NFPA 220

Standard on Types of Building Construction

2006 Edition

NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
An International Codes and Standards Organization

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NFPA 220

Standard on

Types of Building Construction

2006 Edition

This edition of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Building Construction and acted on by NFPA at its June Association Technical Meeting held June 6–10, 2005, in Las Vegas, NV. It was issued by the Standards Council on July 29, 2005, with an effective date of August 18, 2005, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 220 was approved as an American National Standard on August 18, 2005.

Origin and Development of NFPA 220

In 1952, the Committee on Building Construction secured tentative adoption of NFPA 220, *Standard Types of Building Construction*, at the NFPA Annual Meeting. At the 1954 NFPA Annual Meeting, revisions of the 1952 tentative text were adopted by the Association and, in 1955, minor revisions also were acted on favorably. A new definition of noncombustibility and editorial changes in the description of the fire resistance rating of structural members (under the definition of fire-resistive construction) were adopted at the 1956 NFPA Annual Meeting on the recommendation of the Committee on Building Construction.

In 1958, with the development of the use of plastics in building construction, recommendations on the types of standard fire tests to be used in evaluating the fire safety of these materials were adopted and inserted in the appendix.

In 1961, an appendix was adopted to furnish a guide to NFPA committees, regulatory officials, and others that addressed the classification of air-supported structures.

In 1975, a more fundamental definition of noncombustible was added, including the introduction of a definition of the term *limited-combustible*, based on potential heat value limitations and more generalized definitions for types of building construction.

In 1979, the standard was extensively rewritten to introduce the nomenclature related to construction Type I through Type V, which include parenthetically placed hourly fire resistance designations of the structural components.

The 1985 edition included the addition of a new Chapter 4, which provided referenced publications whose use is mandated within this standard. The 1992 and 1995 editions provided changes in technical terminology as well as changes to increase the user-friendliness of the standard.

The 1999 edition implemented a number of relatively minor changes including the addition of several new definitions, the addition of a new requirement pertaining to exterior non–load-bearing walls, and a new provision concerning the use of heavy timber exterior walls.

In the 2006 edition, NFPA 220 becomes an extract document of *NFPA 5000®*, Section 7.2. At the request of the Standards Council, the new edition provides users with a stand-alone set of requirements for construction types and fire resistance ratings of structural elements.

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GE Global Asset Protection Services, CT [I]
Rep. GE Global Asset Protection Services

Bonnie Manley, *Nonvoting Secretary*
National Fire Protection Association, MA

Peter J. Barbadoro, FireSmart Building Technology Incorporated, MA [IM]
Jesse J. Beitel, Hughes Associates, Incorporated, MD [SE]
Robert M. Berhinig, Underwriters Laboratories Incorporated, IL [RT]
David S. Collins, The Preview Group, Incorporated, OH [SE]
Rep. American Institute of Architects
Richard J. Davis, FM Global, MA [I]
Alan J. Dopart, Willis of New Jersey, NJ [I]
Victor L. Dubrowski, Code Consultants, Incorporated, MO [SE]
Bruce A. Edwards, Liberty Mutual Property, MA [I]
Rep. Property Casualty Insurers Association of America
Byron (BJ) Foster, State of California, CA [E]
David Frable, U.S. General Services Administration, IL [U]
Sam W. Francis, American Forest & Paper Association, PA [M]
Daniel F. Gemeny, The RJA Group, Incorporated, CA [SE]
Joseph T. Holland, III, Hoover Treated Wood Products, Incorporated, FL [M]
Gerald Kelliher, Westinghouse Savannah River Company, SC [U]
Kevin J. Kelly, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NY [M]
Joseph J. Messersmith, Jr., Portland Cement Association, VA [M]
Kathleen Reid, Intel Corporation, NM [U]
Rep. Semiconductor Industry Association
Sarah A. Rice, Schirmer Engineering Corporation, OH [I]
Brad Schiffer, Brad Schiffer/Taxis, Incorporated, FL [SE]
Robert A. Wessel, Gypsum Association, DC [M]
Robert J. Wills, American Iron and Steel Institute, AL [M]

Alternates

Robert G. Backstrom, Underwriters Laboratories Incorporated, IL [RT]
(Alt. to R. M. Berhinig)
Brenda L. Bronson, U.S. General Services Administration, CO [U]
(Alt. to D. Frable)
Michael A. Gardner, Gypsum Association, DC [M]
(Alt. to R. A. Wessel)
William E. Koffel, Koffel Associates, Incorporated, MD [U]
(Alt. to K. Reid)
Renato R. Molina, The RJA Group, Incorporated, FL [SE]
(Alt. to D. F. Gemeny)
Dennis L. Pitts, American Forest & Paper Association, TX [M]
(Alt. to S. W. Francis)
Stephen V. Skalko, Portland Cement Association, GA [M]
(Alt. to J. J. Messersmith)
Rick Thornberry, The Code Consortium, Incorporated, CA [M]
(Voting Alt. to W.R. Grace Rep.)
Robert B. Treiber, National Fire Sprinkler Association, OH [M]
(Alt. to K. J. Kelly)
Ronald R. Walker, Charlevoix, MI [M]
(Alt. to J. T. Holland)

Bonnie E. Manley, NFPA Staff Liaison

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection and design of types of building construction, exterior walls, building height and area, firewalls, and fire barrier walls, as they relate to the protection of life and property from fire. For the processing of NFPA 5000, Chapter 7, and Sections 8.3 and 8.4, this Committee reports directly to the NFPA 5000 TCC; whereas, for the processing of NFPA 220 and NFPA 221, this Committee does not report to the NFPA 5000 TCC.

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Annex A.

A reference in brackets [ ] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex B. Editorial changes to extracted material consist of revising references to an appropriate division in this document or the inclusion of the document number with the division number when the reference is to the original document. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex B.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope. This standard defines types of building construction based on the combustibility and the fire resistance rating of a building's structural elements. Fire walls; nonbearing exterior walls; nonbearing interior partitions; fire barrier walls; shaft enclosures; and openings in walls, partitions, floors, and roofs are not related to the types of building construction and are regulated by other standards and codes, where appropriate.

1.2 Purpose. This standard provides definitions for standard types of building construction.

1.3 Application. (Reserved)

1.4 Retroactivity.

1.4.1 The provisions of this standard reflect a consensus of what is necessary to provide an acceptable degree of protection from the hazards addressed in this standard at the time the standard was issued.

1.4.2 Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this standard shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the standard. Where specified, the provisions of this standard shall be retroactive.

1.4.3 In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this standard deemed appropriate.

1.4.4 The retroactive requirements of this standard shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, and only where it is clearly evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

1.5 Equivalency.

1.5.1 Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this standard.

1.5.2 Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency. The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.

1.6 Units.

1.6.1 SI Units. Metric units in this standard are in accordance with the modernized metric system known as the International System of Units (SI).

1.6.2 Primary and Equivalent Values. If a value for a measurement as given in this standard is followed by an equivalent value in other units, the first stated value shall be regarded as the requirement. A given equivalent value might be approximate.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems,* 2002 edition.

NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials,* 2006 edition.

NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* 2006 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials,* 2003 edition.

NFPA 262, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces,* 2002 edition.

NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components,* 2006 edition.

NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®, 2006 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ASTM Publications. American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* 2004.

ASTM E 119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials,* 2000a.

ASTM E 136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C,* 2004.

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2.3.2 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials,* 2003.

ANSI/UL 1820, *Standard for Fire Test of Pneumatic Tubing for Flame and Smoke Characteristics,* 1999.

ANSI/UL 1887, *Standard for Fire Test of Plastic Sprinkler Pipe for Visible Flame and Smoke Characteristics,* 1999.

UL 2024, *Standard for Optical-Fiber Cable Raceway,* 2002.

UL 2043, *Standard for Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces,* 2001.

2.3.3 Other Publication. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary,* 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems,* 2002 edition.

NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®, 2006 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1* General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary,* 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.4 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.5 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.2.6 Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1* Fire Resistance Rating. The time, in minutes or hours, that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure as established in accordance with the test procedures of NFPA 251.

3.3.2* Flame Spread Index. A number obtained according to NFPA 255.

3.3.3 Limited-Combustible Material. Refers to a building construction material not complying with the definition of noncombustible that, in the form in which it is used, has a potential heat value not exceeding 8141 kJ/kg (3500 Btu/lb), where tested in accordance with NFPA 259 and includes either (1) materials having a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 3.2 mm (⅛ in.) that has a flame spread index not greater than 50, or (2) materials, in the form and thickness used having neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion, and of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion, when tested in accordance with NFPA 255 or ASTM E 84.

3.3.4 Noncombustible Material. A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat. Materials that are reported as passing ASTM E 136 are considered noncombustible materials.

Chapter 4 Types of Construction

4.1 General. [***5000:***7.2.1]

4.1.1* Buildings and structures shall be classified according to their type of construction, which shall be based upon one of five basic types of construction designated as Type I, Type II, Type III, Type IV, and Type V, with fire resistance ratings not less than those specified in Table 4.1.1 and Sections 4.3 through 4.6 and with fire resistance ratings meeting the requirements of Chapter 5. [***5000:***7.2.1.1]

4.1.2 Where two or more types of construction are used in the same building, the entire building shall be classified as the least type of construction in the building and shall be subject to the requirements for that type, except as permitted by other provisions of *NFPA 5000.* [***5000:***7.2.1.2]

4.1.3 Requirements for specific materials, types of construction, and fire protection shall be minimum requirements, and any material, type of construction, or fire protection affording safety or a fire resistance rating equal to or greater than that provided in *NFPA 5000* shall be permitted. [***5000:***7.2.1.3]

4.1.4 Materials shall be in accordance with all of the following, except as modified by any special requirements in Section 4.3:

(1) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 41, Concrete
(2) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 42, Aluminum
(3) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 43, Masonry
(4) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 44, Steel
(5) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 45, Wood
(6) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 46, Glass and Glazing
(7) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 47, Gypsum Board, Lath, and Plaster
(8) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 48, Plastics
[***5000:***7.2.1.4]

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Table 4.1.1 Fire Resistance Ratings for Type I through Type V Construction (hr)

	Type I		Type II			Type III		Type IV	Type V	
	442	332	222	111	000	211	200	2HH	111	000
Exterior Bearing Walls[a]										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Supporting one floor only	4	3	2	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Supporting a roof only	4	3	1	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Interior Bearing Walls										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Supporting one floor only	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Supporting roofs only	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Columns										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting one floor only	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting roofs only	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Beams, Girders, Trusses, and Arches										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting one floor only	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting roofs only	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Floor-Ceiling Assemblies	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Roof-Ceiling Assemblies	2	1½	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Interior Nonbearing Walls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exterior Nonbearing Walls[c]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]

H: heavy timber members *(see text for requirements).*
[a]See *NFPA 5000,* 7.3.2.1.
[b]See *NFPA 5000,* Section 7.3.
[c]See 4.3.2.12, 4.4.2.3, and 4.5.6.8.
[***5000:*** Table 7.2.1.1]

4.2 Reserved. [***5000:***7.2.2]

4.3 Type I (442 or 332) and Type II (222, 111, or 000) Construction. [***5000:***7.2.3]

4.3.1 Type I and Type II Construction. Type I (442 or 332) and Type II (222, 111, or 000) construction shall be those types in which the fire walls, structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. [***5000:***7.2.3.1]

4.3.2 Special Requirements — Type I and Type II Construction. The special requirements in 4.3.2.1 through 4.3.2.20 shall apply to Type I and Type II construction. [***5000:***7.2.3.2]

4.3.2.1 Wood Sleepers. Where wood sleepers are used for installing wood flooring on noncombustible floors, the furring space shall be filled with noncombustible or limited-combustible material or shall be fireblocked so that there will be no open space exceeding 100 ft^2 (9 m^2) in area under the flooring. [***5000:***7.2.3.2.1]

4.3.2.2 Sleeper Space. The furring spaces created by sleepers in 4.3.2.1 shall be filled solidly under all permanent partitions to prevent spread of fire under the flooring. [***5000:***7.2.3.2.2]

4.3.2.3 Mezzanine Floors in Type I and Type II (222 or 111) Construction. Mezzanine floors in Type I and Type II (222 or 111) construction shall have a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. [***5000:***7.2.3.2.3]

4.3.2.4 Mezzanine Floors in Type II (000) Construction. Mezzanine floors in Type II (000) construction shall not be required to have a fire resistance rating. [***5000:***7.2.3.2.4]

4.3.2.5 Platforms. Permanent platforms shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. [***5000:***7.2.3.2.5]

4.3.2.6 Space Beneath Platforms. When the space beneath any permanent platform is used for storage or any other purpose other than equipment, wiring, or plumbing, the floor construction shall have a fire resistance rating not less than 1 hour. [***5000:***7.2.3.2.6]

4.3.2.7 Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood Platforms. Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted for permanent platforms that

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do not exceed 3000 ft^2 (278 m^2), that are not more than 30 in. (760 mm) above the floor, and that do not occupy more than 50 percent of the floor area of the room or space in which they are located. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.7]

4.3.2.8 Roofs 20 ft (6100 mm) or More Above Any Floor. In occupancies other than mercantile, industrial, or storage occupancies with ordinary or high hazard contents, or other occupancies with high hazard contents exceeding the maximum allowable quantities per control area as set forth in 34.1.3 of *NFPA 5000*, the fire-resistive protection of the roof-ceiling assembly required by Table 4.1.1 shall not be required where every part of the roof-ceiling assembly is 20 ft (6100 mm) or more above any floor immediately below. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.8]

4.3.2.9 Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood Roof. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.9]

4.3.2.9.1 Fire-retardant-treated wood members shall be permitted to be used for unprotected members specified in 4.3.2.8. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.9.1]

4.3.2.9.2 Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted for roof construction, including girders and trusses, under the following conditions:

(1) In Type II buildings
(2) In Type I buildings of two stories or less
(3) In Type I buildings over two stories when the vertical distance from the floor to the roof is 20 ft (6100 mm) or more [*5000:*7.2.3.2.9.2]

4.3.2.10 Heavy Timber Structural Elements. In all occupancies, heavy timber structural members shall be permitted to be used for the roof construction where a 1-hour fire resistance rating or less is required. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.10]

4.3.2.11 Interior Nonbearing Walls. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.11]

4.3.2.11.1 Interior nonbearing walls shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.11.1]

4.3.2.11.2 Interior nonbearing walls required to have a fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less shall be permitted to be fire-retardant-treated wood enclosed within noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, provided that such walls are not used as shaft enclosures. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.11.2]

4.3.2.12 Exterior Nonbearing Walls. Nonbearing exterior walls shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, limited-combustible materials, or materials specified in 4.3.2.12.1 or 4.3.2.12.2. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.12]

4.3.2.12.1 Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted in exterior nonbearing walls when such walls are not required to have fire resistance ratings. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.12.1]

4.3.2.12.2 Exterior nonbearing walls tested in accordance with and meeting the conditions of acceptance of NFPA 285 shall be permitted. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.12.2]

4.3.2.13 Combustible Materials. Combustible materials shall be permitted in accordance with the following:

(1) Foam plastic insulation complying with Section 48.4 of *NFPA 5000*
(2) Metal composite material complying with Section 37.4 of *NFPA 5000*
(3) Thermal and acoustical insulation, other than foam plastic, complying with Section 8.16 of *NFPA 5000*
(4) Interior floor finish and interior finish, trim, and millwork, such as doors, door frames, window sashes, and window frames
(5) Light-transmitting plastic complying with Sections 38.11 and 48.7 of *NFPA 5000*
(6) Class A, Class B, or Class C roof coverings
(7) Blocking [*5000:*7.2.3.2.13]

4.3.2.14 Ceiling and Raised Floor Plenums. The space between the top of the finished ceiling and the underside of the floor or roof above and the space between the top of the finished floor and the underside of a raised floor shall be permitted to be used to supply air to the occupied area or return and exhaust air from the occupied area, provided that the requirements of 4.3.2.15 through 4.3.2.20 are met. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.14]

4.3.2.15 Plenum Materials Combustibility. Materials exposed to the airflow shall be noncombustible or limited combustible and have a maximum smoke developed index of 50 or comply with the following. [**90A:**4.3.10.2.6] [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15]

4.3.2.15.1 Electrical wires and cables and optical fiber cables shall be listed as noncombustible or limited combustible and have a maximum smoke developed index of 50 or shall be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a maximum flame spread distance of 5 ft (1.5 m) or less when tested in accordance with NFPA 262. [**90A:**4.3.10.2.6.1] [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15.1]

4.3.2.15.2 Pneumatic tubing for control systems shall be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a maximum flame spread distance of 5 ft (1.5 m) or less when tested in accordance with UL 1820. [**90A:**4.3.10.2.6.2] [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15.2]

4.3.2.15.3 Nonferrous fire sprinkler piping shall be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a maximum flame spread distance of 5 ft (1.5 m) or less when tested in accordance with UL 1887. [**90A:**4.3.10.2.6.3] [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15.3]

4.3.2.15.4 Optical-fiber and communication raceways shall be listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a maximum flame spread distance of 5 ft (1.5 m) or less when tested in accordance with UL 2024. [**90A:**4.3.10.2.6.4] [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15.4]

4.3.2.15.5 Loudspeakers and recessed lighting fixtures, including their assemblies and accessories, shall be permitted in the ceiling cavity plenum where listed as having a maximum peak optical density of 0.5 or less, an average optical density of 0.15 or less, and a peak heat release rate of 100 kW or less when tested in accordance with UL 2043. [**90A:**4.3.10.2.6.5] [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15.5]

4.3.2.15.6 Supplementary materials for air distribution systems shall be permitted when complying with the provisions of 4.3.3 of NFPA 90A. [**90A:**4.3.10.2.6.6] [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15.6]

4.3.2.15.7 Smoke detectors shall not be required to meet the provisions of this section. [**90A:**4.3.10.2.6.7] [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15.7]

4.3.2.15.8 Fire-retardant-treated wood complying with Chapter 45 of *NFPA 5000* shall be permitted. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.15.8]

4.3.2.16 Plenum Fire Stopping. The integrity of the fire stopping for penetrations shall be maintained. [*5000:*7.2.3.2.16]

4.3.2.17 Plenum Light Diffusers. Light diffusers, other than those made of metal or glass, used in air-handling light fixtures shall be listed and marked as follows:

Fixture Light Diffusers for Air-Handling Fixtures

[*5000:* 7.2.3.2.17]

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4.3.2.18 Plenum Air Temperature. The temperature of air delivered to plenums shall not exceed 250°F (121°C). [***5000:*** 7.2.3.2.18]

4.3.2.19 Plenum Materials Exposure. Materials used in the construction of a plenum shall be suitable for continuous exposure to the temperature and humidity conditions of the environmental air in the plenum. [***5000:***7.2.3.2.19]

4.3.2.20 Ceiling Plenum Tested Assembly. Where the plenum is a part of a floor-ceiling or roof-ceiling assembly that has been tested or investigated and assigned a fire resistance rating of 1 hour or more, and the assembly contains air ducts and openings for air ducts, all the materials and the construction of the assembly, including the air duct materials and the size and protection of the openings, shall conform with the design of the fire resistance–rated assembly, as tested in accordance with NFPA 251, ASTM E 119, or UL 263. [***5000:***7.2.3.2.20]

4.4 Type III (211 or 200) Construction. [***5000:***7.2.4]

4.4.1 Type III Construction. Type III (211 or 200) construction shall be that type in which exterior walls and structural elements that are portions of exterior walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, and in which fire walls, interior structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are entirely or partially of wood of smaller dimensions than required for Type IV construction or are of approved noncombustible, limited-combustible, or other approved combustible materials. [***5000:***7.2.4.1]

4.4.2 Special Requirements — Type III Construction. The special requirements in 4.4.2.1 through 4.4.2.3 shall apply to Type III construction. [***5000:***7.2.4.2]

4.4.2.1 Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood. Approved fire-retardant-treated wood framing shall be permitted within the assembly of exterior walls having a required fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less and a horizontal separation of not less than 60 in. (1525 mm), provided that the fire resistance rating is maintained and the exposed outer and inner faces of such walls are constructed of limited-combustible or noncombustible materials. [***5000:***7.2.4.2.1]

4.4.2.2 Heavy Timber. Wood columns and arches conforming to heavy timber sizes shall be permitted where exterior walls are required to have a 1-hour fire resistance rating or less. [***5000:***7.2.4.2.2]

4.4.2.3 Exterior Nonbearing Walls. Exterior nonbearing walls tested in accordance with, and meeting the conditions of acceptance of, NFPA 285 shall be permitted. [***5000:***7.2.4.2.3]

4.5 Type IV (2HH) Construction. [***5000:***7.2.5]

4.5.1 Type IV Construction. Type IV (2HH) construction shall be that type in which fire walls, exterior walls, and interior bearing walls and structural elements that are portions of such walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. Other interior structural elements, arches, floors, and roofs shall be of solid or laminated wood without concealed spaces and shall comply with the allowable dimensions of 4.5.5. [***5000:***7.2.5.1]

4.5.2 Exterior Wall Separation. Exterior walls greater than 30 ft (9100 mm) from the property line shall be permitted to be of heavy timber construction, provided that the 2-hour rating as required by Table 4.1.1 is maintained and such walls contain no combustible concealed spaces. [***5000:***7.2.5.2]

4.5.3 Interior Columns, Arches, Beams, Girders, and Trusses. Interior columns, arches, beams, girders, and trusses of approved materials other than wood shall be permitted, provided that they are protected to provide a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. [***5000:***7.2.5.3]

4.5.4 Concealed Space. Certain concealed spaces shall be permitted in accordance with 4.5.5.3.4. [***5000:***7.2.5.4]

4.5.5 Type IV (2HH) Allowable Dimensions. All dimensions in 4.5.5 shall be considered nominal. [***5000:***7.2.5.5]

4.5.5.1 Columns. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.1]

4.5.5.1.1 Wood columns supporting floor loads shall be not less than 8 in. (200 mm) in any dimension. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.1.1]

4.5.5.1.2 Wood columns supporting only roof loads shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (200 mm) in depth. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.1.2]

4.5.5.2 Beams. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.2]

4.5.5.2.1 Wood beams and girders supporting floor loads shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 10 in. (250 mm) in depth. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.2.1]

4.5.5.2.2 Wood beams and girders and other roof framing supporting roof loads only shall be not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.2.2]

4.5.5.3 Arches. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.3]

4.5.5.3.1 Framed or glued laminated arches that spring from grade or the floor line, and timber trusses that support floor loads, shall be not less than 8 in. (200 mm) in width or depth. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.3.1]

4.5.5.3.2 Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from grade or the floor line and do not support floor loads shall have members not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (200 mm) in depth for the lower half of the member height and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth for the upper half of the member height. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.3.2]

4.5.5.3.3 Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from the top of walls or wall abutments, and timber trusses that do not support floor loads, shall have members not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.3.3]

4.5.5.3.4 Spaced members shall be permitted to be composed of two or more pieces not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness where blocked solidly throughout their intervening spaces or where such spaces are tightly closed by a continuous wood cover plate not less than 2 in. (50 mm) in thickness that is secured to the underside of the members. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.3.4]

4.5.5.4 Splice Plates. Splice plates shall be not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.4]

4.5.5.5 Floors. Floors shall be constructed of spline or tongue-and-groove plank not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness that is covered with 1 in. (25 mm) tongue-and-groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with ½ in. (13 mm) wood structural panel; or they shall be constructed of laminated planks not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width, set close together on edge, spiked at intervals of 18 in. (460 mm), and covered with 1 in. (25 mm) tongue-and-groove

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flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with ½ in. (13 mm) wood structural panel. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.5]

4.5.5.6 Roof Decks. Roof decks shall be constructed of spline or tongue-and-groove plank not less than 2 in. (50 mm) in thickness; or of laminated planks not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in width, set close together on edge, and laid as required for floors; or of 1⅛ in. (29 mm) thick interior wood structural panel (exterior glue); or of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials of equivalent fire durability. [***5000:***7.2.5.5.6]

4.5.6 Special Requirements — Type IV Construction. The special requirements in 4.5.6.1 through 4.5.6.8 shall apply to Type IV construction. [***5000:***7.2.5.6]

4.5.6.1 Structural Elements. Structural elements shall be of heavy timber members (sawn or glued-laminated) or of fire resistance–rated construction as set forth in Table 4.1.1 when materials other than heavy timber are used. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.1]

4.5.6.2 Columns, Arches, Beams, and Roof Decking. Where horizontal separation of 20 ft (6100 mm) or more is provided, wood columns, arches, beams, and roof decking conforming to the requirements for heavy timber in 4.5.5 shall be permitted to be used on the exterior of the building. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.2]

4.5.6.3 Partitions. Permanent partitions shall be permitted to be of solid wood construction formed by not less than two layers of matched boards of 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness or of 1-hour fire resistance–rated construction as set forth in Table 4.1.1. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.3]

4.5.6.4 Floors. Floors shall be permitted to be of heavy timber, masonry, concrete, wood, or steel and shall be constructed as required in Chapter 8 of *NFPA 5000*. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.4]

4.5.6.5 Roofs. Roofs of 1-hour fire resistance–rated construction shall be permitted. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.5]

4.5.6.6 Stairways. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.6]

4.5.6.6.1 Stairways shall be permitted to be constructed with wood treads and risers of not less than 2 in. (50 mm) nominal thickness. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.6.1]

4.5.6.6.2 Where built-on, laminated, or plank inclines are required for floors, stairways shall be permitted to be 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness or shall be permitted to be constructed as required for buildings of Type I or Type II construction. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.6.2]

4.5.6.7 Exterior Walls. Approved fire-retardant-treated wood framing shall be permitted within the assembly of exterior walls having a required fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less and a horizontal separation of not less than 60 in. (1525 mm), provided that the fire resistance rating is maintained and the exposed outer and inner faces of such walls are constructed of limited-combustible or noncombustible materials. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.7]

4.5.6.8 Exterior Nonbearing Walls. Exterior nonbearing walls tested in accordance with, and meeting the conditions of acceptance of, NFPA 285 shall be permitted. [***5000:***7.2.5.6.8]

4.6 Type V (111 or 000) Construction. Type V (111 or 000) construction shall be that type in which structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are entirely or partially of wood or other approved material. [***5000:***7.2.6]

Chapter 5 Fire Resistance Rating Requirements for Structural Elements

5.1 Fire Resistance Rating Requirements.

5.1.1 Fire resistance protection shall be provided for structural elements as set forth in Chapter 5. [***5000:***7.2.7.1]

5.1.2 Structural elements shall meet the requirements of 5.1.2.1 through 5.1.2.3. [***5000:***7.2.7.2]

5.1.2.1 Structural elements, floors, and bearing walls shall have a fire resistance rating not less than the fire resistance rating required for the structural element, bearing or nonbearing wall, floor, or roof they support. [***5000:***7.2.7.2.1]

5.1.2.2 Structural elements, floors, and bearing walls shall be required to have only the fire resistance rating required for the construction classification of the building, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

(1) The structural elements support nonbearing wall or partition assemblies having a required fire resistance rating of 1 hour or less.
(2) The structural elements do not serve as exit enclosures, protection for vertical openings, or occupancy separations. [***5000:***7.2.7.2.2]

5.1.2.3 Structural elements, such as girders, beams, trusses, and spandrels, that have direct connections to columns carrying gravity loads, and that are essential to the stability of the building as a whole, shall have a fire resistance rating not less than that of the columns to which they are connected. [***5000:***7.2.7.2.3]

5.1.3 Structural elements required to have a fire resistance rating and that support more than two floors, one floor and roof, a bearing wall, or a nonbearing wall more than two stories high shall be individually protected on all sides for their full length with materials providing the required fire resistance rating. [***5000:***7.2.7.3]

5.1.4 Structural elements, other than those specified in 5.1.3, required to have a fire resistance rating shall be protected by individual encasement, or by membrane or ceiling protection in accordance with *NFPA 5000*, Section 8.6, or a combination of both. [***5000:***7.2.7.4]

5.1.5 In addition to the requirements of 5.1.3 and 5.1.4, columns shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Where columns require a fire resistance rating, the entire column, including its connections to beams or girders, shall be individually protected.
(2) Where the column extends through a ceiling, the fire-resistive protection provided for the column shall be continuous from the top of the floor through the ceiling space to the top of the column. [***5000:***7.2.7.5]

5.1.6 The required thickness and construction of fire-resistive materials or assemblies enclosing trusses shall be based on one of the following:

(1) Results of full-scale tests or combinations of tests on truss components
(2) Approved calculations based on such tests to verify that the assembly is provided with the required fire resistance rating in accordance with 8.2.3 of *NFPA 5000* [***5000:***7.2.7.6]

5.1.7 The fire resistance rating required for external structural elements located beyond the perimeter of the building

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floor area shall be permitted to be calculated by using analytical methods in accordance with the provisions set forth in 8.2.3 of *NFPA 5000*. [***5000:***7.2.7.7]

5.1.8 Structural elements within exterior walls or located along the exterior perimeter of a building or structure shall have a fire resistance rating as required by Table 4.1.1 for exterior bearing walls based on the type of construction. [***5000:***7.2.7.8]

5.1.9 Structural elements within an exterior wall located where openings are not permitted, or where protection of openings is required in accordance with 7.3.5 of *NFPA 5000*, shall have a fire resistance rating based on protection against exterior fire exposure as required for exterior bearing walls or the structural element, whichever requires the greater fire resistance rating. [***5000:***7.2.7.9]

5.1.10 The edges of lugs, brackets, rivets, and bolt heads attached to structural elements shall be permitted to extend to within 1 in. (25 mm) of the surface of the fire-resistive protection. [***5000:***7.2.7.10]

5.1.11 Conduits, pipes, or ducts shall not be embedded within the required fire-resistive protection of any structural elements requiring individual encasement to achieve the required fire resistance rating. [***5000:***7.2.7.11]

5.1.12 Fire-resistive materials covering columns required to have a fire resistance rating, where exposed to impact damage by moving vehicles, handling of merchandise, or by other means, shall be protected from damage. [***5000:***7.2.7.12]

Annex A Explanatory Material

Annex A is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only. This annex contains explanatory material, numbered to correspond with the applicable text paragraphs.

A.1.1 It is necessary for the user to consider the influence of location, occupancy, exterior exposure, possibility of mechanical and physical damage to fire-resistant material, and other features that could impose additional requirements for safeguarding life and property, as commonly covered in building codes.

For information on the construction of fire walls and fire barrier walls, see NFPA 221. For the installation of opening protection, see NFPA 80 and NFPA 90A.

A.3.1 These definitions apply to the materials used in the construction of buildings but do not apply to furnishings, the contents of buildings, or the fire hazard evaluation of materials.

A.3.2.1 Approved. 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 an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A.3.2.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The phrase "authority having jurisdiction," or its acronym AHJ, is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A.3.2.3 Listed. The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation; some organizations do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The authority having jurisdiction should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

A.3.3.1 Fire Resistance Rating. The fire resistance of building construction varies with the susceptibility to damage by fire of the building materials used and the degree of fire protection, if any, provided for the structural members. *(See also ASTM E 119 and UL 263.)*

A.3.3.2 Flame Spread Index. Under the criteria of NFPA 255, the flame spread index is expressed numerically on a scale for which the zero point is fixed by the performance of inorganic-reinforced cement board and the 100 point (approximately) is fixed by the performance of untreated red oak flooring. *(See also ASTM E 84 and UL 723.)*

A.4.1.1 The system of designating types of construction also includes a specific breakdown of the types of construction through the use of arabic numbers. These arabic numbers follow the roman numeral notation where identifying a type of construction [for example, Type I(442), Type II(111), Type III(200)] and indicate the fire resistance rating requirements for certain structural elements as follows:

(1) First arabic number — exterior bearing walls
(2) Second arabic number — columns, beams, girders, trusses and arches, supporting bearing walls, columns, or loads from more than one floor
(3) Third arabic number — floor construction

Table A.4.1.1 provides a comparison of similar types of construction for various model building codes.

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Table A.4.1.1 Cross-Reference of Building Construction Types

NFPA 5000	I(442)	I(332)	II(222)	II(111)	II(000)	III(211)	III(200)	IV(2HH)	V(111)	V(000)
UBC	—	I FR	II FR	II 1 hr	II N	III 1 hr	III N	IV HT	V 1 hr	V N
B/NBC	1A	1B	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4	5A	5B
SBC	I	II	—	IV 1 hr	IV UNP	V 1 hr	V UNP	III	VI 1 hr	VI UNP
IBC	—	IA	IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV	VA	VB

UBC: *Uniform Building Code.*
FR: Fire rated.
N: Nonsprinklered.
HT: Heavy timber.
B/NBC: *National Building Code.*
SBC: *Standard Building Code.*
IBC: *International Building Code.*
UNP: Unprotected.
[***5000:*** Table A.7.2.1.1]

Annex B Informational References

B.1 Referenced Publications. The documents or portions thereof listed in this annex are referenced within the informational sections of this standard and are not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.

B.1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*, 1999 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2002 edition.

NFPA 221, *Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls*, 2006 edition.

NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2006 edition.

B.1.2 Other Publications.

B.1.2.1 ASTM Publications. American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2004.

ASTM E 119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2000a.

B.1.2.2 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2003.

UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2003.

B.2 Informational References. (Reserved)

B.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections. *NFPA 5000®*, *Building Construction and Safety Code®*, 2006 edition.

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