Ohio University Interior Architecture

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Codes Checklist Document 3

General Construction Code Requirements

Construction type of Building _____ (Table 601)

Number of stories _____

Sprinkler presence Yes No -

Gross square feet per floor _____

% of total gross area assumed for circulation:
(This amount is the designer's decision: different types of projects require, or need, different amounts of space dedicated to circulation.)

Circulation space in square feet total _____

Total amount of square feet (gross) available after circulation _____

Occupancy Loads, Occupancy Types and Exiting

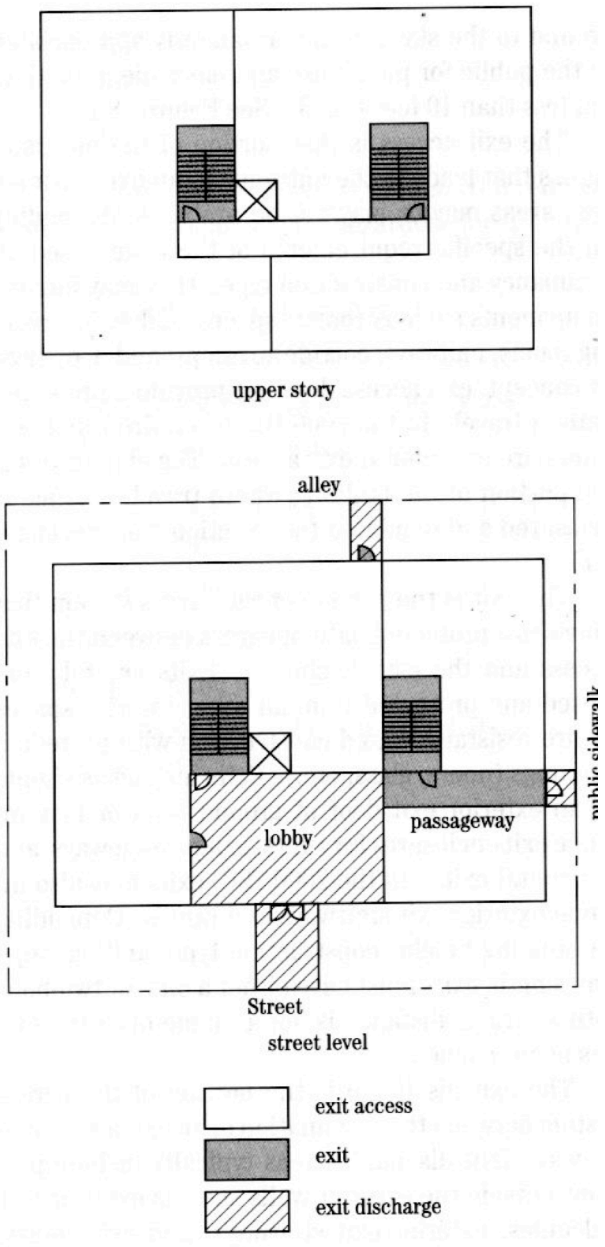
Space Type (What function is this space?)	**Occupancy Category** Section 302.1 (This is the building code designation by letter)	**Estimated Square feet** (from your project estimation and diagrams)		**Occupant Load Factor** (How many people are allowed per sq. ft. in this type of space) Table 1004.1.2		**Max # of occupants** (based on the code limit per space type and construction type)	**Notes** (any special conditions that may need to be mentioned)
			÷		=		
			÷		=		
			÷		=		
			÷		=		
			÷		=		

Total # occupants allowed for this project:	

# of exits required_____
(Tables 1018.1 & 1018.2)
(This is based on the total number of people in the building, the occupancy type and the construction type: these three factors determine the level of need for exits, and then the actual number of exits.)

Egress Requirements

Some terms:
Exit access = Rooms, spaces, aisles, hallways, unprotected corridors.
Exit = provides a protected path of egress from the exit access (for instance, a room) and the exit discharge. (Example: a fire-protected common hallway)
Exit discharge = portion of the egress between the termination of an exit and a *public way*. (Most of the time a public way is outside the building). (An exterior emergency staircase is an example of an exit discharge.) A lobby can be an exit discharge if it is visible, sprinklered, and separated by firewalls from the previous areas.



Ballast, D. (2002). Interior Design Reference Manual. (2nd ed.). Belmont, CA: Professional Publications, Inc. (p. 240)

Exit locations: Draw an outline of the building's footprint. Half diagonal rule: Show drawing calculation for minimum distance that two exits can be placed apart from each other. Also show the third exit which must be placed as remotely as possible from the other two.

Min. distance apart for two of the exits = _____'

[draw building footprint here and show minimum distance]

Egress Width (table 1005.1): What's the minimum width for corridors and stairs?

Corridors on first floor

	Total occupancy load (# of people on *all* floors that will use this corridor to get out.*)		Width factor "other egress components"= corridors		Minimum width (may be superceded by other codes)	Minimum corridor width to be used
		x		=		

Stairs leading from second to first floor (if applicable)

	Total occupancy load (# of people) for *second floor*		Width factor Stairways = stairs		Minimum width (may be superceded by other codes)	Minimum corridor width to be used
		x		=		

*If you have two different occupancy types on one floor:

- Add up all the office space square footages, then divide by the load factor of 100 (from table 10A) to get the occupancy load.
- Do the same for the assembly spaces, dividing by its assembly load factor.

- Add the 2 occupancy load numbers together to get the total floor occupancy load.

Exit access travel distance = the total maximum allowed distance to walk across a room to get to an exit (for example, a fire-protected hallway) from any point in that occupancy (table 1015.1):
Occupancy for mercantile = _____Total max distance allowed: _____

Occupancy for Business = _____Total max distance allowed: _____

Occupancy for Storage = _____Total max distance allowed:_____

Required separation of occupancies in hours (for hour ratings of walls) between

Occupancy_____ and Occupancy _____= _____ Table 302.3.2

☐ Minimum corridor width for 2 passing wheelchairs per ADA _____ ADA _____

☐ Minimum door opening width per ADA _____ ADA _____

☐ Doors, when fully open, will not protrude into the required corridor width more than _____" Section 1013.4

☐ Doors have push/pull flat, unobstructed wall space next to the latch side of minimum 24" (18" in special exception cases as outlined in ADA p. 11.67_.)

☐ Dead end corridor maximum length = _____ Section 1016.3

☐ No object protrudes from vertical plane more than ___" between ____" and____" AFF. ADA _____

☐ Wheelchair turning radius = _____" ADA _____

☐ Major corridors are minimum _____" wide.

☐ Corridors associated with other areas and secondary corridors are ADA minimum ____" wide. ADA _____

☐ Means of egress doors must swing in direction of exit travel. – True Statement
Exceptions: Doors leading to areas of occupancy for 50 or less persons.

Floor Level Change

☐ Elevators are minimum _____" wide x _____" deep ADA _____

☐ Ramps ADA _____
Minimum width = _____"

Slope & Rise = ___:_____ 1:20 Max

☐ Landings are minimum ____" clear at bottom and top. ADA _____

☐ Landings are at least _____" x _____" at a direction change. ADA _____

☐ Handrails are necessary on both sides if ramp is longer than _____" ADA _____

☐ Handrails must extend minimum of ____" beyond stair or ramp end. ADA _____

☐ Handrails must be between ____" and ____" AFF. ADA _____

Stairs

☐ Minimum riser = _____" _____

☐ Maximum riser = _____" _____

☐ Minimum tread depth = _____" _____

☐ Minimum headroom within stairwell = _____" _____

Plumbing

Table 403.1

Space Type	Occupancy category	Occ. load	Water closets	Urinals	Lavatories	Quantity Accessible	Water Fountains	Other
			M F		M F			
			M F		M F			
			M F		M F			

☐ Walls with plumbing/drainage are 10” in thickness.

☐ Consideration is given, as possible, to grouping plumbing within floorplates as well as across floors for economy. True Statement

☐ Water fountains conform to ADA figure ____”____ for approach and height.

Fire Suppression

☐ Fire hose cabinets ID Portable handbook p439
Every point on a floor lies within reach of a 30’ stream from the end of a 100’ fire hose.
A typical recessed wall cabinet for a wet standpipe hose and fire extinguisher is 2’9” wide and 2’9” tall. (note this with an arrow and label in your plan views.)

Flame Spread of Finishes

Table 803.5

Record the strictest flamespread rating that occurs over all the listed occupancies.

Space type	Vertical exit and exit passageways	Exit Access Corridors and other exitways	Rooms & enclosed spaces
Occupancy			
Occupancy			
Occupancy			

Other

☐ Existing columns are retained in their current location and size.

☐ Walls respect window openings: no wall abruptly ends at a window opening. Structure is designed with sensitivity to window placement both in and outside the building.

☐ All transaction counters have an accessible portion that is minimum ____” in length and maximum ____” in height for accessibility. ADA _____