OBJECTIVE

• Identify the different types of barriers used in health care facilities

• Identify the key characteristics for each barrier
  ▪ Continuity
  ▪ Protection of openings

• List at least three strategies that can be used to improve a barrier management program
TYPES OF WALL ASSEMBLIES

• Exterior walls
• Fire walls
• Fire barriers
• Fire partitions – No such assembly in NFPA
• Smoke barriers
• Smoke partitions
FIRE TESTED WALL ASSEMBLIES

• In accordance with ASTM E119/UL263
• Resist passage of heat and hot gases
• Structural integrity during the test fire
• Have something left at the end of the test
FIVE POINTS

• Required fire-resistance rating
• Continuity
• Openings and penetrations
• Types of materials
• Structural robustness
Fire barriers are used in the following applications:

- Fire area separations
- Mixed occupancy separations
- Incidental use areas
- Hazardous area separations
- Exit enclosures
- Shaft enclosures
- Horizontal exits
- Corridor walls – NFPA only
CONTINUITY

FIRERESISTANCE RATED FLOOR/CEILING ASSEMBLY

FIRE BARRIER

NONFIRERESISTANCE RATED FLOOR/CEILING ASSEMBLY

FIRERESISTANCE RATED FLOOR/CEILING ASSEMBLY

FLOOR OR ROOF DECK

FIRERESISTANCE RATED FLOOR/CEILING ASSEMBLY OR ROOF/CEILING ASSEMBLY

FIRERESISTANCE RATED FLOOR/CEILING ASSEMBLY

FIRE BARRIER
• Supported by construction with the same fire-resistance rating as the fire barrier

• Some exceptions
  ▪ Vary between NFPA and ICC
## SUMMARY OF FIRE BARRIERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Fire-Resistance Rating</td>
<td>Depends upon specific use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required continuity</td>
<td>Floor/ceiling below to deck above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Openings                       | General: Aggregate glazing area (or width) <25% wall area/length; maximum size 120 sf.  
                                 | Specific: Rules based on use of barrier                                    |
| Types of materials             | As required for the type of construction                                   |
| Robustness of structural system | If load bearing, fire tested with load                                     |
Fire partitions are used in the following applications:

- Dwelling units separations
- Sleeping units in Group R-1, R-2 and I-1
- Tenant separation in covered malls
- Exit access corridor walls
- Elevator lobby separation

Remember, NFPA does not use this phrase.
### SUMMARY OF FIRE PARTITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Fire-Resistance Rating</td>
<td>1 hour, with exceptions, depending on use. For corridors see Table in Chapter 10 – IBC only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required continuity</td>
<td>Floor/ceiling below to deck above or tight to underside of fire-resistance rated assembly. Supported by fire-resistance rated construction, except in corridors, tenant, and guestroom separations in Types IIIB and VB construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openings</td>
<td>20 minutes (w/o hose stream) for corridors 45 minutes for all others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of materials</td>
<td>As required for the type of construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robustness of structural system</td>
<td>If load bearing, fire tested with load</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Smoke barriers are used in the following applications:
  ▪ Group I-2
  ▪ Group I-3
  ▪ Areas or refuge
  ▪ Other specific applications
**SUMMARY OF SMOKE BARRIERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Fire-Resistance Rating</td>
<td>1-hour with the exception that a construction of a minimum 0.1” thick steel in Group I-3 buildings is allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Required continuity           | Horizontal: Outside wall to outside wall  
Vertical: Floor to slab or deck above, continuous through interstitial spaces  
Supporting construction may be required based upon the applicable codes |
| Openings                      | 20 minutes – but not a true fire door in NFPA 101  
Smoke- and draft-controlled doors tested in accordance with UL 1784 – IBC only |
| Types of materials            | As required for the type of construction                                    |
| Robustness of structural system | If load bearing, fire tested with load                                     |
Smoke partitions are used in the following applications:

- Corridor walls in Group I-2 – IBC only
- Sprinkler protected hazardous areas – NFPA
# SUMMARY OF SMOKE PARTITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Fire-Resistance Rating</td>
<td>Not required (unless otherwise required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required continuity</td>
<td>Floor/ceiling below to deck above or tight to underside of ceiling membrane designed to limit passage of smoke - Difference between NFPA/ICC for ceiling tiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openings</td>
<td>Windows: Sealed to resist free passage of smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doors: No louvers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air leakage rated (UL 1784) – IBC???</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self closing, or automatic closing by smoke detectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of materials</td>
<td>As required for the type of construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robustness of structural system</td>
<td>If load bearing, fire tested with load</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• A legend that clearly identifies features of fire safety
• Areas of the building that are fully sprinklered (if the building is partially sprinklered)
• Locations of all hazardous storage areas
• Locations of all rated barriers
• Locations of all smoke barriers
• Suite boundaries, including the size of the identified suites—both sleeping (max 5,000 sq ft) and non-sleeping (max 10,000 sq ft) – CMS Memorandum dated August 30, 2013
• Locations of designated smoke compartments
• Locations of chutes and shafts
• Any approved equivalencies or waivers
• BUILD IT CORRECTLY
  • Thorough plan review process
  • Contractor qualifications
  • Commissioning systems and buildings
    o NFPA 3, NFPA 4, ASHE documents, pending ICC std.
  • Complete SOC documentation while contractor still on site
  • Use of certified inspectors or special inspectors
SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIES

• Make sure all rehabilitation work is done correctly
  ▪ Refer to previous slides
• Above ceiling work permits
  ▪ Means to identify “approved” individuals
• Proper identification
  ▪ Labels
  ▪ Marking
  ▪ Life Safety Drawings
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

• Visit [www.koffel.com](http://www.koffel.com) for links to a LinkedIn Life Safety Code Discussion Group

• NFPA
  - [www.NFPA.org/###](http://www.NFPA.org/###)

• ASHE

[justask](https://www.ashe.org) 2013-2014 TEAM MEMBER
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

Expertly Engineering Safety From Fire