

FIRESAFETY

GLOSSARY

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section presents a glossary of general terms which will be useful in understanding and interpreting many of the 760-600 firesafety practices.

1.02 Whenever this section is reissued, the reason(s) for reissue will be given in this paragraph.

1.03 These definitions are based, in general, on the definitions in the Fire Codes of the National Fire Protection Association and the Model Building Codes.

1.04 Technical terms which apply to specific practices will be defined within each practice.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.01 **Approved**—Refers to a material, device, or mode of construction which is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

2.02 **Building Height**—The vertical distance above grade to the highest point of the roof beams.

2.03 **Building Levels**—Includes the number of levels both above and below grade.

2.04 **Building Stories**—Includes the number of levels above grade.

2.05 **Combustible**—Any material, in the form which it is to be used and under the conditions anticipated, which will burn, support combustion, or release vapor when subjected to fire or heat.

2.06 **Compartment, Fire**—An area enclosed completely by fire-rated walls, floors, ceilings, and doors.

2.07 **Compartment, Smoke**—The smallest area which is enclosed by fire-rated walls, floors, ceilings, and doors, whose supply and exhaust

system can be selectively isolated from that of other compartments.

2.08 **Egress**—Path providing means to an exit.

2.09 **Exit**—Opening and/or passage out of a building or to a safe area of refuge.

2.10 **Fire Classification**—Fire hazards can be categorized as Class A, B, C, and D as follows:

- Class A: Fires involving ordinary combustible materials such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics
- Class B: Fires involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases, and similar materials
- Class C: Fires involving energized electrical equipment
- Class D: Fires involving combustible metals.

2.11 **Fire Resistance**—The physical property of a material or assembly to withstand fire or give protection from it.

2.12 **Fire Resistive Rating**—Time (in hours) that materials or assemblies will resist standard fire exposure as determined by the ASTM E119 test method.

2.13 **Flame Spread Rating**—A comparative measure of the rate of flame spread over the surface of a material as determined from the ASTM E84 test method.

2.14 **Flammable**—A qualitative description of a material which is easily ignited.

2.15 **High-Rise Buildings**—Those buildings that have floors used for human occupancy located more than 6 stories or 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

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2.16 Labeled—Equipment or materials having a label, symbol, or other identifying mark attached denoting a nationally recognized testing laboratory or inspection agency whose labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine suitable usage.

2.17 Legislated Criteria—Regulations pertaining to building considerations enacted into law through legislation.

2.18 Listed—Equipment or materials included in a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency, or other organizations concerned with product evaluation, which states either that the equipment or materials meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

2.19 Model Codes—Consists of International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA), and Southern Building Code Congress (SBCC).

These organizations develop model standard codes which may be adopted by local governments.

2.20 Must—Equivalent to shall.

2.21 Noncombustible—Any material in the form which it is to be used and under the conditions anticipated which will not burn, support combustion, or release vapors when subjected to fire or heat.

2.22 Retrofit—The application of Firesafety Practices to existing facilities.

2.23 Shall—This term indicates a strong recommendation of high priority.

2.24 Should—This term indicates a recommendation, not necessarily the same priority as shall.

2.25 Smoke Developed Rating—A comparative measure of the rate of smoke developed due to surface burning of a material as determined from the ASTM E84 test method.