

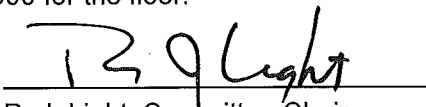
BC BUILDING CODE INTERPRETATION COMMITTEE

A joint committee with members representing
AIBC, APEGBC, BOABC, POABC

File No: 06-0111

INTERPRETATION

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Interpretation Date:	May 15, 2012
Building Code Edition:	BC Building Code 2006
Subject:	Flame spread rating for elevator cab finishes
Keywords:	Elevator cab, interior finish, flame spread rating
Building Code Reference(s):	3.1.5.10., Tables 3.1.13.2. and 3.1.13.7.
Question:	For projects required to be non-combustible that are not classified high buildings, does Article 3.1.5.10. apply?
Interpretation:	<p>No.</p> <p>Article 3.1.5.10. is intended to apply to the stationary building finishes, not the materials used for the construction of the elevator. The elevator standard ASME A17.1 – 2007 / CSA B44-07 Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, regulates the flame spread rating (FSR) for finishes inside elevator cabs. Reference 2.14.2.1.1. of that standard indicates:</p> <p>“Materials in their end-use configuration, other than those covered by 2.14.2.1.2 through 2.14.2.1.6 shall conform to the following requirements, based on the tests conducted in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E 84, ANSI/UL 723, NFPA 252, or CAN/ULC-S102.2, whichever is applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) flame spread rating of 0 to 75(b) smoke development of 0 to 450” <p>This would apply to walls and ceilings of the elevator cab, and is consistent with the most restrictive conditions in the Building Code Article 3.1.13.2. Reference 2.14.2.1.3. of the elevator standard contains special requirements for napped, tufted, woven looped, and similar materials used on the walls of the elevator cab. Reference 2.14.2.1.5. further indicates:</p> <p>“Floor covering, underlayment, and its adhesive shall have a critical radiant flux of not less than 0.45 W/cm², as measured by ASTM E 648 or conform to the requirements of the NBCC and ULC standard CAN/ULC-S102.2, whichever is applicable.”</p> <p>For high buildings the elevator cab wall and ceiling finish is restricted to maximum 25 FSR, and 300 FSR for the floor. The smoke developed classification is limited to 100 for the wall and ceiling, and 300 for the floor.</p> <p> R. J. Light, Committee Chair</p>
<p>The views expressed are the consensus of the joint committee with members representing AIBC, APEGBC, BOABC, and POABC, which form the BC Building Code Interpretation Committee. The purpose of the committee is to encourage uniform province wide interpretation of the BC Building Code. These views should not be considered as the official interpretation of legislated requirements based on the BC Building Code, as final responsibility for an interpretation rests with the local <i>Authority Having Jurisdiction</i>. The views of the joint committee should not be construed as legal advice.</p>	
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