

**661—5.500(100) Definitions.** The following definitions apply to rules 661—5.500(100) to 661—5.509.

*“Approved”* is defined as being acceptable to the state fire marshal.

*“Approved equipment and material”* shall mean any equipment or material tested and listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

*“Approved standards”* shall mean any standard or code prepared and adopted by a nationally recognized association.

*“Attic,”* when used in these standards, shall mean the space between the ceiling beams of the top habitable story and the roof rafters.

*“Automatic,”* as applied to a door, window or other protection for an opening shall mean that such door, window or other protection is so constructed and arranged that if open it will close when subjected to a predetermined temperature or rate of temperature rise.

*“Automatic sprinkler system”* shall mean an arrangement of piping and sprinkler designated to operate automatically by the heat of fire and to discharge water upon the fire, according to the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

*“Basement”* or cellar for these regulations shall mean that part of a building where the finish floor is more than 30 inches below the finish grade at the building.

*“Child occupied areas”* used in this regulation for purposes of area separation, means of egress and use, as that area used for sleeping, dining, activity and educational purposes and other areas subject to occupancy by children.

*“Combustible”* shall mean capable of undergoing combustion.

*“Combustible or hazardous storage area of room”* shall mean those areas containing heating apparatus and boiler rooms, basements or attics used for the storage of combustible material, flammable liquids, workrooms such as kitchen, laundry, handicraft shops, carpenter shops, paint shops, and upholstery shops, central storerooms such as furniture, mattresses and miscellaneous storage, and similar occupancies intended to contain combustible material which will either be easily ignited, burn with an intense flame or result in the production of dense smoke and fumes.

*“Existing center”* is that which is already in existence at the date these rules go into effect.

*“Exit”* is that portion of a means of egress which is separated from all other spaces of the building or structure by construction or equipment as required in these regulations to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge.

*“Exit access”* is that portion of a means of egress which leads to an entrance to an exit.

*“Exit discharge”* is that portion of a means of egress between the termination of an exit and a public way.

*“Fire door”* shall mean a door and its assembly, so constructed and assembled in place as to give protection against the passage of fire, equal to surrounding construction.

*“Fire extinguisher rating”* shall be determined as stated in NFPA 10, 2006 edition, Appendix G.

*“Fire marshal”* means the state fire marshal, any of the state fire marshal’s staff, or assistant state fire inspectors, carrying authorized cards signed by the state fire marshal.

*“Fire partition”* shall mean a partition which subdivides a story of a building to provide an area of refuge or to restrict the spread of fire for a minimum of one hour.

*“Fire-resistance rating”* shall mean the time in hours or fractions thereof that materials or their assemblies will resist fire exposure as determined by fire tests conducted in compliance with approved standards.

*“Fire resistive”* shall mean that property of materials or assemblies which prevents or retards the passage of excessive heat, hot gases or flames under condition of use. The term “fire resistive” shall mean the same as “fire resistance.”

*“Fire wall”* shall mean a wall of brick or reinforced concrete having adequate fire resistance and structural stability under fire conditions to accomplish the purpose of completely subdividing a building or of completely separating adjoining building to resist the spread of fire. A fire wall shall extend continuously through all stories from foundation to or above the roof.

*“Floor area net”* shall be the actual occupied area not including accessory unoccupied areas or thickness of walls.

*“Interior finish material”* shall be classified in accordance with the method of tests of surface burning characteristics of building material National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 255, Test Methods, Surface Burning—Building Materials, 1969. Classification of interior finish material shall be in accordance with tests made under conditions simulating actual installations, provided that the state fire marshal may by rule establish the classification of any material on which a rating by standard test is not available. Interior finish material shall be grouped in the following classes in accordance with their flame spread and related characteristics.

Class A. Interior finish flame spread 0-25.

Class B. Interior finish flame spread 25-75.

Class C. Interior finish flame spread 75-100.

*“Mixed occupancy”* shall mean when the building is used for more than one occupancy purpose.

*“Panic hardware”* shall cause the door latch to release when pressure of not to exceed 15 pounds is applied to the releasing devices in the direction of exit travel. Such releasing devices shall be bars or panels extending not less than two-thirds of the width of the door and placed at height not less than 30 nor more than 44 inches above the floor. Only approved panic hardware shall be used on exit doors.

*“Self-closing”* shall mean to be equipped with an approved device which will ensure closing after having been opened.

*“Sprinklered”* shall mean to be completely protected by an approved system of automatic sprinklers installed and maintained in accordance with approved standards.

*“State fire marshal”* shall mean the chief officer of the division of fire protection as described in Iowa Code section 100.1 or one authorized to act in the state fire marshal’s absence.

*“Story”* shall mean that part of a building comprised between a floor and ceiling or roof next above. The first story shall be that story which is of such height above the ground that it does not come within the definition of a basement or cellar.

*“Types of construction”* shall be defined in National Fire Protection Association, pamphlet No. 220, published in 1985.

*“Unduly endanger”* shall mean beyond a normal limit bring into danger or peril.