intended to avoid some of the common practices of providing closely spaced sprinklers near glazing in lieu of using fire protection or fire resistance rated glazing products without any testing or analysis.

Cost Impact: None

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
Ū	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS106-04/05 715.3 (New), 715.4.9, 715.6.3

Proponent: Kate Steel, Piedmont, CA, representing InterEdge Technologies, Inc., SAFTI, div. Of O"Keefe"s, Inc; Vetrotech-Saint Gobain N.A.

1. Add new text as follows:

715.3 Classification of glazing material. Glazing material tested and rated in accordance with Section 703 and Section 715 shall be classified and labeled under the following rating classifications:

715.3.1. R-Rated glazing. R-rated glazing shall have fireresistance properties and the maximum surface temperature on the unexposed side shall not exceed a temperature rise of 250° F degrees (121° C degrees) for the duration of the fire exposure period for a fire resistance rating determined in accordance with ASTM E119 (NFPA 251), Section 18.

715.3.2P-Rated glazing. Glazing shall have fire protection properties and shall maintain the ability to confine a fire for the duration of the fire exposure period for a fire protection rating determined in accordance with NFPA 252 and NFPA 257.

715.3.3 Identification. Glazing classified in accordance with 715.3 shall be identified by a designation of R-xxx and P-xxx, where xxx states the rating period, in hours or minutes, which shall be included as a permanent mark on the labels issued in accordance with Sections 706.2.1, 715.3.6.3, and 715.4.9.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

2. Revise as follows:

715.4.9 (Supp) Labeling requirements. Fire-protectionrated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard, the classification required in Section 715.3.3, and information required in Section 715.4.9.1, that shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed.

3. Revise as follows:

715.3.6.3 (Supp) Labeling. Fire-protection-rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard, <u>the classification</u>

required in Section 715.3.3, and information required in Section 715.4.9.1, that shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed.

Reason: The classification of glazing as ""R"" for meeting fireresistance and limited temperature rise criteria in accordance with ASTM E119, or ""P" for fire-protection testing of fire endurance capabilities to NFPA 252 and 257 is a simple way to distinguish between two products that are both tested and listed for use in 60minute doors, sidelites and window assemblies, where one also meets the radiant heat and temperature rise criteria of ASTM E119. Under the labeling system the committee approved last round, glazing tested to NFPA 252 with hose stream for use in 60-minute door assemblies is labeled with ""DH-60"", and glazing tested to NFPA 257 for use as window assemblies is marked ""OH-60. Products tested for both would be identified ""DH-60"" and "OH-60." The proposal now before the Fire Safety Committee would add the mark, ""R-60"" to indicate products that also limit temperature rise per ASTM E119, and products that don"t are labeled ""P-60."" It's not clear from the language of the new ""W" labeling provisions whether proponents intended that products marked ""OH-90"" or ""OH-120 and shipped out for use in fire-rated hollow metal window frames, could include the mark ""W-90"" or ""W-120"" if the products passed ASTM E119, but as part of a wall framing assembly also meeting ASTM E119 temperature rise criteria, and therefore complying with Section 706. However, it has been suggested that the R and P classes aren"t necessary, because a product passing ASTM E119 in a wall frame assembly for 2 hours and marked ""W-120' for that end use, could be marked W-120 and OH-120 when tested to NFPA 257, and rated 2 hours in a hollow metal window frame. However, that solution introduces new, and equally confusing information to users and code officials. Users who see the ""W-120"

information to users and code officials. Users who see the ""W-120" mark next to OH-120 on a glazing product that"s installed in a hollow metal frame could misconstrue that to mean the assembly is labeled as a wall system. Especially if some contractor bids a wall system but supplies the glass installed in a window frame, and points to the ""W-XX" mark, and quotes the code section, 706.2.1, which says ""W" applies to "fire-resistance rated glazing when tested in accordance with ASTM E119 and complying with Section 706." Needless to say, a hollow metal frame doesn't limit temperature rise to 250° F degrees, or anywhere close, which is why wall assembly frames are specially designed to meet temperature rise criteria.

Right now the industry members who manufacture the fire-rated wall frames as well the glazing materials put the existing wall rating mark only on glazing installed in wall systems, and see problems stemming from the casual use of the ""W"" mark in combination with OH for use in window frames, or with DH for use in sidelight frames. The use of R and P, instead, avoids the possible confusion that may arise from labeling glazing ""W-xx"" when it's sold for use in a window or sidelight frame.

Because opponents to the ""I" and "E" classes last year objected those designations would cause confusion with European standards, proponent suggests ""R" and ""P"" as the American version of the international ""I"" an ""E"" system that the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom have found a workable solution. The terms "resistance "" and ""protection" have become terms of art in U.S. codes, and the R and P classification system would help reinforce those distinctions, and provide the industry the tools to make this labeling program work.

Cost Impact: None

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS34-06/07 705.11

Proponent: Vickie Lovell, Delray, FL, representing Air Movement and Control Association and 3M Company

Revise as follows:

705.11 Ducts and air transfer openings. Ducts and air transfer openings shall not penetrate fire walls.

Exception: Penetrations by ducts and air transfer openings of fire walls that are not on a lot line shall be allowed provided the penetrations comply with Sections 712 and 716.5.1. The size and aggregate width of all openings shall not exceed the limitations of Section 705.8.

Reason: The protection of ducts is not a compliance option between Sections 712 and 716. The specific requirements for duct protection requirements are located in 716, not 712. Under certain conditions the code may direct the user to back to 712, or other sections of the code which permit a percentage of unprotected openings based on separation distance, but the starting point is in Section 716.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS35-06/07

706.2.1

Proponent: Kate Steel, Piedmont, CA, representing Fire & Safety Glazing Council

Revise as follows:

706.2.1 Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Fire-resistance-rated glazing, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 and complying with the requirements of Section 706, shall be permitted. Fire-resistance-rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard, and the-identifier "W-XXX," where the "XXX" is the fire-resistance rating in minutes classification required in Section 715.3.3. Such label or identification shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

Reason: The Fire & Safety Glazing Council ("FGSC") is a division of the Americas Glass Association. Members of FGSC's Steering Committee represent building code officials, consumer safety advocates, testing and listing certification agencies, glazing manufacturers and distributors, and fire-rated door and frame manufacturers.

The current labeling system of W-XXX, D-NH/H NT/T -XXX and OH-XXX for fire-rated glazing products is confusing, and unworkable. Fire-rated glazing manufacturers and distributors and fire-rated door and frame manufacturers came to FSGC and asked FGSC to assist in developing a simple system that addresses the performance differences of glazing products and frame systems that will assist the end-user in selecting the proper product for specific end uses.

FGSC solicited the input of code officials, architects, fire-rated glazing and fire-rated door and frame manufacturers, test and certification agencies, and came up with a simple system that identifies the critical differences of the two types for fire performance recognized under the International Building Code and NFPA 80—fire-**resistance** performance of building products tested to ASTM E119 (NFPA 251, UL 263) that protect against radiant heat transfer by limiting temperature rise to 250F degrees, distinct from fire-**protection** performance of products tested NFPA 252 (UL 10b) and NFPA 257 (UL 9) that remain in the opening without through openings for the designated rating period, but don't protect against radiant heat transfer.

This proposed code change coordinates with proposed addition of a new section 715.3.3, which will require classification and labeling of glazing as "R" for meeting fire-resistance and limited temperature rise criteria in accordance with ASTM E119, or "P" for fire-protection testing of fire endurance capabilities to NFPA 252 and 257. The terms "resistance " and "protection" have become terms of performance distinctions under U.S. codes and the R and P classification system would help reinforce those distinctions.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: As written, this code change is related to and dependent on the approval of the proponent's code change FS103-06/07 which adds a new Section 715.3. Approval of this item without approval of the other code change would require modification.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS36-06/07

706.2.1, 703.5 (New)

Proponent: William E. Koffel, P.E., Koffel Associates, Inc., representing Fire Rated Glazing Industry

1. Delete without substitution:

706.2.1 Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Fire-resistance-rated glazing, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 and complying with the requirements of Section 706, shall be permitted. Fire-resistance-rated glazing shall bear a label

or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and the identifier "W-XXX," where the "XXX" is the fire resistance rating in minutes. Such label or identification shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

2. Add new text as follow:

706.2.1 <u>703.5</u> Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Fire-resistance-rated glazing, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 and complying with the requirements of Section 706, shall be permitted. Fire-resistance-rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and the identifier "W-XXX," where the "XXX" is the fire-resistance rating in minutes. Such label or identification shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

Reason: Fire resistance rated glazing may be used in fire barriers, fire partitions, and exterior wall assemblies. The current location in the Code implies that fire resistance rated glazing may only be used in fire barriers. Moving the text to Section 703 will clarify that fire resistance rated glazing may be used in assemblies other than fire barriers.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS37-06/07

402.4.6, 402.7.1, 403.2, [F]404.3, 410.5.1, 410.5.2, [F]415.6.1.2, [F]415.6.2.2, [F]415.6.3.4.1, [F]415.6.3.5.2, [F]415.7.1, [F]415.7.3, [F]415.8.2.2, 415.8.5.2.1, 415.8.5.2.2, [F]416.2, [F]418.4, [F]418.5, [F]418.6, 706.3.3, 706.3.9, Table 706.3.9, 707.11, 707.13.3, 707.13.4, 712.3, 901.7, 903.2, [F]909.11 (IMC 513.11 & IFC 909.11), 909.20.2, 909.20.6.1, [F]910.3.4, [F]910.4.4, 1021.3 (IFC [B] 1021.3), 1022.2 (IFC [B] 1022.2) 3006.4, 3104.5, 3410.6.16.1 (IEBC [B] 1301.6.16.1)

Proponent: Philip Brazil, P.E, Reid Middleton, Inc., representing himself

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IBC FIRE SAFETY, IBC GENERAL AND IBC MEANS OF EGRESS AND IFC CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDERS FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

PART I – IBC FIRE SAFETY

706.3.3 Exit passageway. The fire-resistance rating of the separation between fire barrier separating building areas and from an exit passageway shall comply with Section 1021.1 1021.3.

706.3.9. Single-occupancy fire areas. The fire barriers or horizontal assembly assemblies, or both, separating a single occupancy into different fire areas shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than that indicated in Table 706.3.9.

707.11 Enclosure at the bottom. Shafts that do not extend to the bottom of the building or structure shall <u>comply with</u> <u>one of the following</u>:

- 1. <u>They shall be enclosed at the lowest level with construction of the same fire-resistance rating as the lowest floor through which the shaft passes, but not less than the rating required for the shaft enclosure;</u>
- <u>They shall terminate in a room having a use related to the purpose of the shaft. The room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 706 or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both. having a The fire-resistance rating and opening protectives shall be at least equal to the protection required for the shaft enclosure; or.
 </u>
- 3. <u>They shall be protected by approved fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing at the lowest floor level within the shaft enclosure.</u>

Exceptions:

- 1. The fire-resistance-rated room separation is not required, provided there are no openings in or penetrations of the shaft enclosure to the interior of the building except at the bottom. The bottom of the shaft shall be closed off around the penetrating items with materials permitted by Section 717.3.1 for draftstopping, or the room shall be provided with an approved automatic fire suppression system.
- 2. A shaft enclosure containing a refuse chute or laundry chute shall not be used for any other purpose and shall terminate in a room protected in accordance with Section 707.13.4.

FS103–06/07 715.3 (New), 715.3.1 (New), 715.3.2 (New), 715.3.3 (New)

Proponent: Kate Steel, representing Fire & Safety Glazing Council

Add new text as follows:

715.3 Classification of glazing material. Glazing material tested and rated in accordance with Section 703 and Section 715 shall be classified and labeled under the following rating classifications:

715.3.1. R-Rated glazing. Fire-resistance rated glazing determined in accordance with ASTM E119.

715.3.2. P-Rated glazing. Fire-protection rated glazing determined in accordance with NFPA 252 or NFPA 257.

715.3.3. Identification. Glazing classified in accordance with 715.3 shall be identified by a designation of R-xxx or Pxxx, where xxx states the rating period, in hours or minutes, which shall be included as a permanent mark on the labels issued in accordance with sections 706.2.1, 715.4.6.3, and 715.5.8.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: The classification of glazing as "R" for meeting fire-resistance and limited temperature rise criteria in accordance with ASTM E119, or "P" for fire-protection testing of fire endurance capabilities to NFPA 252 and 257, is a simple way to distinguish between two products that are both tested and listed for use in 45-and 60-minute doors, sidelites and window assemblies, where one also meets the radiant heat and temperature rise criteria of ASTM E119.

The "DH-XXX" and "OH-XXX" labeling system approved last code cycle does not provide a distinction between fire-resistance and fire-protection products labeled for 45, 60-and 90-minute applications. That system is also proving to be confusing in practical application, and creates the potential for costly replacements of products shipped out and incorrectly labeled for the end-use application.

The most significant inadequacy in the current DH-XXX and OH-XXX labeling system is that it does not distinguish between products that limit radiant heat transfer, and those that do not. Manufacturers and distributors who supply both types of products have pointed out that the current system provides that they mark both products the same way, and they are asking for a classification and labeling requirement that will allow them to indicate to the end user the performance distinctions in their products.

Manufacturers and distributors have also pointed out the practical problems of labeling their products for a particular end use installation, when they aren't given that information in the order process. They note that their fire-rated glazing products are tested and listed to both NFPA 252 (the door assembly fire test) and NFPA 257 (the window assembly fire test), and carry overlapping listings. More often than not, the glazing orders they receive specify the size and number of glazing panels needed, but do not indicate what the end use is, i.e., whether the installation is in a fire door or door/sidelight/transom assembly, or a window assembly. To get that information—if they can get it at all—requires substantial follow-up calls, and delays the order and supply process. Manufacturers have aptly pointed out the likely scenario of marking a product D-XXX, only to get a call from the glazing orders, where identical size panels are being shipped, some labeled DH-XXX for doors, and some OH-XXX for windows, the chances of getting the panels mixed up during the installation process, is significant. To avoid that, they can simply mark the products with both DH-XXX and OH-XXX, but then any distinction that the labeling requirement was supposed to provide the end-user, is lost.

The current labeling system is cumbersome, presents practical application problems that will cost time and money to manufacturers and building owners, and, in the end, fails to achieve the important goal fire-rated glazing manufacturers and end-users share—identification of which products limit radiant heat transfer, and which don't. The proposed classification and labeling of products as "P-XXX for fire-protection-rated, or "R-XXX" for fire-resistance rated, is simple, straight-forward, and provides that critical information.

The terms "resistance " and "protection" have specific definitions under IBC and NFPA, and the R and P classification system would help reinforce those distinctions, and provide the industry the tools to make this labeling program work. A similar classification program in Europe, where parallel designations of "I" for fire resistance (i.e., insulated) products, and "E" for fire-protection (i.e., fire endurance only) has proven widely successful, and has provided the basic framework for further clarification in specific code sections addressing permitted end-use.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction. It may decrease costs of implementing the current labeling requirements.

Analysis: As written, this code change is related to and dependent on the approval of the proponent's code changes FS35-06/07, FS117-05/06 and FS127-06/07 which refer to this new Section 715.3. Approval of this item without approval of the other code changes would require modification.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS116-06/07 715.4.6.3.1

Proponent: William E. Koffel, P.E., Koffel Associates, Inc., representing Fire Rated Glazing Industry

Revise as follows:

715.4.6.3.1 Identification. For fire-protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following four-part identification: "D – H or NH – T or NT – XXX." "D" indicates that the glazing shall be used in fire door assemblies and that the glazing meets the fire resistance protection requirements of the test standard <u>NFPA 252</u>. "H" shall indicate that the glazing meets the hose stream requirements of the test standard. "NH" shall indicate that the glazing does not meet the hose stream requirements of the test. "T" shall indicate that the glazing meets the temperature requirements of Section 715.4.4.1. "NT" shall indicate that the glazing does not meet the temperature requirements of Section 715.4.4.1. The placeholder "XXX" shall specify the fire-protection-rating period, in minutes.

Reason: The proposal improves the current code text in two ways. First, the current Code text refers to "the test standard" without specifying what test standard. As a comparison, the other identification sections (706.2.1 and 715.5.8.1) both specifically identify the test standard. Secondly, the current text incorrectly refers to the performance of such glazing as having a fire resistance performance when in fact it is a fire protection rating.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS117–06/07 715.4.6.3, 715.4.6.3.1

Proponent: Kate Steel, representing Fire & Safety Glazing Council

1. Revise as follows:

715.4.6.3 Labeling <u>requirements</u>. Fire-protection-rated <u>and fire-resistance rated</u> glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and <u>information required in Section 715.5.8.1</u> <u>the classification required in Section 715.3.3</u>, that shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

2. Delete without substitution as follows:

715.4.6.3.1 Identification. For fire-protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following four-part identification: "D – H or NH – T or NT – XXX." "D" indicates that the glazing shall be used in fire door assemblies and that the glazing meets the fire resistance requirements of the test standard. "H" shall indicate that the glazing meets the hose stream requirements of the test standard. "H" shall indicate that the glazing meets the hose stream requirements of the test. "T" shall indicate that the glazing meets the temperature requirements of Section 715.4.4.1. "NT" shall indicate that the glazing does not meet the temperature requirements of section 715.4.4.1. The placeholder "XXX" shall specify the fire-protection-rating period, in minutes.

Reason: This proposal coordinates with proposed new Section 715.3, for classification of glazing as "R" for meeting fire-resistance and limited temperature rise criteria in accordance with ASTM E119, or "P" for fire-protection testing of fire endurance capabilities to NFPA 252 and 257. These designations are a simple way to distinguish between two products that are both tested and listed for use in 45-, 60- and 90-minute doors, sidelites and window assemblies, where one also meets the radiant heat and temperature rise criteria of ASTM E119. See Reason in support of new section 715.3.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: As written, this code change is related to and dependent on the approval of the proponent's code change FS103-06/07 which adds a new Section 715.3. Approval of this item without approval of the other code change would require modification.

Public Hearing:	Committee	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS118–06/07 715.4.6.4, 715.5.3 (New)

Proponent: William E. Koffel, P.E., Koffel Associates, Inc., representing Fire Rated Glazing Industry

1. Revise as follows:

715.4.6.4 Safety glazing. Fire-protection-rated glazing installed in fire doors or fire window assemblies in areas subject to human impact in hazardous locations shall comply with Chapter 24.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
•	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS127-06/07 715.5.8, 715.8.1

Proponent: Kate Steel, Piedmont, CA, representing Fire & Safety Glazing Council

1. Revise as follows:

715.5.8 Labeling requirements. Fire-protection-rated <u>and fire-resistance rated</u> glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and information required in Section 715.5.8.1 <u>the classification required in Section 715.3.3</u>, that shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

2. Delete without substitution:

715.5.8.1 Identification. For fire-protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following two-part identification: "OH – XXX." "OH" indicates that the glazing meets both the fire-resistance and the hose-stream requirements of NFPA 257 and is permitted to be used in openings. "XXX" represents the fire-protection rating period, in minutes, that was tested.

Reason: This proposal coordinates with proposed new Section 715.3, for classification of glazing as "R" for meeting fire-resistance and limited temperature rise criteria in accordance with ASTM E119, or "P" for fire-protection testing of fire endurance capabilities to NFPA 252 and 257. These designations are a simple way to distinguish between two products that are both tested and listed for use in 45-, 60- and 90-minute doors, sidelites and window assemblies, where one also meets the radiant heat and temperature rise criteria of ASTM E119. See Reason in support of new section 715.3.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: As written, this code change is related to and dependent on the approval of the proponent's code change FS103-06/07 which adds a new Section 715.3. Approval of this item without approval of the other code change would require modification.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS128–06/07 715.5.8.1

Proponent: William F. O'Keeffe, SAFTI FIRST

Revise as follows:

715.5.8.1 Identification. For fire-protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following two-part identification: "OH – XXX." "OH" indicates that the glazing meets both the fire-resistance and the hose-stream requirements of NFPA 257 and is permitted to be used in openings. "XXX" represents the fire-protection rating period, in minutes, that was tested.

Reason: Clarify code. This code change prevents fire rating durations not in compliance with the code

The present text designates minutes as "XXX" for fire-protection-rated glazing used in window opening applications. Fire protective window openings can be a maximum of two digits, usually typically 45 minutes per 715.5. The XXX will lead to possible labeling of fire protective glazing for window openings of 120 or 180 minutes which is not permitted.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS129-06/07

715.5.8.1

Proponent: William E. Koffel, P.E., Koffel Associates, Inc., representing Fire Rated Glazing Industry

Revise as follows:

715.5.8.1 Identification. For fire-protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following two-part identification: "OH – XXX." "OH" indicates that the glazing meets both the fire-resistance protection and the hose-stream

requirements of NFPA 257 and is permitted to be used in openings. "XXX" represents the fire-protection rating period, in minutes, that was tested.

Reason: The current text incorrectly refers to the performance of such glazing as having a fire resistance performance when in fact it is a fire protection rating.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
_	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS130-06/07 716.3.2.1 (IMC 607.3.2.1)

Proponent: Vickie Lovell, Delray, FL, representing Air Movement and Control Association

Revise as follows:

716.3.2.1 (IMC 607.3.2.1) Smoke damper actuation methods. The smoke damper shall close upon actuation of a listed smoke detector or detectors installed in accordance with Section 907.10 and one of the following methods, as applicable:

- Where a damper is installed within a duct, a smoke detector shall be installed in the duct within 5 feet (1524 mm) of the damper with no air outlets or inlets between the detector and the damper. The detector shall be listed for the air velocity, temperature and humidity anticipated at the point where it is installed. Other than in mechanical smoke control systems, dampers shall be closed upon fan shutdown where local smoke detectors require a minimum velocity to operate.
- 2. Where a damper is installed above smoke barrier doors in a smoke barrier, a spot-type detector listed for releasing service shall be installed on either side of the smoke barrier door opening.
- 3. Where a damper is installed within an unducted <u>air transfer</u> opening in a wall, a spot-type detector listed for releasing service shall be installed within 5 feet (1524 mm) horizontally of the damper.
- 4. Where a damper is installed in a corridor wall or ceiling, the damper shall be permitted to be controlled by a smoke detection system installed in the corridor.
- 5. Where a total-coverage smoke detector system is provided within areas served by a heating, ventilation and airconditioning (HVAC) system, dampers shall be permitted to be controlled by the smoke detection system.

Reason: This is the only section in the 2006 IBC where the term "unducted opening" is used. It is presumed that this applies to a hole in the wall, and the more appropriate term is air transfer opening.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS131-06/07 716.5.2

Proponent: Tony Crimi, A.C., Consulting Solutions Inc., representing International Firestop Council

Revise as follows:

716.5.2 (IMC 607.5.2) Fire barriers. Ducts and air transfer openings that penetrate fire barriers shall be protected with listed fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing. Ducts and air transfer openings shall not penetrate exit enclosures and exit passageways except as permitted by Sections 1020.1.2 and 1021.5, respectively.

Exception: Fire dampers are not required at penetrations of fire barriers where any of the following apply:

- 1. Penetrations are tested in accordance with ASTM E119 as part of the fire-resistance rated assembly.
- 2. The duct is protected as a through penetration in accordance with Section 712.
- 2. 3. Ducts are used as part of an approved smoke control system in accordance with Section 909 and where the use of a fire damper would interfere with the operation of a smoke control system.
- 3. <u>4.</u> Such walls are penetrated by ducted HVAC systems, have a required fire-resistance rating of 1 hour or less, are in areas of other than Group H and are in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. For the purposes of this exception, a ducted HVAC system shall be a duct system for conveying supply, return or exhaust air as part of the structure's HVAC system. Such a duct system shall be constructed of sheet steel not less than 26 gage thickness and shall be continuous from the air-handling appliance or equipment to the air outlet and inlet terminals.

BOMA has submitted a separate code change to address the concerns raised by the proponent of this change in a different manner; a proposed revision to IFC section 509.1 (and correlative change to IBC 911.1) would add, for buildings with fire command centers, information regarding the location of these rated wall assemblies to the schematic building plans that are already required to be provided.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS12–07/08 703.5, 715.3 through 715.3.3 (New), 715.4.6.3, 715.4.6.3.1, 715.5.8, 715.5.8.1

Proponent: Donn Harter, Fire & Safety Glazing Council, representing American Glass Association; William O'Keeffe, SAFTIFIRST

1. Revise as follows:

703.5 (Supp) Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Fire-resistance-rated glazing, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263 and complying with the requirements of Section 706, shall be permitted. Fire-resistance-rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and the identifier "W <u>R</u>-XXX," where the "XXX" is the fire-resistance rating in minutes. Such label or identification shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

2. Add new text as follows:

715.3 Classification of glazing material. Glazing material tested and rated in accordance with Section 703 and Section 715 shall be classified and labeled under the following rating classifications:

715.3.1 R-Rated glazing. Fire-resistance rated glazing determined in accordance with ASTM E119 shall be classified as R-Rated glazing.

715.3.2 P-Rated glazing. Fire-protection rated glazing determined in accordance with NFPA 252 or NFPA 257 shall be classified as P-Rated glazing.

715.3.3 Identification. Glazing classified in accordance with 715.3 shall be identified by a designation of R-xxx or P-xxx, in accordance with Sections 703.5, 715.4.6.3.1, and 715.5.8.1.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

3. Revise as follows:

715.4.6.3 <u>Glazing labeling requirements</u>. Fire-protection <u>and fire-resistance</u> rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and information required in Section 715.5.8.1 that shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

715.4.6.3.1 (Supp) Identification. For fire protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following four-part identification: "D—H or NH—T or NT P – XXX." "D P" indicates that the glazing shall be used in fire door assemblies and that the glazing meets the fire protection requirements of NFPA 252 for use in fire door assemblies. "H" shall indicate that the glazing meets the hose stream requirements of NFPA 252. "NH" shall indicate that the glazing does not meet the hose stream requirements of the test. "T" shall indicate that the glazing meets the temperature requirements of Section 715.4.4.1. "NT" shall indicate that the glazing does not meet the temperature requirements of Section 715.4.4.1. "NT" shall indicate that the glazing does not meet the temperature requirements of Section 715.4.4.1. For fire-resistance-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following identification: "R -XXX." "R" indicates the glazing meets the fire resistance requirements of ASTM E119. The placeholder "XXX" shall specify the fire-protection-rating period, in minutes

715.5.8 <u>Glazing labeling requirements</u>. Fire-protection <u>and fire-resistance</u> rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and information required in Section 715.5.8.1 that shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

715.5.8.1 (Supp) Identification. For fire protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following two-part identification: "OHP - XXX." "OHP" indicates that the glazing meets both the fire protection and the hose stream requirements of NFPA 257 or UL 9 and is permitted to be used for use in fire window assemblies openings. For fireresistance-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following identification: "R -XXX." "R" indicates the glazing meets the fire resistance requirements of ASTM E119. "XXX" represents the fire-protection rating period, in minutes, that was tested.

Reason: (Harter) The classification of glazing as "R" for meeting fire-resistance and limited temperature rise criteria in accordance with ASTM E119, or "P" for fire-protection testing of fire endurance capabilities to NFPA 252 and 257, is a simple way to distinguish between two products that are both tested and listed for use in 45-and 60-minute doors, sidelites and window assemblies, where one also meets the radiant heat and temperature rise criteria of ASTM E119.

The "DH-XXX" and "OH-XXX" labeling system approved last code cycle does not provide a distinction between fire-resistance and fireprotection products labeled for 45, 60-and 90-minute applications. That system is also proving to be confusing in practical application, and creates the potential for costly replacements of products shipped out and incorrectly labeled for the end-use application.

The most significant inadequacy in the current DH-XXX and OH-XXX labeling system is that it does not distinguish between products that limit radiant heat transfer, and those that do not. Manufacturers and distributors who supply both types of products have pointed out that the current system provides that they mark both products the same way, and they are asking for a classification and labeling requirement that will allow them to indicate to the end user the performance distinctions in their products.

Manufacturers and distributors have also pointed out the practical problems of labeling their products for a particular end use installation, when they aren't given that information in the order process. They note that their fire-rated glazing products are tested and listed to both NFPA 252 (the door assembly fire test) and NFPA 257 (the window assembly fire test), and carry overlapping listings. More often than not, the glazing orders they receive specify the size and number of glazing panels needed, but do not indicate what the end use is, i.e., whether the installation is in a fire door or door/sidelight/transom assembly, or a window assembly. To get that information-if they can get it at all-requires substantial follow-up calls, and delays the order and supply process. Manufacturers have aptly pointed out the likely scenario of marking a product D-XXX, only to get a call from the glazing contractor that it was installed in a window assembly, and asking what to do about it because the code enforcer is calling for a different label. On large orders, where identical size panels are being shipped, some labeled DH-XXX for doors, and some OH-XXX for windows, the chances of getting the panels mixed up during the installation process, is significant. To avoid that, they can simply mark the products with both DH-XXX and OH-XXX, but then any distinction that the labeling requirement was supposed to provide the end-user, is lost.

The current labeling system is cumbersome, presents practical application problems that will cost time and money to manufacturers and building owners, and, in the end, fails to achieve the important goal fire-rated glazing manufacturers and end-users share-identification of which products limit radiant heat transfer, and which don't. The proposed classification and labeling of products as "P-XXX for fire-protection-rated, or "R-XXX" for fire-resistance rated, is simple, straight-forward, and provides that critical information.

The terms "resistance " and "protection" have specific definitions under IBC and NFPA, and the R and P classification system would help reinforce those distinctions, and provide the industry the tools to make this labeling program work. A similar classification program in Europe, where parallel designations of "I" for fire resistance (i.e., insulated) products, and "E" for fire-protection (i.e., fire endurance only) has proven widely successful, and has provided the basic framework for further clarification in specific code sections addressing permitted end-use.

The following letter further addresses the labeling issues and burdens on glazing contractors.

(O'Keeffe) The current labeling system of W-xxx to designate fire-resistance rated glazing tested to ASTM E 119, and D-T or NT, H or NH - xxx, and OH-xxx is cumbersome and confusing, and is resulting in misapplications of fire protection rated glazing in the field, where fire resistance rated glazing is required.

Proponent is a manufacturer of both fire protection-rated, and fire resistance-rated glazing. Under the current labeling system, proponent is required to mark its glazing products according to their end use, i.e., W-xxx for wall assembly, D-NT-X or NH-xx for use in door assemblies, or OHxx for use in window assemblies. Unfortunately, most of the glazing orders proponent receives from glazing contractors do not specify the end use for the glazing, simply the size and quantity. Therefore, proponent is unable to determine how to mark the glazing for as required according to end use. Attached as Exhibit A is a chart of all the potential labeling combinations manufacturers can apply to the glazing under the current system, which number over 100.

As a result of the problems proponent (and other manufacturers) are having in attempting to comply with the current glazing marking requirements, one listing agency has authorized the use of strip labeling, to be placed on the shipping container that the individual glazing panels are shipped in. See Exhibit B. That strip labeling allows the manufacturer to check all the applicable end-uses: D-T NT H NH -xx and OH-xx, leaving the distributors or glazing contractors to figure out which label to apply for the end-use. As a practical matter, the distributors and the glazing contractors are the least familiar with the code, and the most likely to misapply this complicated labeling system.

Although this solution addresses the pragmatic problems manufacturers have in complying with the marking requirements, it does not help code enforcers in making sure the proper glazing is being used for the application. The only information the code enforcer needs to know, is the glazing tested to the fire protection rating test standards, which means the size and area limitations of 715 apply, or is it tested to the fire-resistance rating test standard, in which case it is not subject to the size and area limits of section 715.

This problem is compounded by the fact that the listing agencies list uses of fire protection rated glazing for applications that are not permitted by code, and the current marking of those applications does nothing to help code enforcers spot the improper use of fire protection rated glazing in applications where fire resistance rated glazing is required.

As a specific example, listing agencies are currently listing fire protection products tested for 60-and 90-minutes pursuant to NFPA 252 and 257 for use in 60-and 90 minute sidelites transoms and borrowed lights, none of which are permitted by code. Fire resistance rated glazing products, on the other hand, which have been tested to ASTM E119, are permitted in those 60-and 90-minute applications. IBC 715.5.7, Table 715.5, NFPA 80 (2006) 6.3.3.3, 6.3.3.4. Under the current marking system, both fire protection and fire resistance-rated glazing products would be marked identically, i.e., D-H-OH-60, D-H-OH-90. How is the code enforcer supposed to tell which is the fire-resistance-rated product, which is permitted, and which is the fire-protection-rated product, which is not permitted?

The proposed code change would eliminate that confusion by requiring the labeling of the fire-protection rated products as P-60 or P-90, and the fire-resistance rated products as R-60 and R-90, so the code enforcer knows which product is accepted for applications permitting fireresistance-rated products, but prohibiting fire-protection rated products.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: (Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS13–07/08 703.5, 715.3 through 715.3.3 (New), 715.4.6.3, 715.4.6.3.1, 715.4.6.3.1.1 (New), 715.5.8, 715.5.8.1 (New)

Proponent: William O'Keeffe, SAFTIFIRST

1. Revise as follows:

703.5 (Supp) Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Fire-resistance-rated glazing, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263 and complying with the requirements of Section 706, shall be permitted. Fire-resistance-rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and the identifier "W <u>R</u>-XXX," where the "XXX" is the fire-resistance rating in minutes. Such label or identification shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

2. Add new text as follows:

715.3 Classification of glazing material. Glazing material tested and rated in accordance with Section 703 and Section 715 shall be classified and labeled under the following rating classifications:

<u>715.3.1 R-Rated glazing.</u> Fire-resistance rated glazing determined in accordance with ASTM E119 shall be classified as R-Rated glazing.

715.3.2 P-Rated glazing. Fire-protection rated glazing determined in accordance with NFPA 252 or NFPA 257 shall be classified as P-Rated glazing.

715.3.3 Identification. Glazing classified in accordance with 715.3 shall be identified by a designation of R-xxx or P-xxx, in accordance with sections 703.5, 715.4.6.3.1, and 715.5.8.1.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

3. Revise as follows:

715.4.6.3 <u>Glazing labeling requirements</u>. Fire-protection <u>and fire-resistance</u> rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and information required in Section 715.5.8.1 that shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

715.4.6.3.1 (Supp) Identification. For fire protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following four-part identification: "P D - H or NH - T or NT - XXX." "P D" indicates that the glazing shall be used in fire door assemblies and that the glazing meets the fire protection requirements of NFPA 252 for use in fire door assemblies. "H" shall indicate that the glazing meets the hose stream requirements of NFPA 252. "NH" shall indicate that the glazing does not meet the hose stream requirements of the test. "T" shall indicate that the glazing meets the temperature requirements of Section 715.4.4.1. "NT" shall indicate that the glazing does not meet the temperature requirements of Section 715.4.4.1. For fire-resistance-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following identification: "R -XXX." "R" indicates the glazing meets the fire resistance requirements of ASTM E119. The placeholder "XXX" shall specify the fire-protection-rating period, in minutes.

715.4.6.3.1.1 Identification of test exceptions. The label shall include identification of exceptions to the provisions of the test standard.

715.5.8 <u>Glazing labeling requirements</u>. Fire-protection <u>and fire-resistance</u> rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and information required in Section 715.5.8.1 that shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed to the glazing.

715.5.8.1 (Supp) Identification. For fire protection-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following two-part identification: "OH P – XXX." "OH P" indicates that the glazing meets both the fire protection and the hose-stream requirements of NFPA 257 or UL 9 and is permitted to be for used in fire window openings assemblies. For fire-resistance-rated glazing, the label shall bear the following identification: "R - XXX." "R" indicates the glazing meets the fire resistance requirements of ASTM E119. "XXX" represents the fire-protection rating period, in minutes, that was tested.

715.5.8.1.1 Identification of test exceptions. The label shall include identification of exceptions to the provisions of the test standard.

Reason: The current labeling system of W-xxx to designate fire-resistance rated glazing tested to ASTM E 119, and D-T or NT, H or NH – xxx, and OH-xxx is cumbersome and confusing, and is resulting in misapplications of fire protection rated glazing in the field, where fire resistance rated glazing is required.

Proponent is a manufacturer of both fire protection-rated, and fire resistance-rated glazing. Under the current labeling system, proponent is required to mark its glazing products according to their end use, i.e., W-xxx for wall assembly, D-NT-X or NH-xx for use in door assemblies, or OH-xx for use in window assemblies. Unfortunately, most of the glazing orders proponent receives from glazing contractors do not specify the end use for the glazing, simply the size and quantity. Therefore, proponent is unable to determine how to mark the glazing for as required according to end use.

As a result of the problems proponent (and other manufacturers) are having in attempting to comply with the current glazing marking requirements, one listing agency has authorized the use of strip labeling, to be placed on the shipping container that the individual glazing panels are shipped in. That strip labeling allows the manufacturer to check all the applicable end-uses: D-T NT H NH –xx and OH-xx, leaving the distributors or glazing contractors to figure out which label to apply for the end-use. As a practical matter, the distributors and the glazing contractors are the least familiar with the code, and the most likely to misapply this complicated labeling system.

Although this solution addresses the pragmatic problems manufacturers have in complying with the marking requirements, it does not help code enforcers in making sure the proper glazing is being used for the application. The only information the code enforcer needs to know, is the glazing tested to the fire protection rating test standards, which means the size and area limitations of 715 apply, or is it tested to the fire-resistance rating test standard, in which case it is not subject to the size and area limits of section 715.

This problem is compounded by the fact that the listing agencies list uses of fire protection rated glazing for applications that are not permitted by code, and the current marking of those applications does nothing to help code enforcers spot the improper use of fire protection rated glazing in applications where fire resistance rated glazing is required.

As a specific example, listing agencies are currently listing fire protection products tested for 60-and 90-minutes pursuant to NFPA 252 and 257 for use in 60-and 90 minute sidelites transoms and borrowed lights, none of which are permitted by code. Fire resistance rated glazing products, on the other hand, which have been tested to ASTM E119, are permitted in those 60-and 90-minute applications. IBC 715.5.7, Table 715.5, NFPA 80 (2006) 6.3.3.3, 6.3.3.4. Under the current marking system, both fire protection and fire resistance-rated glazing products would be marked identically, i.e., D-H-OH-60, D-H-OH-90. How is the code enforcer supposed to tell which is the fire-resistance-rated product, which is permitted, and which is the fire-protection-rated product, which is not permitted?

The proposed code change would eliminate that confusion by requiring the labeling of the fire-protection rated products as P-60 or P-90, and the fire-resistance rated products as R-60 and R-90, so the code enforcer knows which product is accepted for applications permitting fire-resistance-rated products, but prohibiting fire-protection rated products.

This proposal also provides in new subsections 715.4.6.3.1.1 and 715.5.8.1.1 for the marking of products tested and listed by approved agencies with exceptions to specific test standard requirements. For example, the testing and listing agencies test and list 20-minute glazing products to NFPA 252 and 257 without hose stream. It is the current practice of the listing and labeling agencies to specifically mark on the glazing label that the product is "tested without hose stream." These code changes will make it a code requirement that test exceptions be marked on the label. This code change addresses the committee's stated concern last cycle that the marking requirements be provided by code, and not left to the testing and labeling agency practice.

Cost Impact: This will reduce the cost of labeling, because it provides for labeling performance, which the manufacturer and fabricator can do, who typically do not know where the glazing is going to be installed. The existing labeling system is confusing and impractical, and is leading to additional costs of relabeling in the field.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS14-07/08 704.2

Proponent: Gary Lampella, City of Redmond, OR, representing Oregon Building Officials Association

Revise as follows:

704.2 Projections. Cornices, eave overhangs, exterior balconies and similar projections extending beyond the floor area exterior wall shall conform to the requirements of this section and Section 1406. Exterior egress balconies and exterior exit stairways shall also comply with Sections 1014.5 and 1023.1, respectively. Projections shall not extend beyond the distance determined by the following two three methods, whichever results in the lesser projection:

- 1. A point one-third the distance from the exterior face of the wall to the lot line where protected openings or a combination of protected and unprotected openings are required in the exterior wall. from an assumed vertical plane located where protected openings are required in accordance with Section 704.8.
- 2. A point one-half the distance from the exterior face of the wall to the lot line where all openings in the exterior wall are permitted to be unprotected or the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed under the provisions of Section 704.8.2. (Supp)
- 23. More than 12 inches (305 mm) into areas where openings are prohibited.

Buildings on the same lot and considered as portions of one building in accordance with Section 704.3 are not required to comply with this section.

SECTION 710 711 SMOKE PARTITIONS

(Entire section relocated from Section 711 and renumbered to Section 712)

SECTION 711 712 HORIZONTAL ASSEMBLIES

(Entire section relocated from Section 712 and renumbered to Section 713)

SECTION 712 713 PENETRATIONS

(Entire section relocated from Section 713 and renumbered to Section 714)

SECTION 713 714 FIRE-RESISTANT JOINT SYSTEMS

Reason: The material contained in Section 714 Fire-resistance Rating of Structural Members is a fundamental provision applicable to all types of fire rated assemblies. It would seem to be something that the user should find right away when reading Chapter 7. As there are no references to Section 714 in any of the specific sections covering specific types of assemblies, it's relocation to the beginning of Chapter 7 seems reasonable. The order of Chapter 7 would then be:

701	General
702	Definitions
703	Fire Resistance Ratings and Fire Tests
704	Fire Resistance Rating of Structural Members
705	Exterior Walls
706	Fire Walls
707	Fire Barriers
708	Shaft Enclosures
709	Fire Partitions
710	Smoke Barriers
711	Smoke Partitions

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS119-07/08

Etc.

715.2 (New), 715.2.1 through 715.2.5 (new), 715.4.5.1, 715.4.5.1.1 (new), 715.4.5.4, 715.4.5.4.1 (new, 715.4.6.3, 715.5.8 (new), 715.5.8.1 (new), 715.5.8.9

Proponent: William O'Keeffe, SAFTIFIRST

1. Add new text as follows:

715.2 Classification of fire doors, door frames and window frames. Fire doors, door frames and window frames tested and rated in accordance with Section 703 and Section 715 shall be classified and labeled under the following rating classifications:

<u>715.2.1 R-Rated fire doors and door frames.</u> Fire-resistance rated fire doors and door frames determined in accordance with ASTM E119 shall be classified as R-Rated fire doors and door frames.

715.2.2 P-Rated fire doors and door frames. Fire-protection rated fire doors and door frames determined in accordance with NFPA 252 shall be classified as P-Rated fire doors and door frames.

715.2.3 P-Rated fire window frames. Fire-protection rated fire window frames determined in accordance with NFPA 257 shall be classified as P-Rated fire window frames.

715.2.4 R-Rated fire window frames. Fire-resistance rated window frames determined in accordance with ASTM E119 shall be classified as R-Rated fire window frames.

715.2.5 Identification. Fire doors, door frames and window frames classified in accordance with 715.2 shall be identified by a designation of R-xxx or P-xxx, in accordance with sections 715.4.5.1.1, 715.4.5.4.1, and 715.5.8.1.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

2. Revise as follows:

715.4.5.1 (Supp) Fire door labeling requirements. Fire doors shall be labeled showing the name of the manufacturer or other identification readily traceable back to the manufacturer, the name or trademark of the third-party inspection agency, the fire test standard, the fire protection or fire-resistance rating, the information required in Section <u>715.4.5.1.1</u> and, where required for fire doors in exit enclosures and exit passageways by Section 715.4.4, the maximum transmitted temperature end point. Smoke and draft control doors complying with UL 1784 shall be labeled as such and shall also comply with Section 715.4.5.3. Labels shall be approved and permanently affixed. The label shall be applied at the factory or location where fabrication and assembly are performed.

<u>715.4.5.1.1 Fire door identification.</u> Fire protection-rated doors tested to NFPA 252 shall bear the identification of Pxxx. Fire resistance rated doors tested to ASTM E119 shall bear the identification of R-xxx.

715.4.5.4 Fire door frame labeling requirements. Fire door frames shall be labeled showing the names of the manufacturer, and the third-party inspection agency, the fire test standard, the fire-protection or fire-resistance rating, and information required in Section 715.4.5.4.1. Labels shall be approved and permanently affixed. The label shall be applied at the factory or location where fabrication and assembly are performed.

715.4.5.4.1 Fire door frame identification. Fire protection-rated door frames tested to NFPA 252 shall bear the identification of P-xxx. Fire resistance rated door frames tested to ASTM E119 shall bear the identification of R-xxx.

3. Add new text as follows:

715.5.8 Fire window frame labeling requirements. Fire window frames shall be labeled showing the names of the manufacturer, the name of the third-party inspection agency, the fire test standard, and the fire protection or fire resistance rating. Labels shall be approved and permanently affixed. The label shall be applied at the factory or location where fabrication and assembly are performed.

715.5.8.1 Fire window frame identification. Fire protection-rated window frames tested to NFPA 257 shall bear the identification of P-xxx. Fire resistance rated window frames tested to ASTM E119 shall bear the identification of R-xxx.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: Proponent is a manufacturer and distributor of both fire rated glazing and framing products. This proposal accompanies the code proposal providing for classification and identification of fire rated glazing products as either P-xxx for fire-protection rated products, or R-xxx for fire-resistance rated products.

In soliciting input from the code enforcement community regarding a simplified, useful labeling system, it was suggested that both the fire door and window framing also be marked according to performance, so that the code enforcer can make sure that a fire resistance-rated product is installed in a fire-resistance rated frame, to maintain the fire resistance rating. Likewise, fire protection rated glazing and framing products can be identified according to their respective fire protection ratings.

Cost Impact: This will not result in a cost impact, as frames are already required to be labeled, and only the content of the label will be changed to specify P or R.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
-	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FS120–07/08 715.4, 715.4.5 (New)

Proponent: William F. O'Keeffe, SAFTIFIRST

1. Revise as follows:

715.4 Fire door and shutter assemblies. Approved fire door and fire shutter assemblies shall be constructed of any material or assembly of component materials that conforms to the test requirements of Section 715.4.1, 715.4.2 or 715.4.3 and the fire-protection rating indicated in Table 715.4. Fire door frames with transom lights, sidelights or both shall comply with Section 715.4.5. Fire door assemblies and shutters shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this section and NFPA 80.