. of Hinges	No. of Hinges	No. or Hinges	No. of Hinges
0 ft. to 5 ft. 0 in.	2	2	2	2	2
5 ft. 0 in. to 6 ft. 6 in.	2	2	2	2	3
6 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft. 6 in.	3	2	2	3	3
8 ft. 6 in. to 10 ft. 6 in.	4	3	3	3	4
10 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft. 0 in.	5	4	4	4	4

Table 2-2B

Fire Door Hardware

Table Giving Length of Hinges and Latches For Different Widths of Doors of Tinclad Construction.

Width of Door	*Length of Hinges	No. of Holes in Hinge	Length of Latches
1 ft. 6 in. to 1 ft. 9 in. (incl.)	16 in.	2	Not less than 14¾ in.
1 ft. 9 in. to 2 ft. 0 in.	19 in.	2	" " " " "
2 ft. 0 in. to 2 ft. 4 in.	22 in.	3	" " " " "
2 ft. 4 in. to 2 ft. 8 in.	25 in.	3	" " " " "
2 ft. 8 in. to 3 ft. 0 in.	28 in.	3	" " " " "
3 ft. 0 in. to 3 ft. 4 in.	31 in.	3	" " " " "
3 ft. 4 in. to 3 ft. 8 in.	34 in.	4	" " " " "
3 ft. 8 in. to 4 ft. 0 in.	37 in.	4	" " " " "
4 ft. 0 in. to 4 ft. 4 in.	40 in.	4	" " " " "
4 ft. 4 in. to 4 ft. 8 in.	43 in.	4	" " " " "
4 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 0 in.	46 in.	5	" " " " "
5 ft. 0 in. to 5 ft. 4 in.	49 in.	5	" " " " "
5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 8 in.	52 in.	5	" " " " "
5 ft. 8 in. to 6 ft. 0 in.	55 in.	5	" " " " "

*The intermediate hinge straps (when three or more are used) may be not more than eight inches shorter than is indicated.

Table 2-2C
Fire Door Hardware

Table Giving Numbers of Latches and Hinges For Sheet Metal Doors.

Height of Door	No. of Latches	No. of Hinges
0 ft. to 5 ft. 3 in.	2	2
5 ft. 4 in. to 8 ft. 3 in.	3	3
8 ft. 4 in. to 10 ft. 3 in.	4	4
10 ft. 4 in. to 12 ft. 4 in.	5	4

NOTE: For heights in fractional inches, use next higher full inch.

bolted through the wall. Not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. through bolts shall be used for attaching hinge wall strips and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. through bolts for latch keeper wall strips. (See Figure 31, Appendix A.)

2-2.8 Operation of Doors. The doors shall swing easily and freely on their hinges. The latches shall operate freely.

2-2.9 Closing Devices for Swinging Tinclad and Sheet Metal Fire Doors

2-2.9.1 Closing Devices

2-2.9.1.1 Swinging tinclad and sheet metal fire doors shall be equipped with self-closing or automatic-closing devices to insure that they will be closed and latched at the time of fire.

2-2.9.1.2 Self-closing devices for these doors consist of a system of weights suspended by ropes, wire cables or chains over pulleys arranged to return the door to the normally closed position each time it is used.

2-2.9.1.3 Automatic-closing devices consist of a system of weights suspended by ropes, wire cables or chains over pulleys and a hold-open device with a release mechanism which is activated by a device for the detection of fire or the products of combustion.

The weights, ropes, cables or chains, and hold-open device are arranged to keep the door in a normally open position. When fire occurs the detector causes the release to disconnect the hold-open device from the door which is then free to close. (Typical arrangements are shown in Figures 30 and 32, Appendix A.)

2-2.9.1.4 Other arrangements, acceptable to or required by the authority having jurisdiction, may be used.

2-2.9.2 Automatic Fire Detectors

2-2.9.2.1 Automatic fire detectors are either individual devices or prescribed combinations of devices designed to detect flame, heat, smoke, or combustion gases resulting from fire.

2-2.9.2.2 Detectors shall be installed on both sides of the wall interconnected so that the operation of any single detector will cause the door to close and latch. (*See Figures 30 and 32, Appendix A.*)

2-2.9.2.3 When doors are to be closed by the release of other than fusible links, detectors shall be located as shown in Figure 51, Appendix A.

2-2.9.2.4 Detectors for the release of fire doors may be part of an overall system, such as a fire alarm, water flow alarm or carbon dioxide release system, which will release the door.

2-2.9.2.5 Installation. Detectors and their components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2-3 Horizontally Sliding Doors

2-3.1 Doors

2-3.1.1 Sliding tinclad, composite, hollow metal and sheet metal (flush and corrugated) doors shall be wall mounted (hung on the surface of the wall).

2-3.1.2 Lap. Doors shall lap openings at least 4 in. at the sides and top. Where doors provide protection of openings located in walls above floor level and no projecting sill is provided, the doors shall lap the bottom of the opening at least 4 in.

2-3.1.3 Astragals. Center-parting doors shall have an astragal securely attached in place so as to project approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (*See Figure 37, Appendix A.*)

2-3.1.4 Vents

2-3.1.4.1 Each tinclad door formed of 14 in. by 20 in. sheets shall be provided with 3 in. diameter vent holes located as shown on Figure 40, Appendix A. Each section of spliced single doors and each leaf of center-parting doors shall be vented as provided for two-hanger doors in Figure 40, Appendix A.

2-3.1.4.2 The vent holes shall be cut through the sheets on the face of the door opposite the rear binder pockets, care being taken so as not to injure the wood core when cutting the holes in the sheets. The metal covering around the opening shall be secured

with small nails spaced about 1 in. apart and the exposed wood thoroughly painted.

2-3.1.5 Clearances. The clearance between the wall and the door when in the closed position shall not be more than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. The clearance between any door and the sill shall not be more than $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

2-3.1.6 Sectional Door Units

2-3.1.6.1 Tinclad and Sheet-Metal. May be furnished in not more than two sections and shall be provided with cover plates for the joint between the sections and reinforcing angles or channels running horizontally across the door. When shipped, both cover plates shall be attached to one section of the door, being bolted together through the door. The edge of the adjacent section shall be inserted in the groove formed by these cover plates and secured in a like manner by through bolts. Reinforcing angles or channels shall be secured by through bolts.

2-3.1.6.2 Composite Sliding Doors. Single sliding composite doors shall consist of not less than two (2) or more than five (5) panels, constructed for either field or factory assembly. For center-parting doors not less than two (2) or more than four (4) panels comprise a single door leaf.

2-3.2 Sills

2-3.2.1 In buildings with noncombustible floors, special sill construction is not necessary if the floor structure is extended through the opening.

2-3.2.2 Sills shall be made of noncombustible material and extend 6 in. past the edge of the opening on each side and at least 4-in. out from the face of the wall. (*Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, Appendix A show constructions that are acceptable.*)

2-3.2.3 Concrete for sills shall be at least 4 in. in thickness when used in construction not provided with a steel tread. When a steel tread is used the concrete shall be not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness and the tread shall be adequately secured.

2-3.3 Walls

2-3.3.1 Walls shall be plumb and true and present smooth surfaces. They shall be of brick, concrete, or concrete block construction. (*When concrete blocks are used, see Figures 18 and 19, Appendix A, for methods of reinforcement.*)

2-3.3.2 When doors are mounted on corner walls or on walls more than 18 in. in thickness, the bolts which normally pass through the walls may be anchored within the wall, as shown in Figures 9 and 10, Appendix A.

2-3.4 Lintels. Lintels shall be brick, concrete or masonry arches, steel or reinforced concrete. If of steel or reinforced concrete, they shall be constructed as shown in Figures 5, 6, 7 or 8, Appendix A, or as acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

2-3.5 Fire Door Hardware (*See Figures 31, 37, and 41 through 44, Appendix A.*)

2-3.5.1 Only labeled fire door hardware shall be used. The design and construction of typical fire door hardware for sliding fire doors is illustrated in *Sliding Hardware for Horizontally Mounted Tinclad Fire Doors (ANSI A143.1, see Appendix D.)*

2-3.5.2 Fire door hardware includes tracks, hangers, track brackets, bumpers, binders, pull handles, stay rolls and center latch assembly for center-parting doors.

2-3.5.3 Track

2-3.5.3.1 Mounting Flat Track, Single Door. For tinclad and sheet-metal fire doors the length of track shall be equal to twice the width of the wall opening plus 21 in.¹ Wall bolts shall be so spaced that one bolt will be located directly opposite each hanger when the door is closed to permit attachment of front and back bumpers. Wall bolts securing the track in position shall be installed through the wall with track bracket at each bolt. Refer to Table 2-3A for bolt spacing (except as provided in 2-3.3.2). Figures in heavy type in the table indicate spacings for bolts opposite door hangers and number of hangers required. The space "A" in the table giving spacings for wall bolts shall always be on the side of the door opening to which the door closes. This will be the lower end of the track when the track is inclined. The track shall have an incline of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 1 ft. if door is intended to close by gravity.

2-3.5.3.2 Mounting Track, Hollow Metal Doors. For hollow-metal doors wall bolts shall be located 2 in. from each end of track, opposite hangers when the door is in a closed position and additional bolts on centers not to exceed 24 in. Wall bolts shall be installed through the wall except as provided in 2-3.3.2.

2-3.5.3.3 Mounting Flat Track, Center Parting Doors.

¹ This length of track is given in terms of the wall opening, 12 in. being allowed for the lap and width of the door, 8 in. for attaching front and back bumpers and 1 in. for clearance when the door is wide open.

Table 2-3A

Table Giving Dimensions for Punching Flat Track for Tinclad and Sheet Metal Fire Doors.

Size of Opening	Length of Track	Space A 1st Bolt In.	Space B 2nd Bolt In.	Space C 3rd Bolt In.	Space D 4th Bolt In.	Space E 5th Bolt In.	Space F 6th Bolt In.	Space G 7th Bolt In.	Space H 8th Bolt In.	Space I 9th Bolt In.	Space J 10th Bolt In.	Space K 11th Bolt In.
3'0"	7'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$						
3'3"	8'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	28	28 $\frac{1}{4}$						
3'6"	8'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	30	30 $\frac{1}{4}$						
3'9"	9'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$						
4'0"	9'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$						
4'3"	10'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	35	35 $\frac{1}{4}$						
4'6"	10'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	37	37 $\frac{1}{4}$						
4'9"	11'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$					
5'0"	11'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	20	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$					
5'3"	12'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28	28 $\frac{1}{4}$				
5'6"	12'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	22	30	29	29 $\frac{1}{4}$				
5'9"	13'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	30	30 $\frac{1}{4}$				
6'0"	13'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	24	32	32	31 $\frac{1}{4}$				
6'3"	14'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	31	30 $\frac{1}{4}$				
6'6"	14'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	33	32	32	31 $\frac{1}{4}$				
6'9"	15'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	33	33 $\frac{1}{4}$				
7'0"	15'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	35	34	34	34 $\frac{1}{4}$				
7'3"	16'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	35	35 $\frac{1}{4}$				
7'6"	16'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	37	37	36	36 $\frac{1}{4}$				
7'9"	17'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	37	37 $\frac{1}{4}$		
8'0"	17'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	20	20	20	39	38	38 $\frac{1}{4}$		
8'3"	18'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	39	39 $\frac{1}{4}$		
8'6"	18'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	40	40 $\frac{1}{4}$		
8'9"	19'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	31	31	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	
9'0"	19'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	23	23	23	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	
9'3"	20'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	
9'6"	20'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	24	24	24	34	34	33	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	
9'9"	21'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	35	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10'0"	21'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	25	25	25	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10'3"	22'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10'6"	22'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	26	26	26	37	37	37	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	
10'9"	23'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	38	38	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	
11'0"	23'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	27	27	27	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	
11'3"	24'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	
11'6"	24'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	40	40	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	
11'9"	25'3"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	
12'	25'9"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	30	30	30	33	33	33	33	33 $\frac{1}{4}$

NOTE: Figures in heavy type indicate bolts opposite door hangers

The mounting is similar to the requirements of 2-3.5.3.1. For tinclad and sheet-metal doors the track for each door is 10 in. shorter. In Table 2-3A giving the length of track, 10 in. is to be subtracted from the total length, the first bolt hole is to be omitted, and 10 in. is to be subtracted from each other bolt-hole dimension.

2-3.5.3.4 Mounting Round Track. When round track is used, the number of brackets provided shall be such that one bracket is located directly under each hanger when the door is closed; one at each end, and at points between end brackets not exceeding 24 in. apart. Wall bolts securing brackets in position shall be installed through the wall, except as provided in 2-3.3.2.

2-3.5.3.5 Mounting Box Type Track. When box type track is used the number of track brackets provided shall be such that a bracket is located directly over each hanger when the door is closed, on each end, and such intermediate brackets so that bracket centers shall not exceed $39\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bolts securing brackets in position shall be installed through the wall except as provided in 2-3.3.2.

2-3.5.4 Hangers. Not less than two hangers shall be provided for each door. Tinclad, sheet-metal and composite doors for openings in excess of 6 ft. shall have an additional hanger. (See Table 2-3A). Two hangers shall be provided on each section of vertically spliced sheet-metal or tinclad doors. (See 2-3.1.6.)

2-3.5.5 Binders

2-3.5.5.1 Binders for tinclad and sheet metal doors shall meet the following requirements:

(a) At least two front binders are required for tinclad and sheet metal doors. The upper binder shall be placed approximately 24 in. from the top of the door and the lower binder approximately 24 in. above the sill.

(b) In addition to the above front binders, doors for openings exceeding 8 ft. in height shall be provided with an additional front binder spaced midway between the upper and lower binders.

(c) Sheet-metal doors for openings not exceeding 10 ft. in height and tinclad doors 7 ft. but not more than 10 ft. in height shall be provided with one rear binder located midway between the top and bottom of the door. Both sheet metal and tinclad doors for openings exceeding 10 ft. in height shall be provided with two rear binders located at the quarter points for sheet metal and third points for tinclad doors.

(d) The space between the top of the door and the track for sheet-metal doors shall be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to permit upward expansion on exposure to fire. Track binders or other approved means shall be provided to prevent door leaving track during exposure to fire. The track binder shall lap the track about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and be located two inches to one side of the center line of the wall bolts. (See Figures 34 and 37, Appendix A.)

(e) Front and rear binders for tinclad and sheet metal doors shall be fastened to the wall with bolts having a diameter of not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and which extend through the wall. The bolt holes should not be made larger than necessary.

(f) For center parting doors, the head binder shall be bolted to the track and the sill binder securely fastened to the masonry of the sill.

2-3.5.5.2 Binders for Composite Doors. Composite fire doors shall have one front binder near the sill, one or more intermediate front binders, and one or more intermediate rear binders.

2-3.5.5.3 Binders for Hollow-Metal Doors. Hollow-metal doors shall have front binders as specified for tinclad doors. In addition to front binders, hollow-metal doors shall be provided with continuous interlocking binders at rear and head. The interlocking rear and head binders shall be either secured directly to the masonry wall by steel bolts and steel expansion shields or to the opening framing by means of steel machine bolts. (See Figures 43 and 44, Appendix A.)

2-3.5.5.4 Binders for Center Parting Doors. All center parting sliding doors shall be provided with sill binders or center guides to maintain the doors in proper alignment when they are closed. (See Figures 37, 42 and 44, Appendix A.)

They shall be securely attached to concrete sills with machine screws and steel shields or metal thresholds shall be drilled and tapped to receive machine screws.

2-3.5.6 Stay Rolls

2-3.5.6.1 Figures 11 through 15, Appendix A, show acceptable methods of attaching stay roll brackets. (For concealed type stay roll, see Figures 14 and 15, Appendix A.)

2-3.5.6.2 Wedge. On tinclad and sheet-metal doors, a wedge shall be attached back of the stay roll so that the door will be close to, but not tight against the wall when in closed position. (See Figures 34 and 37, Appendix A.)

2-3.5.7 Latches, Center-Parting Doors. All center-parting doors shall be provided with a latch. (*See Figures 37 and 44, Appendix A.*) All tinclad and sheet-metal doors shall be provided with a center pin located midway between the latch and the top of the door. (*See Figure 37, Appendix A.*)

2-3.5.8 Chafing Strips. Tinclad doors shall be provided with chafing strip assemblies consisting of half-oval strips on the back or wall side of the door bolted through the door to washer strips on the front of the door. The length of the chafing strip assemblies shall be 8 in. less than the door width. Two chafing strip assemblies are required for doors 8 ft. 4 in. in height or less. Three chafing strip assemblies are required for doors exceeding 8 ft. 4 in. in height. The chafing strip assemblies shall be parallel to the track and the top strip assembly shall be located one-third the distance from the top of the door and the bottom strip assembly 24 in. from the bottom edge of the door. When three chafing strip assemblies are required, the middle strip is to be located midway between the other two. For doors equipped with two rear binders a flat strip is used in place of the top half-oval strip when three chafing strip assemblies are used.

2-3.5.9 Bumper Shoes. Bumper shoes are required on tinclad doors, one opposite each bumper and one opposite each binder, fastened to the faces and edges of the door by wood screws. (*See Figures 34 and 37, Appendix A.*)

2-3.5.10 Handles. Means shall be provided for opening the doors from either side. If flush pulls are used they shall not be back to back. Handles shall be securely attached.

2-3.6 Closing Devices for Horizontally Sliding Composite, Hollow Metal, Tinclad and Sheet Metal Fire Doors

2-3.6.1 Horizontally sliding fire doors shall be equipped with self-closing or automatic-closing devices to insure that they will close or be closed at the time of fire.

2-3.6.2 Self-closing devices for these doors consist of a system of weights suspended by ropes, wire cables, or chains over pulleys arranged to return the door to the normally closed position each time it is used.

2-3.6.3 Automatic-Closing Devices

2-3.6.3.1 Automatic-closing devices for tinclad and sheet metal fire doors consist of a system of weights suspended by ropes, wire cables or chains over pulleys, and a hold-open device with a release mechanism which is activated by a device for the detection of fire.

2-3.6.3.2 The weights, ropes, cables or chains and hold-open device are arranged to keep the door in a normally open position. When fire occurs the detector causes the release to disconnect the hold-open device from the door, which is then free to close. (*Typical arrangements are shown in Figures 35, 36, 38 and 39, Appendix A.*) Other arrangements of weights, ropes, cables or chains, hold-open devices and detectors, acceptable to or required by the authorities having jurisdiction, may be used.

2-3.6.3.3 Automatic-closing devices for composite and hollow metal fire doors may be of the type described in 2-3.6.3.1 or may consist of a labeled tension spring device with hold-open and detector-controlled release. (*See Figures 42 and 43, Appendix A.*)

2-3.6.3.4 Power-operated fire doors are those which are normally opened and closed by power. They shall be equipped with a releasing device which will automatically disconnect the power operator at the time of fire, allowing a self-closing or automatic device to close the door irrespective of power failure or manual operation.

2-3.6.4 Automatic Fire Detectors

2-3.6.4.1 Automatic fire detectors are either individual devices or prescribed combinations of devices designed to detect flame, heat, smoke, or combustion gases resulting from fire.

2-3.6.4.2 Detectors shall be installed on both sides of the wall, interconnected so that the operation of any single detector will cause the door to close and latch.

2-3.6.4.3 For tinclad and sheet metal doors, one fusible link shall be mounted on an arm projecting from the leading edge of the door or doors near the top of the opening, and a second fusible link shall be at or near the ceiling on each side of the wall. (*See Figures 35 and 38, Appendix A.*)

2-3.6.4.4 For composite and hollow metal doors, one fusible link shall be centered just above the opening and another at or near the ceiling, as shown in Figures 41 through 44, Appendix A.

2-3.6.4.5 When doors are to be closed by the release of other than fusible links, detectors shall be located as shown in Figure 51, Appendix A.

2-3.6.4.6 Installation. Detectors and their components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2-4 Vertically Sliding Doors

2-4.1 Doors

2-4.1.1 Vertically sliding doors of the tinclad, sheet metal (flush and corrugated), and steel sectional (overhead) types are wall mounted.

2-4.1.2 The tinclad and sheet metal doors shall lap the opening at least 4 in. at the sides and top. The steel sectional doors shall lap the opening at least 2 in. at the sides and top. The sides of the sectional door shall be mounted within wall guides and the top edge shall engage in an interlock along the lintel.

2-4.1.3 Vents

2-4.1.3.1 Each tinclad door shall be provided with 3 in. diameter vent holes located as shown in Figure 40, Appendix A. Doors up to 6 ft. wide shall be provided with three vents and doors over 6 ft. wide shall be provided with four vents, as shown for two-hanger doors.

2-4.1.3.2 The vent holes shall be cut through the sheets on the face of the door to be provided with the guide shoes, care being taken not to interfere with the hardware or injure the wood core when cutting the holes in the sheet. The metal covering around the opening shall be secured with small nails spaced about 1 in. apart and the exposed wood shall be thoroughly painted.

2-4.1.4 The clearances between the door and the wall, when the door is in the closed position, and between the door and sill shall not exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

2-4.2 Sills

2-4.2.1 Sills shall be provided except in buildings with noncombustible floors. Special construction is not necessary if the floor structure is extended through the opening.

2-4.2.2 Sills shall be made of noncombustible material and extend 6 in. past the edge of the opening on each side and at least 4 in. out from the face of the wall. (*Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4, Appendix A, show constructions that are acceptable.*)

2-4.2.3 Concrete for sills shall be at least 4 in. in thickness when used in constructions not provided with steel tread. When a steel tread is used the concrete shall be not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness and the tread shall be adequately secured.

2-4.3 Walls

2-4.3.1 Walls shall be plumb and true and present smooth

surfaces. They shall be of brick, concrete or concrete block construction. When concrete blocks are used, reinforcements similar to that shown in Figure 16, Appendix A, shall be provided.

2-4.3.2 When doors are mounted on corner walls or walls more than 18 in. in thickness, the bolts which normally pass through the walls may be anchored within the wall, as shown in Figure 9 or 10, Appendix A.

2-4.4 Lintels. Lintels shall be brick, concrete, or masonry arches, steel, or reinforced concrete. If of steel or reinforced concrete, they shall be constructed as shown in Figures 5, 6, 7, or 8, Appendix A, or as acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

2-4.5 Fire Door Hardware for Tinclad and Sheet Metal Doors (See Figure 45, Appendix A.)

2-4.5.1 Only labeled fire door hardware shall be used.

2-4.5.2 Fire door hardware includes tracks, brackets, guides, bumpers and counter-balancing mechanisms.

2-4.5.3 Track

2-4.5.3.1 Two tracks, each with a length equal to twice the height plus 9 in., shall be provided. The track shall be attached with track brackets at each bolt.

2-4.5.3.2 The length of the track is given in terms of height of the opening, 4 in. being allowed for the lap of the door, 4 in. for attaching the bumper and 1 in. clearance when the door is wide open.

2-4.5.4 Guides. Two track guides shall be provided for each track for openings 5 ft. or less in height. An additional guide for each track shall be provided for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. or fraction thereof in excess of 5 ft. in height. Each of the track guides shall be bolted through the door.

2-4.5.5 Cables. Cables shall be of sufficient strength to support the load. Cable brackets are required and shall be bolted through the door. Cable fasteners and thimbles are required. Cable pulleys with frames and sheaves shall be bolted through the wall with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. bolts.

2-4.5.6 Chafing Strips

2-4.5.6.1 Tinclad and flush type sheet metal doors shall be provided with two half oval chafing strips for the back of doors not exceeding 8 ft. in width. The length shall be 2 in. less than the height of the door. The strips shall be held by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. through bolts

with countersunk heads and with nuts bearing against washers. When doors exceed the above dimension, three strips are required.

2-4.5.6.2 Chafing strips shall not be required for corrugated doors.

2-4.5.7 Bumpers and Bumper Shoes

2-4.5.7.1 One bumper shall be bolted to the top of each track with wall bolts.

2-4.5.7.2 Four bumper shoes are necessary and shall be located at the top and bottom corners of the door. Each bumper shall be fastened to the faces and edges of the door by wood screws.

2-4.5.8 Rear Binders. Doors shall be provided with one rear binder located at the center of the lintel and attached with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. through bolts. (See Figure 45, Appendix A.)

2-4.5.9 Handles. Flush pull handles on the wall side of the door shall be countersunk flush with the surface of the door. Bow-shaped handles shall be bolted to the flush pull by through bolts or otherwise securely attached.

2-4.6 Fire Door Hardware for Steel Sectional Doors

2-4.6.1 The "Fire Door" label on a sectional door includes the hinged steel panels, wall guides, interlock at the top edge, vertical and horizontal tracks, roller wheels, counterbalance, automatic closing mechanism and governors.

2-4.6.2 The horizontal track section shall extend from the wall a distance of the wall opening height plus 3 ft. and shall be connected by a fusible track link to the vertical track section such that it can break away from the vertical track section if subjected to damage from falling materials at the time of fire.

2-4.6.3 The wall guides shall be plumb, bolted through the wall and threaded into nuts on the opposite side. The guides shall extend above the wall opening a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

2-4.6.4 An angle type interlock shall be bolted to the lintel and shall engage a matching pocket on the top edge of the door when in the closed position.

2-4.6.5 Counterbalancing Mechanism. The sectional door shall be counterbalanced by an overhead horizontal helical spring on a shaft. The shaft shall be attached to a reel with a steel cable, which is attached to both sides of the door near the bottom edge.

2-4.7 Closing Devices for Vertically Sliding Tinclad, Sheet Metal and Steel Sectional Fire Doors

2-4.7.1 Vertically sliding tinclad, sheet metal, and sectional steel doors shall be equipped to close automatically so they will close or be closed at the time of fire.

2-4.7.2 Automatic Closers

2-4.7.2.1 Automatic-closing doors are suspended by a system of weights and ropes, wire cables, or chains over pulleys.

2-4.7.2.2 The automatic mechanism for vertically sliding tinclad and sheet metal doors shall employ a system of weights suspended by wire cables over pulleys. One of these weights shall be so arranged that the operation of a fusible link, fixed temperature release, or rate-of-temperature-rise release will release this weight and permit the door to close by gravity. The total weight of the remaining weights shall be sufficient to prevent the door from dropping suddenly, but not enough to prevent it from closing in a positive manner.

2-4.7.2.3 Vertically sliding sectional doors shall close automatically upon operation of a fusible link, fixed temperature release, or rate-of-temperature-rise release which releases the overhead sectional door, and the governor shall control the rate of descent.

2-4.7.3 Automatic Fire Detectors

2-4.7.3.1 Automatic fire detectors are either individual devices or prescribed combinations of devices designed to detect flame, heat, smoke, or combustion gases resulting from fire.

2-4.7.3.2 Detectors shall be installed on both sides of the wall and shall be interconnected so that the operation of any single detector will cause the door to close and latch.

2-4.7.3.3 For tinclad and sheet metal doors, one fusible link shall be located at the center near the bottom of the door, and additional links shall be located at or near the ceiling on each side of the wall. (*See Figures 45 and 46, Appendix A.*)

2-4.7.3.4 For steel sectional doors, one fusible link shall be located near the top of the opening near the automatic release mechanism on the door in an area where there is no obstruction to the circulation of air, and additional links shall be located at or near the ceiling on each side of the wall. (*See Figure 47, Appendix A.*)

2-4.7.3.5 When doors are to be closed by the release of

other than fusible links, detectors shall be located as shown in Figure 51, Appendix A.

2-4.7.3.6 Installation. Detectors and their components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2-5 Rolling Steel Doors

2-5.1 Doors

2-5.1.1 The mounting for rolling steel doors shall be either face-of-wall mounted (*See Figure 48, Appendix A*) or between-the-jamb mounted. (*See Figures 49 and 50, Appendix A.*)

2-5.1.2 The opening may be protected by either a single or double door installation, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction.

2-5.1.3 Doors, mounted on the face of the wall and subject to damage from falling debris, shall be protected by the building structure.

2-5.2 Sills

2-5.2.1 Sills shall be provided, except in buildings with noncombustible floors. Special construction is not necessary if the floor structure is extended through the opening.

2-5.2.2 Sills shall be made of noncombustible material. They shall extend 6 in. past the edge of the opening on each side and at least 4 in. out from the face of the wall. (*Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, Appendix A, show acceptable constructions.*)

2-5.2.3 Concrete for sills shall be at least 4 in. in thickness when used in constructions not provided with steel tread. When steel tread is used the concrete shall be not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness and the tread shall be adequately secured.

2-5.3 Walls

2-5.3.1 Walls shall be plumb and true and present smooth surfaces. They shall be brick, concrete, or concrete block. (*When concrete blocks are used, see Figures 18 and 19, Appendix A for methods of reinforcement.*)

2-5.3.2 Lintels. Heads of door frames shall be reinforced or suitable lintels shall be provided, depending on the type of wall construction and loads to be supported.

2-5.3.3 Frames. Frames are not required for rolling steel door installations. When frames or jambs only are provided, only structural steel or formed steel plate shall be used. Pressed steel frames are not permitted.

2-5.4 Assembly of Rolling Doors

2-5.4.1 Guides

2-5.4.1.1 The guides shall be mounted plumb and with proper clearances allowed for vertical expansion when exposed to fire.

2-5.4.1.2 The guides for between-jamb mounted doors may be exposed or concealed in a pocket or wall reveal.

2-5.4.1.3 On brick and concrete walls, the guide mounting bolts shall pass through the wall and thread into nuts on the opposite side. Nuts shall be provided with suitable washers. Through bolts, not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, shall be used.

2-5.4.1.4 When structural steel frames are used at jambs, guides shall be secured to the frame with machine bolts of not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

2-5.4.1.5 When guides are mounted on corner walls or excessively thick walls and the use of through bolts is impractical, anchor bolts may be employed.¹

2-5.4.2 Brackets

2-5.4.2.1 Brackets mounted on the face of the wall shall be bolted either to the wall or to an extension of the guide wall angle with not less than two $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter through bolts or machine bolts to each bracket.

2-5.4.2.2 Brackets mounted between the jambs shall be secured to the lintel or to the side of the jambs by not less than two machine bolts of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

2-5.4.3 Hoods and Housings. When the door is mounted on the face of the wall or between jambs, the metal hood and housing shall be tightly secured to the brackets and/or wall.

2-5.4.4 Flame Baffle. A flame baffle may be an integral part of the hood or curtain and utilized where required to protect the opening.

2-5.5 Closing Devices

2-5.5.1 An automatic-closing device shall be installed on every rolling steel door.

2-5.5.2 A rolling steel door is made automatic closing by

¹Because anchor bolts must be set at the time the wall is being constructed their use is not recommended. A structural steel frame provided at the jamb for mounting the guides is acceptable.

the incorporation of an integral escapement system consisting of either a spring releasing device or an auxiliary push-down spring which, when activated by release of a fusible link or other type of labeled fire detection device will cause the door to close.

2-5.5.3 The automatic-closing mechanism shall be enclosed in a metal housing to protect the mechanism from debris and insure proper operation in the event of fire.

2-5.5.4 A governor, when employed on a door, shall be an integral mechanism working in coordination with the closing device and shall control the closing speed of the door.

2-5.6 Automatic Fire Detectors

2-5.6.1 Automatic fire detectors are either individual devices or a prescribed combination of devices designed to detect flame, heat, smoke, or combustion gases resulting from a fire.¹

2-5.6.2 When doors are to be closed by the release of other than fusible links, detectors shall be located as shown in Figure 51, Appendix A.

2-5.6.3 Installation. Detectors and their components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2-5.7 Power-Operated Fire Doors. Power-operated fire doors are those which normally are opened and closed by power. They shall be equipped with a releasing device which will automatically disconnect the power operator at the time of fire, allowing a self-closing or automatic-closing device to close the door irrespective of power failure or manual operation.

2-6 Hoistway Doors for Elevators and Dumbwaiters

2-6.1 Scope. This section covers only fire door assemblies in hoistway entrances directly connected with elevator or dumbwaiter operation and used in the vertical hoistway enclosure for the purpose of preventing the passage of fire through such entrances. Fire door assemblies not connected with access to cars shall be installed as provided in other sections of this Standard.

2-6.2 General Requirements

2-6.2.1 Doors shall be 1 hour(B) or 1½ hour(B) and are hollow metal or steel-covered composite types as defined in Section 1-5.

¹ The arrangements shown in Figures 48, 49 and 50, Appendix A, are recommended to give the performance intended. Other arrangements acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction may be used.

2-6.2.2 Hoistway Door Vision Panels.

2-6.2.2.1 Manually operated or self-closing hoistway doors of the vertically or horizontally sliding type, for elevators with automatic or continuous-pressure operation, shall be provided with a vision panel except at landing of automatic-operation elevators where a corridor position indicator is provided. In multiple-section doors the vision panel is required in one section, but may be placed in all sections. All swinging elevator doors shall be provided with vision panels. Vision panels may be provided for any type of hoistway door irrespective of the type of operation of the elevator.

2-6.2.2.2 Where required and used, vision panels shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) The area of any single vision panel shall be not less than twenty-five (25) square inches, and the total area of all vision panels in any hoistway door shall be not more than eighty (80) square inches.

(b) The clear opening of each vision panel shall not permit passage of a ball six (6) inches in diameter.

(c) Muntins used between panel sections shall be of non-combustible material and of substantial construction.

(d) Vision panel openings shall be glazed with labeled clear wired glass not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick.

(e) The center of the panel shall be located not less than fifty-four (54) inches nor more than sixty-six (66) inches above the landing.

Exception: For vertically sliding bi-parting counterbalanced doors, it shall be located to conform with the dimensions indicated insofar as the door design will permit.

(f) The vision panels in swinging doors shall be located for convenient vision when opening the door from the car side.

2-6.2.3 Elevator doors shall be closed when not in use and shall remain closed in a fire emergency, except when under the control of the fire department

2-6.3 Types of Doors

2-6.3.1 Labeled Swinging Hoistway Doors for Elevators — Fire Rated Entrance Assembly. (See Figure 52, Appendix A.) The major components of a typical assembly (single-swinging or double-swinging) shall include sill and attachments, frame with attachments, door panel (panels) and hinges, closing devices, and latching device.

2-6.3.2 Labeled Horizontally Sliding Hoistway Doors for Elevators — Fire Rated Entrance Assembly. (See Figures 53 and 54, Appendix A.) The major components of a typical assembly (single- or multi-section, side- or center-opening) shall include landing sill with attachments, header with vertical struts or other supports, frame with attachments, hanger track assembly, hangers, door panel (panels), and door closing devices where required

2-6.3.3 Labeled Vertically Sliding Hoistway Doors for Elevators — Fire Rated Entrance Assembly. (See Figure 55, Appendix A.) The major components of a typical assembly (vertically sliding bi-parting counterbalanced or vertically sliding counterweighted, single- or multi-section) shall include frame and attachments, landing sills, guide rails, door panel with guides, counterbalancing mechanism or counterweight and door locking device for elevator operation.

2-6.3.4 Labeled Hoistway Doors for Dumbwaiters — Fire Rated Entrance Assembly. The major components of a typical assembly are pre-assembled and shall conform to paragraph 2-6.3.1 for swinging doors; paragraph 2-6.3.2 for horizontally sliding doors; and paragraph 2-6.3.3 for vertically sliding doors. (See Figure 56, Appendix A, for vertically bi-parting doors.)

2-7 Doors for Chutes

2-7.1 General

2-7.1.1 Chute doors shall be of the swinging type, hinged on side or bottom for intake and on side or top for discharge.

2-7.1.2 All chute doors shall be approved for 1 hour (B) or 1½ hour (B) openings and shall have a temperature rise of not more than 250°F at the end of 30 minutes of exposure to the Standard Fire Test.

2-7.2 Sills. Chute door assemblies shall be installed on masonry sills and shall be securely fastened to the sill or the chute.

2-7.3 Walls. These assemblies shall be installed in masonry walls in a similar manner to that of pressed steel frames of the single type. No part of the assembly shall project into the chute.

2-7.4 Lintels. The lintel shall be noncombustible and adequate for the service.

2-7.5 Closing Device. Doors shall be arranged for automatic-closing operation as described in 2-2.9.1 for swinging doors.

2-8 Fire Shutters

2-8.1 General

2-8.1.1 A shutter is a labeled door assembly that is used for the protection of a window opening in an exterior wall.

2-8.1.2 Labeled doors having a 3-hour (A) or 1½-hour (D) fire protection rating (without glass lights) may be used as shutters.

2-8.1.3 Shutters shall be of three general types:

- (a) Swinging door
- (b) Horizontally or vertically sliding door
- (c) Rolling steel door

2-8.2 Installation

2-8.2.1 The installation of shutters shall be in accordance with the requirements for installation of swinging, sliding, and rolling steel doors.

2-8.2.2 Shutters may be installed on the inside or outside of an opening or between jambs, but preferably on the inside or between jambs for ease of maintenance and protection from adverse weather conditions.

2-8.2.3 When shutters are installed on the outside of an opening, they shall be protected against the weather to insure proper operation.

2-8.3 Operation of Shutters

2-8.3.1 All shutters shall be equipped to close automatically in the event of fire.

2-8.3.2 The use of a door assembly as a shutter may require that design consideration be given to the ease of periodic testing, adjusting and maintenance, when installed in a window opening where accessibility is normally difficult.

2-8.3.3 The operation of shutters in all other respects shall be in accordance with the requirements for operation of swinging, sliding, and rolling steel doors.

2-8.4 Location of Detection Device

2-8.4.1 Fusible links shall be located in the proximity of the shutter near the top of the opening and in an area where there is no obstruction to the circulation of air.

2-8.4.2 When shutters are to be closed by smoke detectors sensing visible or invisible particles of combustion, the detectors shall be located as shown in Figure 51, Appendix A.

2-9 Access Doors

2-9.1 General

2-9.1.1 An access door is a fire-protective door assembly of smaller size than conventional doors and used to provide access to utility shafts, chases, manways, plumbing, equipment, doors to service equipment for elevators and dumbwaiters, or as a scuttle hole to gain entry into an attic or space above a ceiling.

2-9.1.2 Access doors either shall be an integral unit including door, frame, hinges, and latch bearing the "*Frame and Fire Door Assembly*" label, or the assembly shall consist of a labeled door, frame, and latch with hinges that conform to Table 2-1A.

2-9.1.3 Doors shall be self-latching. Doors shall be openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool.

2-9.1.4 Access doors shall be kept in the closed and latched position when not in use.

2-9.2 Installation

2-9.2.1 Access doors shall have a fire protection rating of 1 hour or 1½ hour. In addition, the maximum temperature rise shall not exceed 250°F at the end of 30 minutes exposure to the Standard Fire Test.

2-9.2.2 When installed in a vertical surface, access doors shall be self-closing. This shall be accomplished by use of a closer or by top hinging to provide gravity closing.

2-9.2.3 A horizontally mounted access door shall be self-closing and shall be used only if it has been tested as a component of a fire-rated floor, floor-ceiling, or roof-ceiling assembly.

2-10 Service Counter Doors

2-10.1 General. A service counter door is a labeled fire door assembly used for the protection of openings in walls where the primary purpose of the opening is for nonpedestrian use, such as counter service for food, pharmaceutical dispensary, package and baggage transfer, or observation ports.

2-10.2 Door Construction. Door construction may be as follows:

- a. Door panels may be a single or multiple section vertical

type, integrally mounted in a four-sided frame to form a labeled door and frame assembly; or

b. Door curtain may be of the interlocking slat type integrally mounted in a four-sided frame to form a labeled door and frame assembly, or

c. Door curtain may be of the interlocking slat type including guides, brackets and hoods for mounting directly to masonry walls or noncombustible opening framing.

2-10.3 Installation

2-10.3.1 Service counter doors may be factory or field assembled and may be installed during construction of the wall or may be installed in a prepared wall opening.

2-10.3.2 When service counter doors are mounted in walls other than solid masonry, the frame or guides shall be anchored to steel struts running from the floor to a supporting member above.

2-10.3.3 Heads of integral door frame assemblies shall not support a wall above. Separate lintels shall be provided of a size based on the type of wall construction and loads to be supported.

2-10.4 Automatic Closers

2-10.4.1 All service counter doors shall be equipped to close automatically in the event of fire.

2-10.4.2 A service counter door of the rolling type is made automatic-closing by incorporation of an escapement system consisting of a spring-release device or an auxiliary push-down spring.

2-10.4.3 A service counter door of the swinging or sliding type shall be made automatic-closing by a system of weights suspended by ropes, cables, or chains over pulleys which, when activated by release of an automatic fire detector, will cause the door to close.

2-10.4.4 A governor, when employed on a service counter door, shall work in coordination with the closing device and shall control the closing speed of the door.

2-10.5 Automatic Fire Detectors

2-10.5.1 Automatic fire detectors are either individual devices or prescribed combinations of devices designed to detect flame, heat, smoke, or combustion gases resulting from fire.

2-10.5.2 Detectors shall be located so as to effectively assure releasing of doors at the time of fire.

2-10.5.3 When doors are to be closed by the release of other than fusible links, detectors shall be located as shown in Figure 51, Appendix A.

2-10.5.4 Installation. Detectors and their components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Chapter 3

Use and Installation of Fire Windows and Glass Blocks

3.1 Fire Windows

3-1.1 Classification

3-1.1.1 Only labeled window sash shall be used in window openings, as classified in 1-4.6.

3-1.1.2 Labels

3-1.1.2.1 The label on $\frac{3}{4}$ -hour window sash for wall openings reads "*Fire Window Frame*".

3-1.1.2.2 The label on window sash covers the design and construction of the frame, ventilator, glass retaining members, and hardware. (*See Appendix E for types of window sash and definitions.*)

3-1.1.2.3 The label on hot-rolled or extruded steel section window sash includes the hot-rolled or extruded steel mullions.

3-1.1.2.4 The label on hollow metal and hollow metal plate steel combination section window sash includes hollow metal mullions.

3-1.1.3 Bearing mullions shall be fire protected with materials acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3-1.2 Wired Glass

3-1.2.1 Only labeled wired glass not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick shall be used.

3-1.2.2 The individual glass exposed area shall not exceed 1296 sq. in. with no dimension exceeding 54 in.

3-1.3 Types of Window Sash

3-1.3.1 Hollow Metal Window Sash (Frames)

3-1.3.1.1 Hollow metal window sash (frames) consist of formed steel sheet, reinforced as required, and are of the double hung, counterbalanced, casement, pivoted, stationary, tilting, hinged, and projected types.

3-1.3.1.2 Maximum Size Openings

(a) Single sash, other than casement: 5 ft. 0 in. x 5 ft. 0 in.

(b) Multiple sash, other than casement: 7 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.

(c) Single casement sash: 3 ft 6 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.

(d) Multiple casement sash: 7 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.

3-1.3.2 Hot-Rolled or Extruded Steel Section Window Sash

3-1.3.2.1 Maximum Size Openings

(a) The heavy intermediate sash types are suitable for openings not exceeding 84 sq. ft. in area with neither dimension exceeding 12 ft. When multiple units are installed, the distance between unprotected vertical steel mullions shall not exceed 7 ft.

(b) The standard intermediate types are suitable for openings not exceeding 60 sq. ft. in area with neither dimension exceeding 10 ft. When multiple units are installed, the distance between unprotected vertical steel mullions shall not exceed $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

(c) Residential type windows are suitable for openings not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in either dimension. When multiple units are installed, the distance between unprotected vertical steel mullions shall not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

3-1.3.3 Hollow Metal Plate Steel (Combination) Window Sash

3-1.3.3.1 These consist of formed sheet steel frame sections at the head, jambs and sill, and plate-steel window sash. They are of the double-hung, counterbalanced, or stationary types.

3-1.3.3.2 Maximum Size Openings

(a) Single sash: 5 ft. 0 in. x 5 ft. 0 in.

(b) Multiple sash: 7 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 0 in.

3-1.4 Installation

3-1.4.1 Frames shall be securely fastened to the wall and be capable of resisting all wind stresses and any other stresses for which the window was designed.

3-1.4.2 Fire Lock Angles

3-1.4.2.1 Fire lock angles shall be designed to hold the ventilator in the frame as the assembly expands under exposure to fire.

3-1.4.2.2 When sash is provided with fire lock angles, the fire lock angles shall be so adjusted that they pass one another with a minimum of clearance.

3-1.4.3 Installation of the Glass

3-1.4.3.1 The clearance between the edges of the glass and the metal framing shall not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

3-1.4.3.2 When wire clips are used for glazing windows specifically designed for their use, one wire clip shall be provided in each mounting hole.

3-1.4.3.3 The glass shall be well imbedded in putty and all exposed joints between the metal and the glass shall be struck and pointed.

3-1.5 Closing Devices. All fire windows shall be of a fixed type or shall be automatic closing. The automatic-closing device may be an integral part of the assembly or a separate system, such as weights suspended by ropes, wire cables, or chains over pulleys, so arranged that operation of the automatic fire detector will permit the ventilator to close.

3-2 Glass Blocks

3-2.1 Classification

3-2.1.1 Only labeled glass blocks shall be used.

3-2.1.2 Glass blocks are suitable for the protection of exterior openings not exceeding 120 sq. ft. in area with neither the width nor height exceeding 12 ft.

3-2.1.3 Glass blocks are of two sizes $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. square or $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. square by $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick.

3-2.2 Installation

3-2.2.1 The mortar for installing glass blocks shall consist of one part portland cement, one part hydrated lime and four parts No. 1 screened torpedo sand by volume.

3-2.2.2 Steel lintels shall be made of 3 in. by 3 in. steel angles, cut to provide $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. clearance at each jamb secured to the structural steel of the building with $\frac{3}{8}$ in. bolts, provided with heavy galvanized washers in 2 in. slotted holes spaced 12 in. on center. The blocks shall extend $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. into the groove, with glass or mineral wool for expansion in the remaining spaces formed by the angles, and each horizontal row of blocks reinforced with Nos. 9 and 14 Awg galvanized wire mesh for the full length.

3-2.2.3 Concrete masonry lintels for $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. blocks shall be provided with $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep grooves. The blocks shall extend $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. into the groove, with glass or mineral wool in the remaining space, and with each horizontal row of blocks reinforced for the full length with Nos. 9 and 14 Awg galvanized wire mesh, except between the top two rows.

3-2.2.4 Concrete masonry lintels for the $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. blocks shall be provided with $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep grooves. The blocks shall extend $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. into the groove, with glass or mineral wool in the remaining space, and with the first and each fourth horizontal row reinforced for the full length with Nos. 9 and 14 Awg galvanized wire mesh, except between the top two rows.

3-2.2.5 The jambs of brick or concrete for the $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. blocks shall be provided with $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep grooves. The blocks shall extend $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. into the groove, with glass or mineral wool in the remaining spaces in the grooves to provide for expansion of the glass panel.

3-2.2.6 The jambs of brick or concrete for the $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. blocks shall be provided with 2 in. deep grooves. The blocks shall extend $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. into the grooves, with glass or mineral wool in the remaining spaces in the grooves to provide for expansion of the glass panel.

3-2.2.7 Sills shall be made of concrete and coated with an asphalt emulsion to provide for expansion and movement of the panel.

3-2.2.8 Exterior jamb and lintel edges shall be caulked with waterproofing mastic.

Chapter 4

Care and Maintenance

4-1 General

4-1.1 Walls with openings have less fire resistance than unpierced walls. Fire doors, shutters, and fire windows are designed to protect the opening under normal conditions of use, with clear spaces on both sides of the opening. When the opening is not used and combustible material may be piled against or near the door, window, or shutter, the designed protection cannot be expected.

4-1.2 When a door or window opening is no longer to be used, the opening shall be filled with construction equivalent to that of the wall.

4-1.3 Doors, shutters, and windows shall be operable at all times. They shall be kept closed and latched or arranged for automatic closing.

4-1.4 When it is necessary to replace fire doors, shutters, or windows or their frames, hardware and closing mechanisms, they shall meet the requirements for fire protection and be installed as required for new installations elsewhere in this Standard.

4-1.5 Fire doors, shutters, and windows are valueless unless they are properly maintained and are closed or will close at the time of fire. Repairs shall be made and defects that may interfere with operation shall be corrected immediately.

4-1.6 A periodic inspection and maintenance program is a very important responsibility of the management of the property to assure the required fire protection.

4-2 Specific Requirements

4-2.1 Inspections

4-2.1.1 Hardware shall be examined frequently and any parts found to be inoperative shall be replaced immediately. Hinges, catches, closers, latches, and stay rolls are especially subject to wear.

4-2.1.2 Tinclad and Kalamein doors shall be inspected regularly for dry rot.

4-2.1.3 Chains or cables employed on suspended doors shall be inspected frequently for excessive wear and stretching.

4-2.2 Lubrication and Adjustments

4-2.2.1 Guides and bearings shall be kept well lubricated to facilitate operation.

4-2.2.2 Chains or cables on bi-parting counterbalanced doors need frequent adjustment to insure proper latching and to keep the doors in proper relation to the opening.

4-2.3 Prevention of Door Blockage

4-2.3.1 Door openings and the surrounding areas shall be kept clear of everything that would be likely to obstruct or interfere with the free operation of the door.

4-2.3.2 When necessary, a barrier shall be built to prevent the piling of material against sliding doors.

4-2.3.3 Blocking or wedging of doors in the open position is prohibited.

4-2.4 Maintenance of Closing Mechanisms

4-2.4.1 Self-closing devices shall be kept in proper working condition at all times.

4-2.4.2 Doors normally held in the open position and equipped with automatic-closing devices shall be operated at frequent intervals to insure proper operation.

4-2.4.3 Fusible links or other heat-actuated devices shall not be painted.

4-2.4.4 Care shall be taken to prevent paint accumulation on stay rolls.

4-2.5 Repair of Fire Doors and Windows

4-2.5.1 Broken or damaged lights of glass shall be replaced with labeled wired glass, at least $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, well imbedded in putty and all exposed joints between the metal and the glass shall be struck and pointed.

4-2.5.2 Any breaks in face covering of doors shall be repaired immediately.

4-2.6 Fire Prevention. Combustible material shall be kept well away from openings.

Appendix A

Drawings of Fire Door Assemblies and Components

The figures included in this section illustrate typical good practice. Other methods acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction may be used.

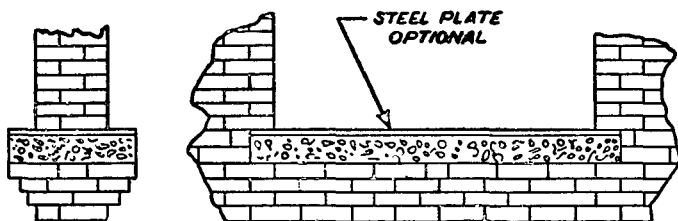


Figure A-1. Concrete sill supported by a corbel of brick used with combustible floors.

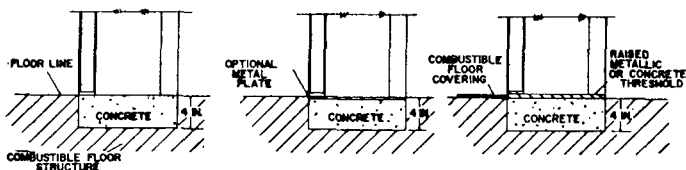


Figure A-2. Noncombustible sill used with combustible floors for doors swinging into steel frame.

Combustible floor covering shall not be permitted to extend through the door openings.

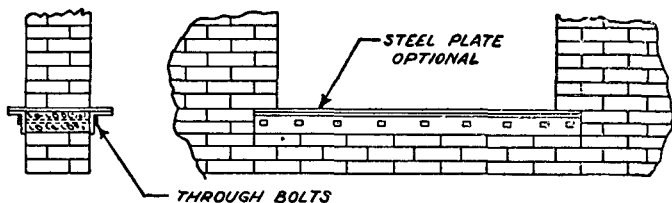


Figure A-3. Angle iron and concrete sill used with combustible floors.

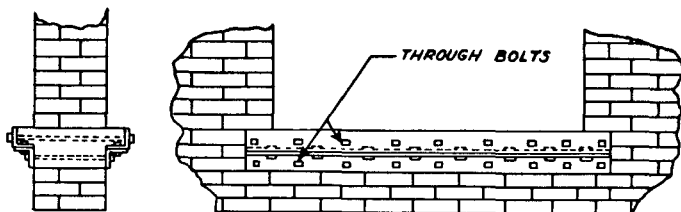


Figure A-4. Z-bar and concrete sill used with combustible floors.

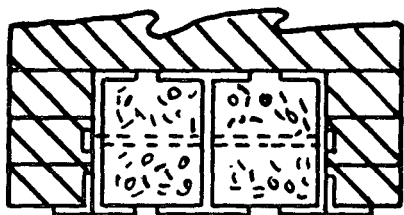


Figure A-5. Steel lintel.

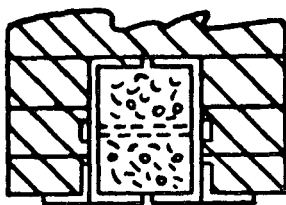


Figure A-6. Steel lintel.

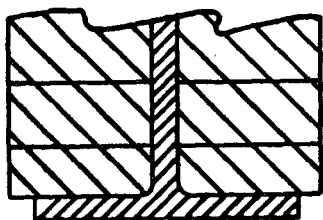


Figure A-7. Steel lintel.

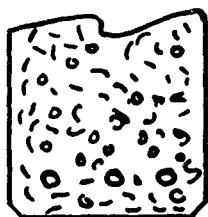


Figure A-8. Reinforced concrete lintel.

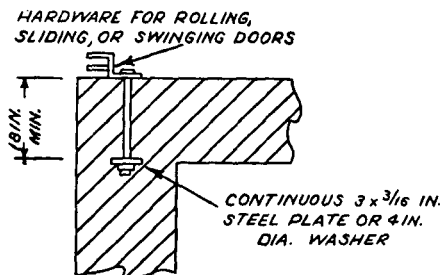


Figure A-9. Corner walls.

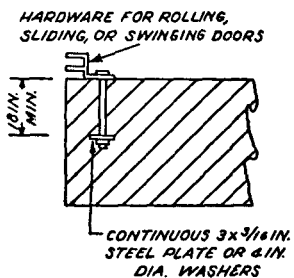


Figure A-10. Unusually thick walls.

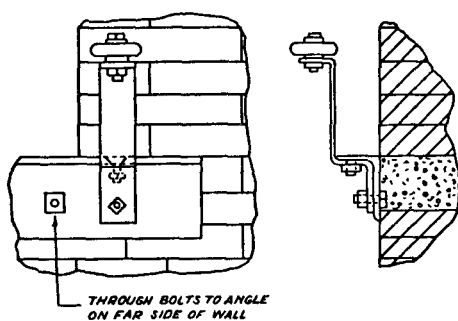


Figure A-11. Stay roll.

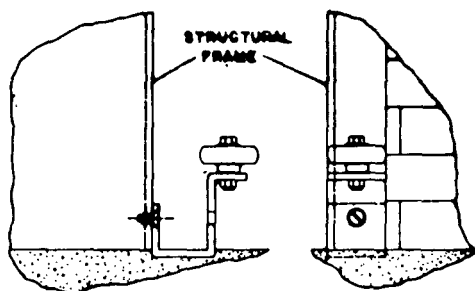


Figure A-12. Stay roll.

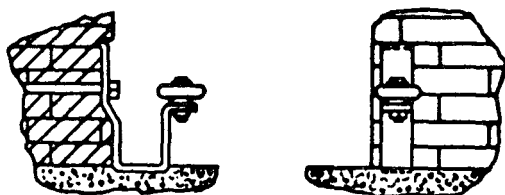


Figure A-13. Stay roll.

Figure A-14. Concealed type stay roll.

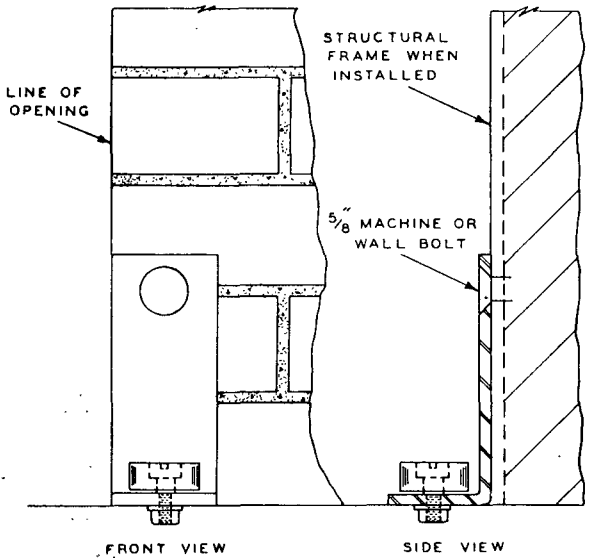
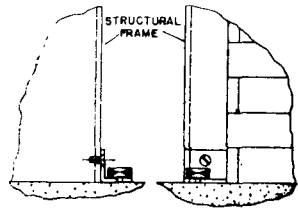
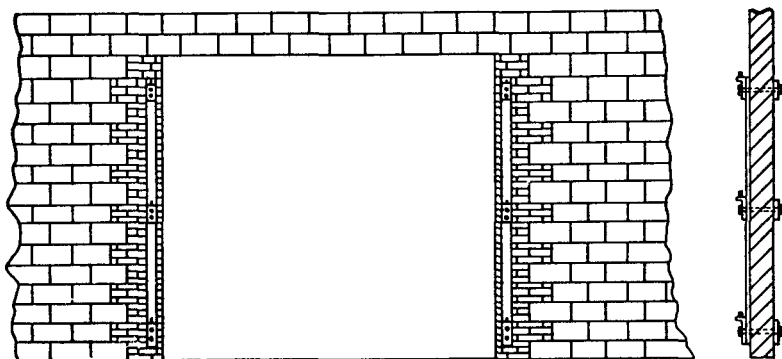
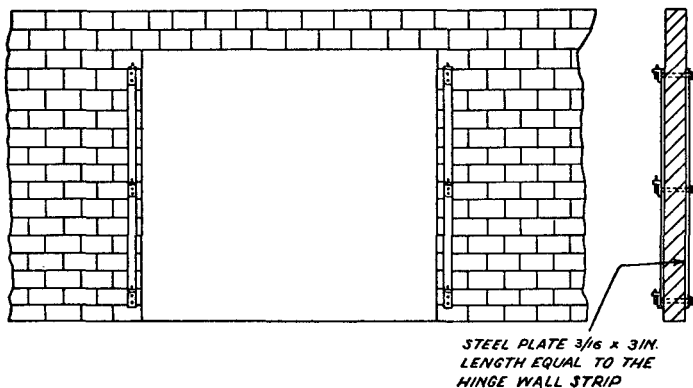


Figure A-15. Concealed type stay roll.



**Figure A-16. Concrete block wall prepared for doors swinging in pairs
— lap mounted, standard method.**

Concrete block may be used in lieu of brick, provided all hollow cells within 16 inches of the opening are filled with concrete. It is recommended when openings are subjected to heavy traffic that jambs be protected with steel frames extending full thickness of the wall.



**Figure A-17. Concrete block wall prepared for doors swinging in pairs
— lap mounted.**

It is recommended when openings are subjected to heavy traffic that jambs be protected with steel frames extending full thickness of the wall.

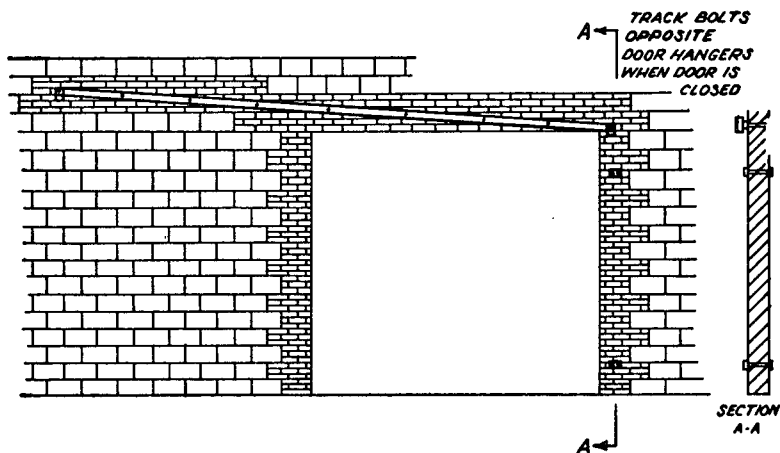


Figure A-18. Concrete block wall prepared for a single tinclad or sheet metal sliding door, standard method.

Concrete block may be used in lieu of brick, provided all hollow cells within 16 inches of opening on each side and all cells where track is mounted are filled with concrete. It is recommended when openings are subjected to heavy traffic that jambs be protected with steel frames extending full thickness of the wall.

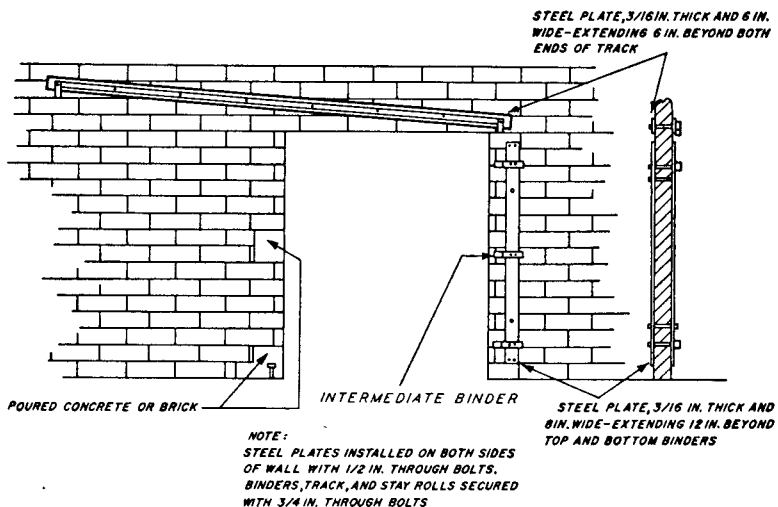


Figure A-19. Concrete block wall prepared for a single sliding door.

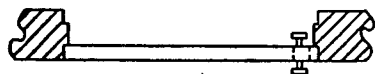
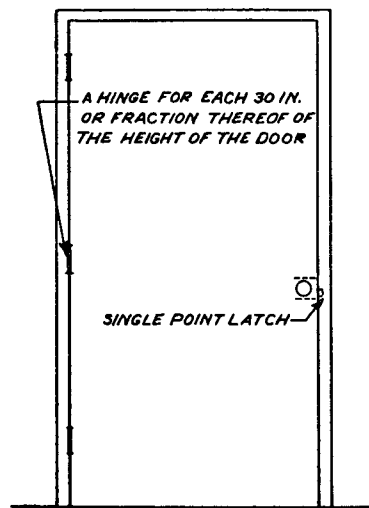


Figure A-20. Builders hardware (single swinging door with single point latch — flush mounted.)

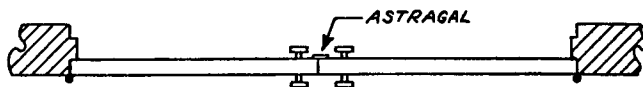
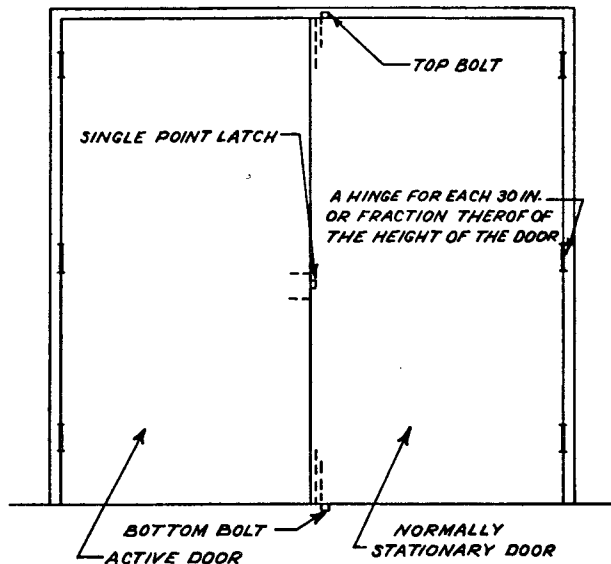


Figure A-21. Builders hardware (doors swinging in pairs with single point latch — flush mounted.)

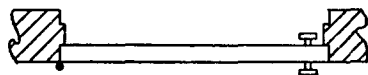
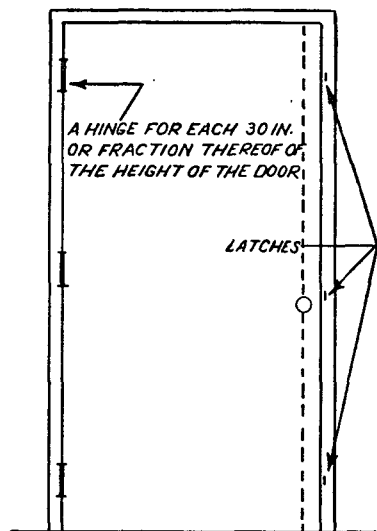


Figure A-22. Builders hardware (single swinging door with concealed three point latch — flush mounted.)

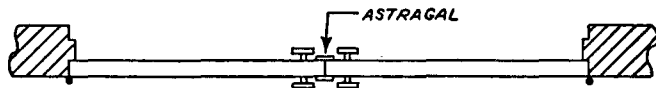
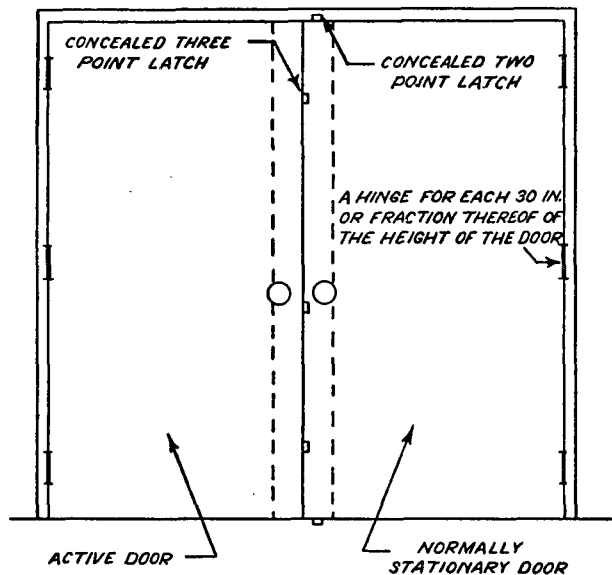


Figure A-23. Builders hardware (doors swinging in pairs with concealed two and three point latches — flush mounted.)

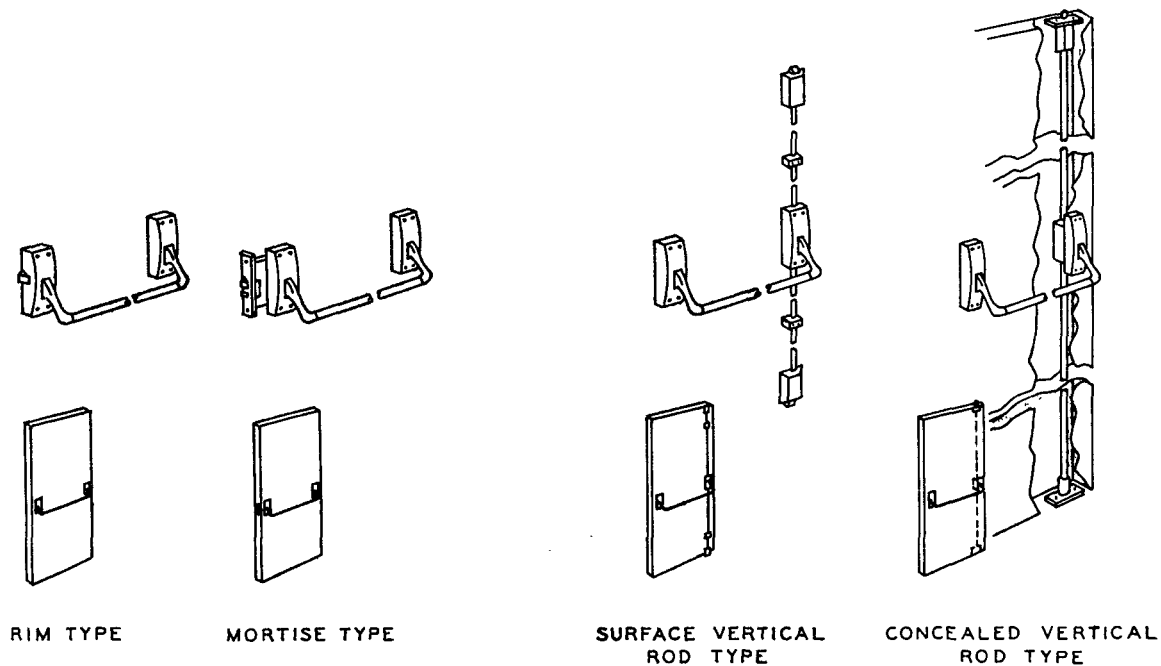


Figure A-24. Types of fire exit hardware.

Figure A-25.
Double
egress door
and frame.

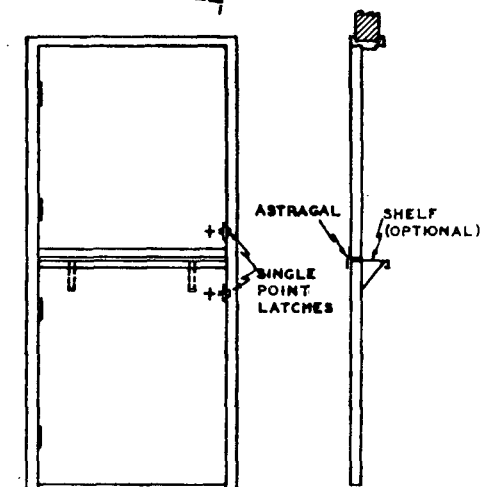
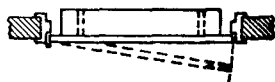
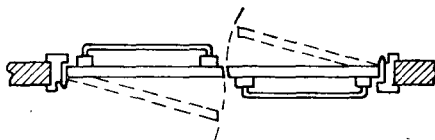
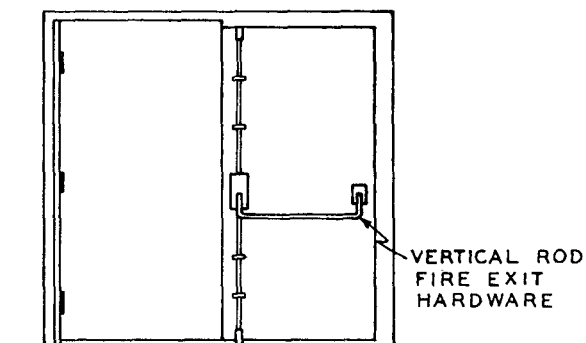
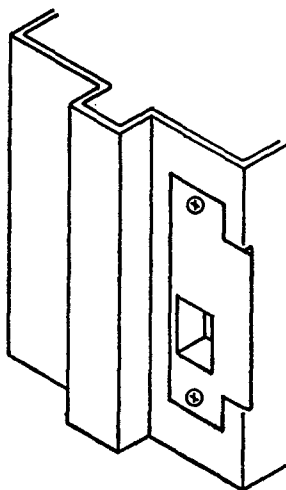
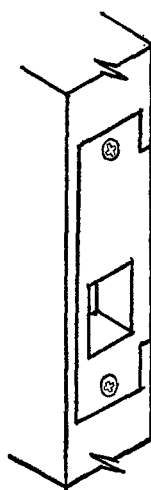


Figure A-26. Dutch door
and frame.



Single door installed in jamb.



Pairs of doors installed
in edge of inactive leaf.

Figure A-27. Typical latch strike for single or pairs of doors.

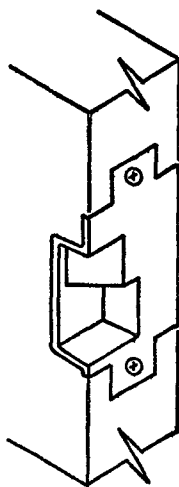


Figure A-28. Typical "open-back" latch strike for pairs of doors, installed in edge of inactive leaf, when permitted by individual published listings.

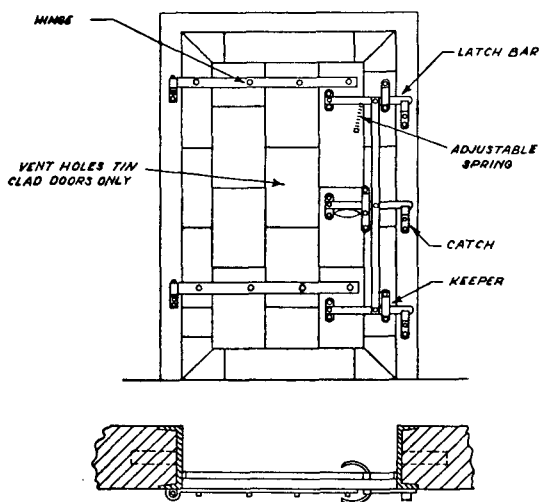


Figure A-29. Fire door hardware (single swinging door — flush mounted.)

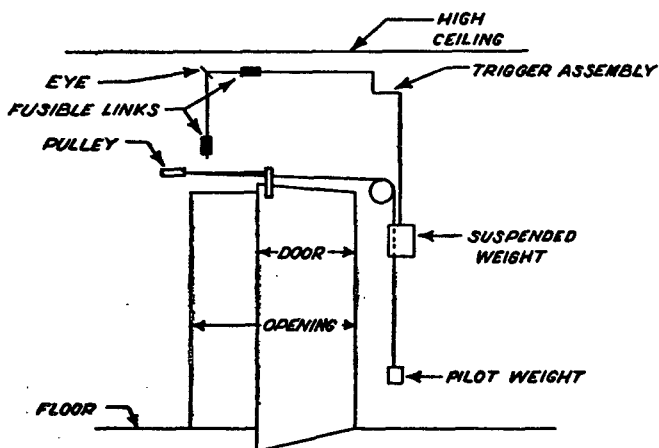


Figure A-30. Closing devices for single swinging door.

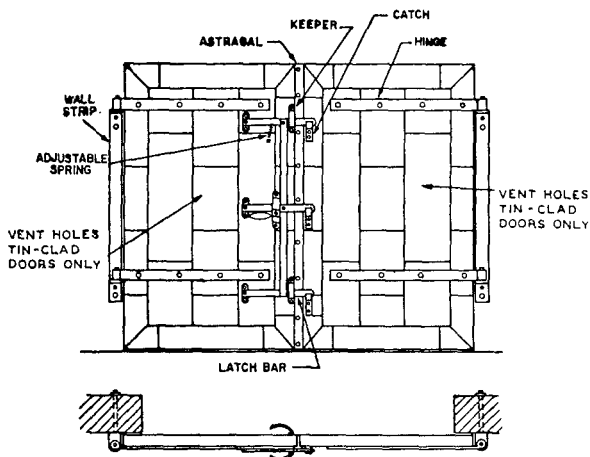


Figure A-31. Fire door hardware (doors swinging in pairs — lap mounted.)

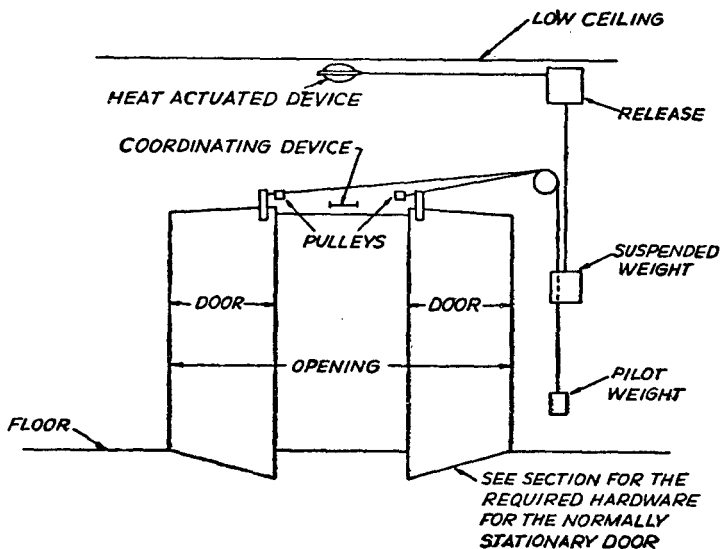
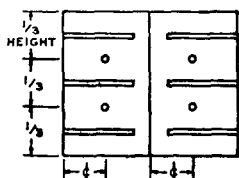
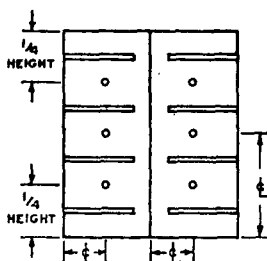


Figure A-32. Closing devices for doors swinging in pairs.



TWO 3-INCH DIAMETER VENT HOLES REQUIRED FOR EACH DOOR LEAF UP TO AND INCLUDING 6 FEET 6 INCHES IN HEIGHT.



THREE 3-INCH DIAMETER VENT HOLES REQUIRED FOR EACH DOOR LEAF 6 FEET 6 INCHES AND UP TO AND INCLUDING 12 FEET IN HEIGHT.

Figure A-33. Location of vent holes for swinging doors.

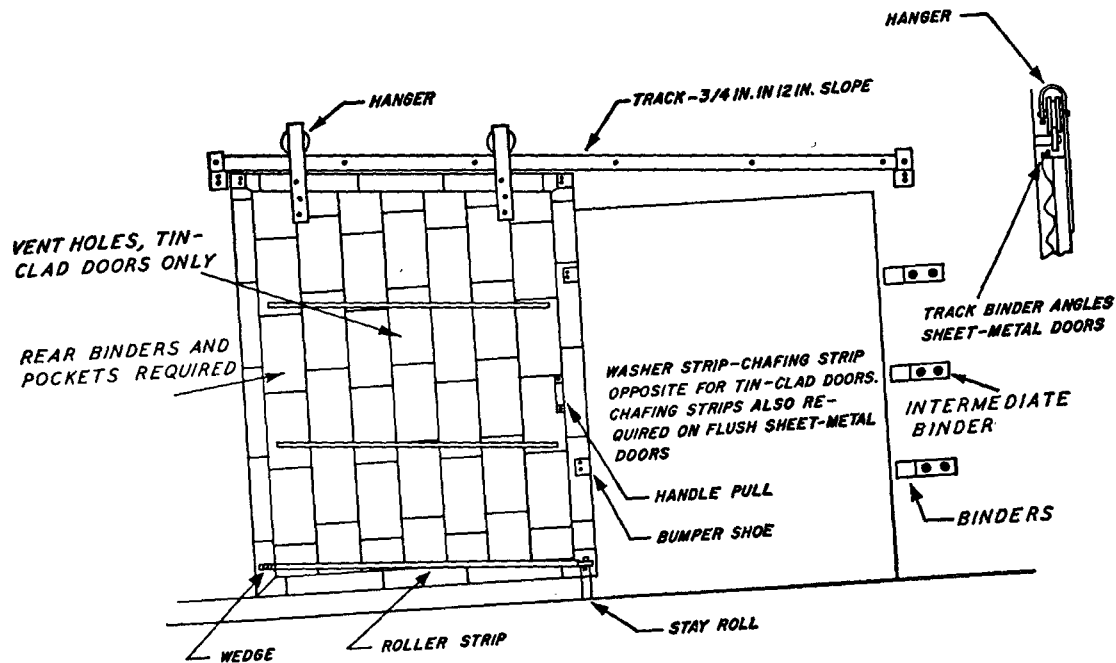


Figure A-34. Single sliding door (inclined track.)

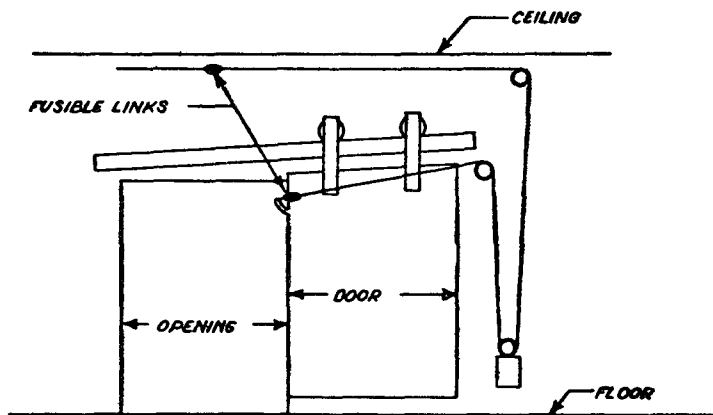


Figure A-35. Closing devices for single sliding door (inclined track.)

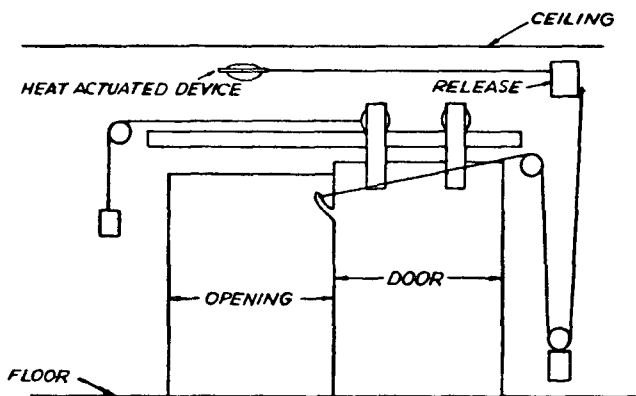


Figure A-36. Closing devices for single sliding door (level track.)

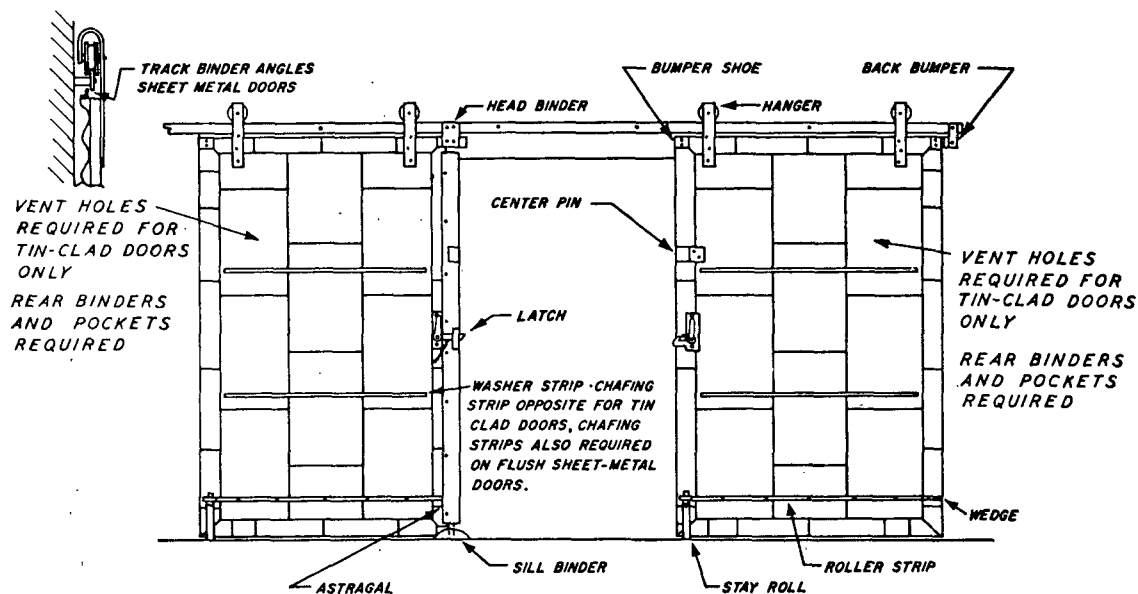


Figure A-37. Center parting horizontally sliding doors (level track.)

NOTE: Binder and pocket required. Vent holes required for tinclad only.

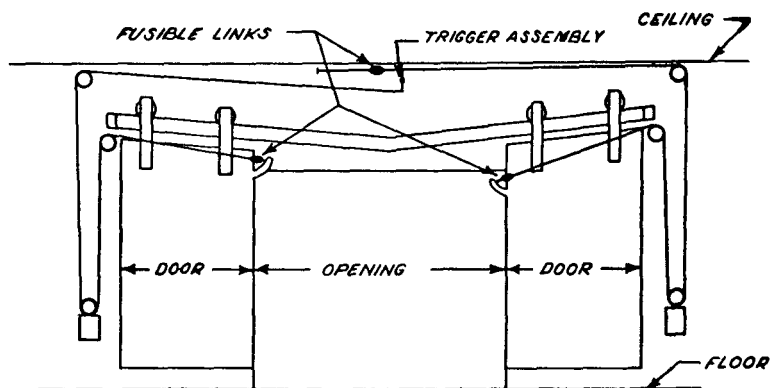


Figure A-38. Closing devices for center parting horizontally sliding doors (inclined track.)

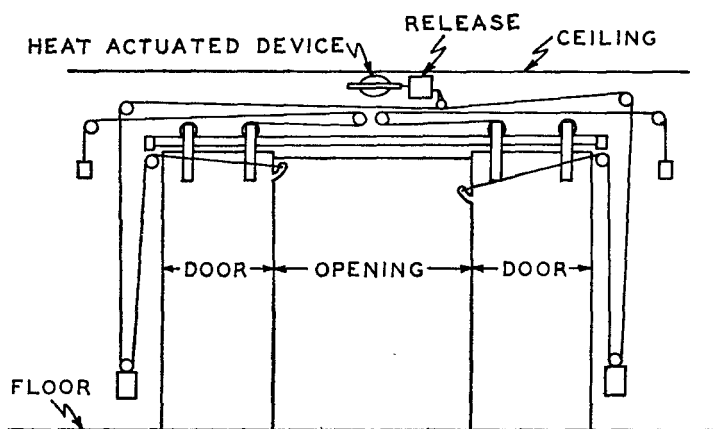


Figure A-39. Closing devices for center parting horizontally sliding doors (level track.)

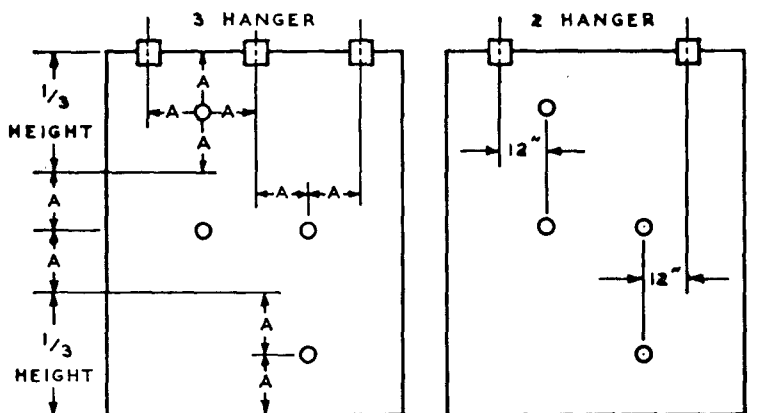
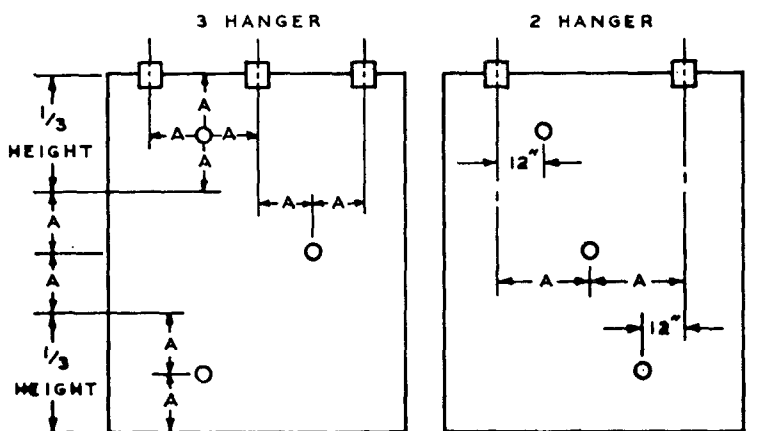


Figure A-40. Location of vent holes for horizontally sliding door.

NOTE: For vertically sliding doors the vent holes are to be positioned similarly, but so as not to interfere with the attached hardware.

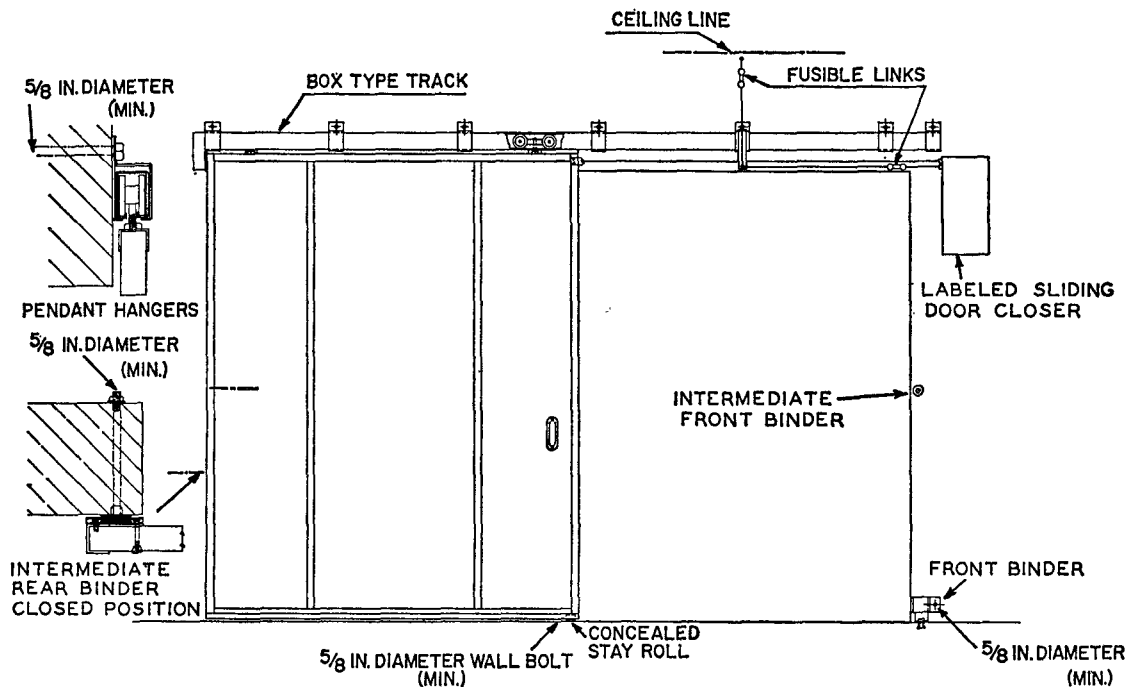


Figure A-41. Horizontally sliding composite door.

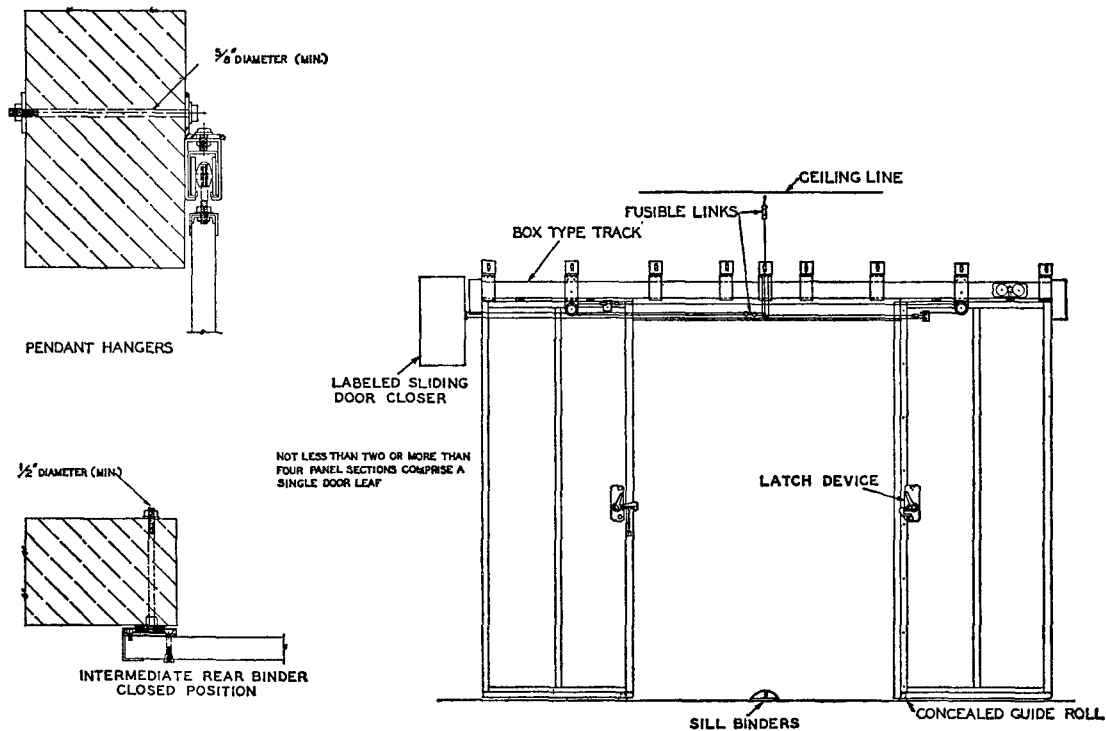


Figure A-42. Center parting horizontally sliding composite doors.

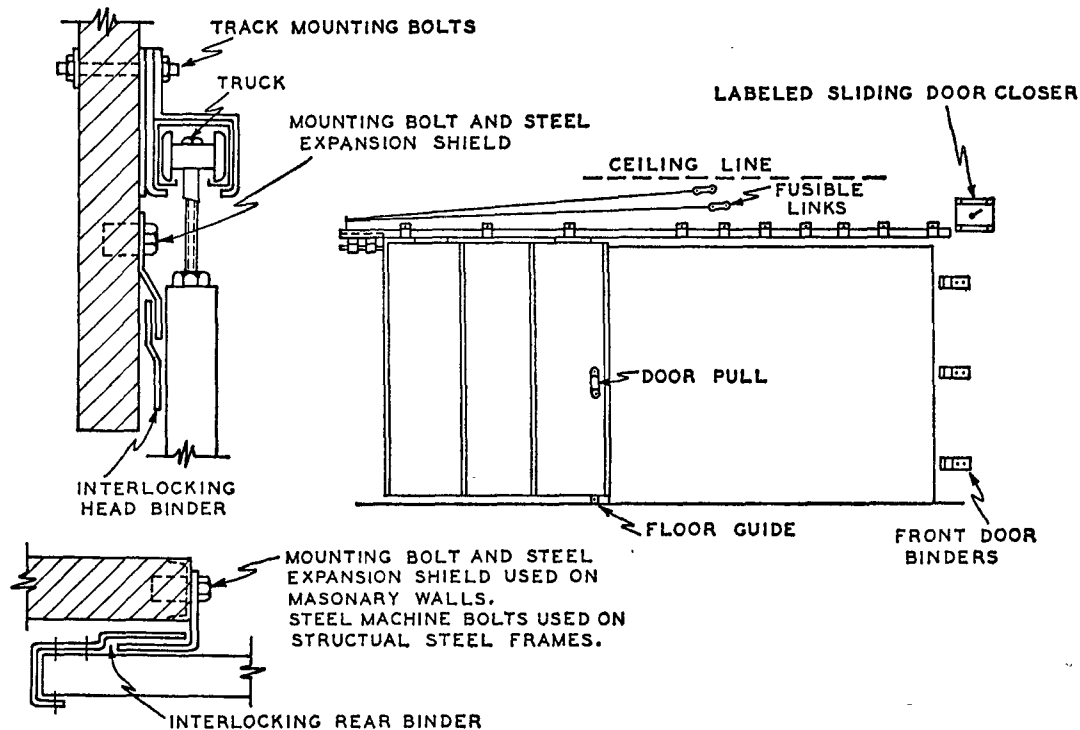


Figure A-43. Horizontally sliding hollow metal door.

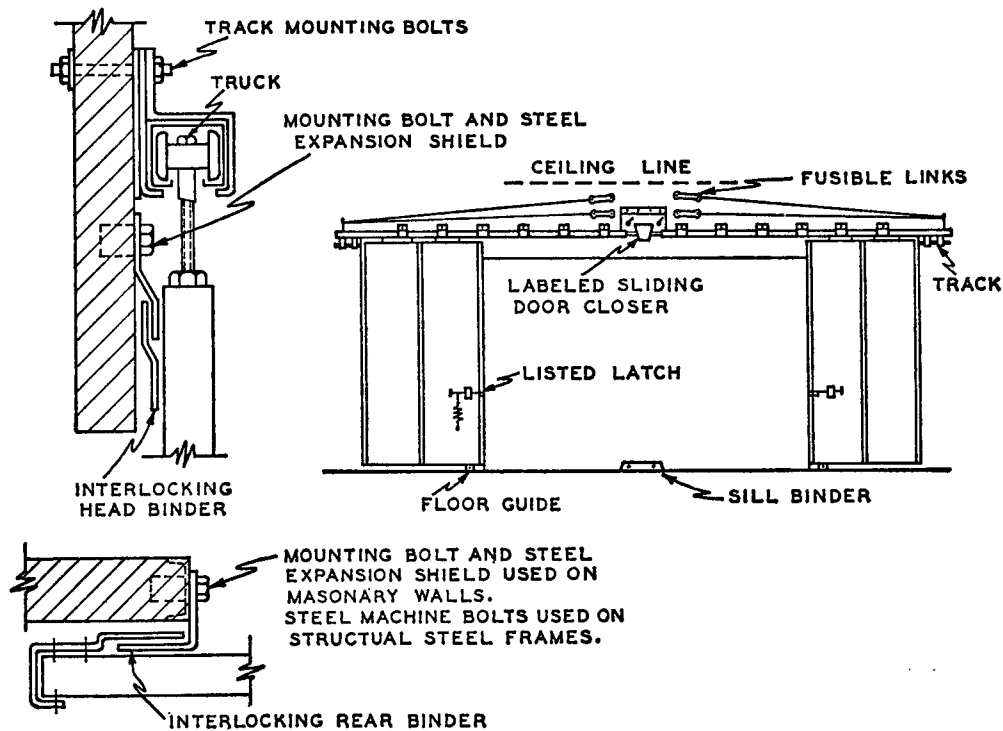
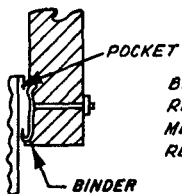
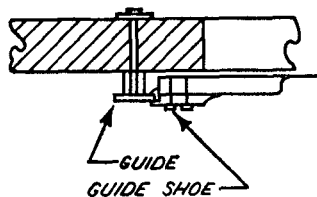
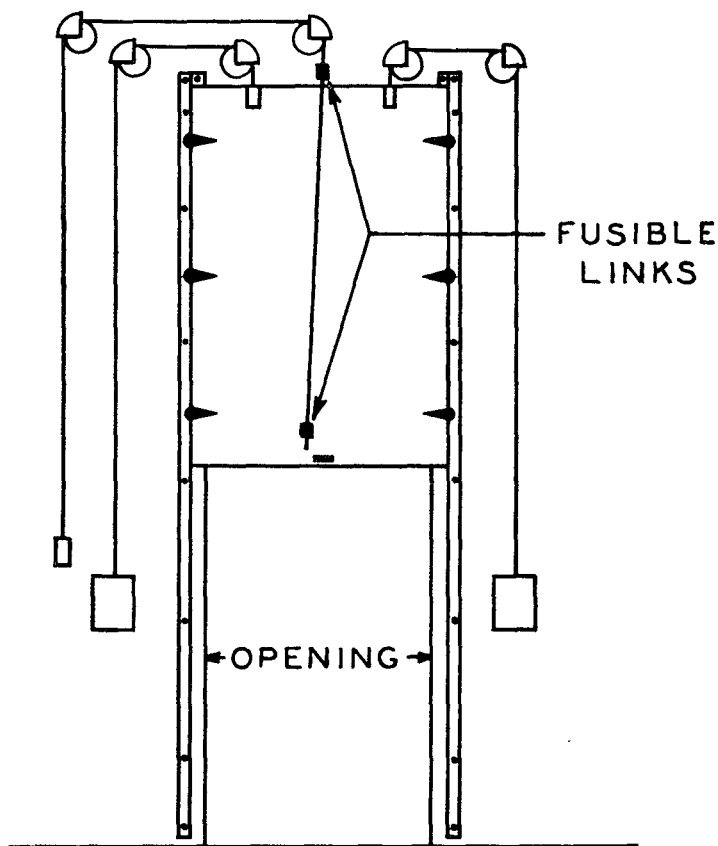


Figure A-44. Center parting horizontally sliding hollow metal doors.



BINDER AND POCKET
REQUIRED FOR SHEET-
METAL. FLUSH ALSO
REQUIRE A ROLLER STRIP

Figure A-45. Vertically sliding door.

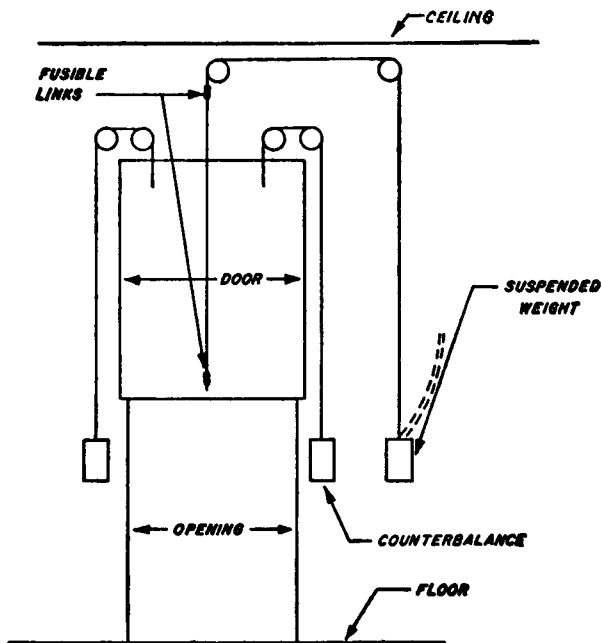


Figure A-46. Closing devices for vertically sliding door.