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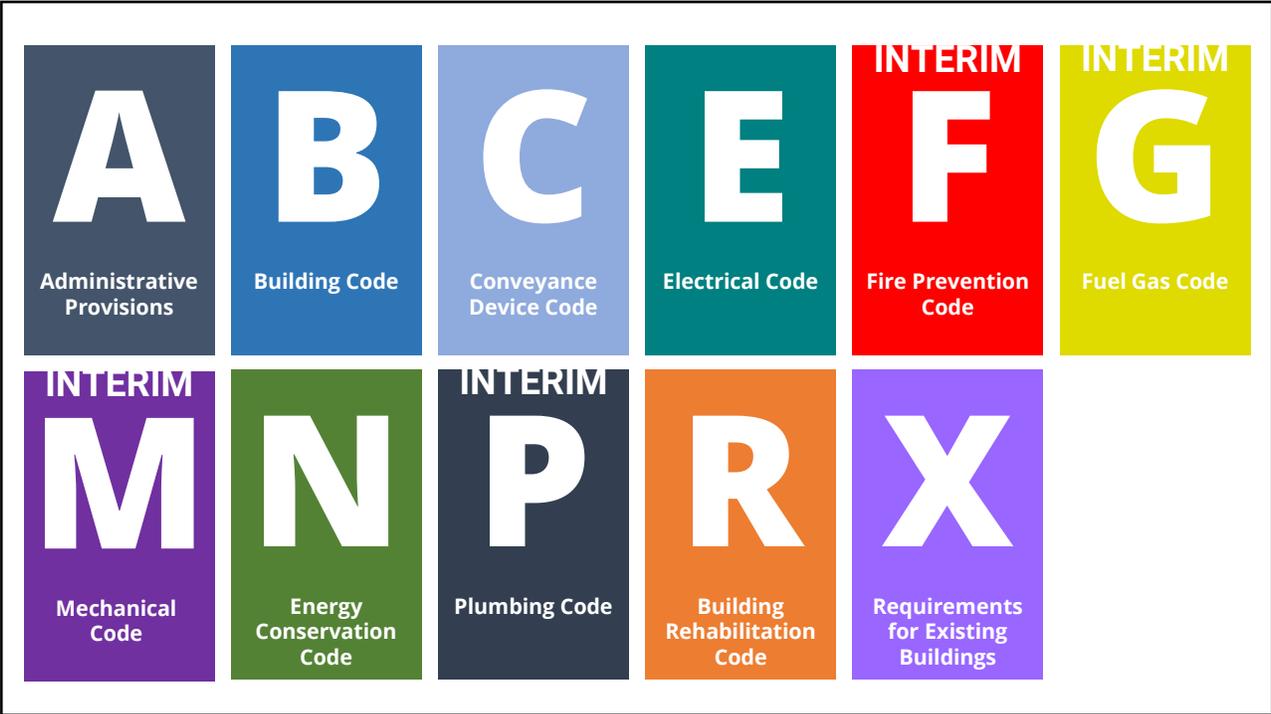
Morning Session 1: Fundamentals and Building Planning

- ① Code Organization and Definitions
- ② Occupancy Classification
- ③ Types of Construction
- ④ Height and Area Limitations
- ⑤ Special Building Features, Uses, and Occupancies

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Finding the 2019 Chicago Construction Codes

- 1 <http://www.chicago.gov/buildings>
- 2 Scroll to bottom of any page on the Department of Buildings' website and click "Chicago Construction Codes" in Quick Links:



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Finding the Codes (continued)

 <p>Chicago Construction Codes 2019 A CHICAGO CONSTRUCTION CODES ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS</p> <p>Administrative Provisions of the Chicago Construction Codes (Title 14A)</p> <p>Full text (read only)</p> <p>Purchase copy (print / digital)</p> <p>Full text (full access)</p>	 <p>Chicago Construction Codes 2019 B CHICAGO CONSTRUCTION CODES BUILDING CODE</p> <p>Chicago Building Code (Title 14B)</p> <p>Full text (read only)</p> <p>Purchase copy (print / digital)</p> <p>Amendments only (full access)</p>	<p>Chicago Conveyance Device Code (Title 14C)</p> <p>Amendments only (full access)</p> <p>Purchase model codes from ASME</p>	 <p>Chicago Electrical Code 2018 Edition Based on the National Electrical Code</p> <p>Chicago Electrical Code (Title 14E)</p> <p>Full text (read only)</p> <p>Purchase copy (print)</p> <p>Purchase copy (digital access)</p> <p>Amendments only (full access)</p>
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CODE BOOK



Margin Markings and Italics (ICC publications)

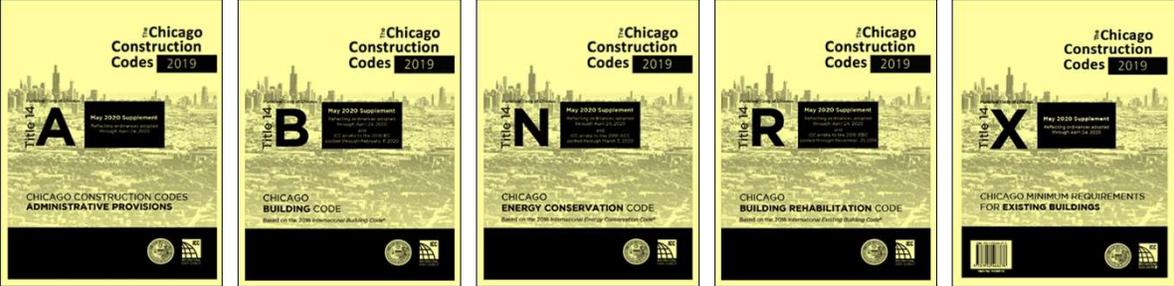
1207.3 Room area. Every *dwelling unit* shall have at least one room that shall have not less than 120 square feet (11.2 m²) of *net floor area*. Dining spaces shall have a *net floor area* of not less than 60 square feet (5.6 m²). Other *habitable spaces* shall have a *net floor area* of not less than 70 square feet (6.5 m²). Where a single room is provided for cooking, dining and living purposes, it shall have a *net floor area* of not less than 180 square feet (16.7 m²).

> **1207.4 [Reserved]**

- Double line in margin indicates Chicago amendment to I-Code
- Carat (arrow) in margin indicates Chicago deletion from I-Code
- Italic text indicates defined term (Definitions in Chapter 2)

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CODE BOOK  **May 2020 Supplements**



- Supplements reflect cleanup amendments adopted in February 2020
- In free read-only and PDF versions, supplement chapter follows original chapter; also in ICC Premium Access
- Available in print from ICC

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CODE BOOK  **October 2020 Amendments**

- Technical corrections and adjustments to Chicago Construction Codes
- Available on Department of Buildings web site
- Will be incorporated into supplements, likely available in early 2021

SUBSTITUTE ORDINANCE

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO:

This ordinance is organized into eight articles, as follows:

Article I: Amendments to Title 14A
 Article II: Amendments to Title 14B
 Article III: Amendments to Title 14E
 Article IV: Amendments to Title 14R
 Article V: Amendments to Title 14X
 Article VI: Amendments to Title 15
 Article VII: Amendments to Other Titles
 Article VIII: Effective Date

**ARTICLE I
 AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 14A**

SECTION 1. Section 14A-1-104.10.1 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language underscored, as follows:

14A-1-104.10.1 Department of Construction and Permits.
 The building official and the Department of Buildings assume all rights, powers, duties, obligations, and responsibilities of the former Department of Construction and Permits and former Executive Director of the Department of Construction and Permits. All personnel, books, records, property, and funds relating to the former Department are transferred to the Department of Buildings. The building official succeeds to the rights and duties of the former Executive Director under existing contracts, grant or loan agreements or programs, or other agreements or ordinances. All rules or regulations issued by the former Executive Director in effect as of January 1, 2007, will remain in effect until amended or repealed by the building official.

SECTION 2. Section 14A-1-105.2.6 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by deleting the language struck through and by inserting the language underscored, as follows:

14A-1-105.2.6 Phased permitting.
 On and after August 1, 2020, the building official may allow a permit application that seeks a permit for the second or subsequent phase of a construction project for which an issued permit for the first phase was applied for before ~~www~~ August 1, 2020, to be issued and built in accordance with all construction requirements applicable to the previously-issued permit. The building official may designate, by rule, criteria for application of this provision.

Page 1 of 89

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Chicago-specific Definitions

- **"Approved"** means approval outside the normal permitting process: ACAR, S&T, BBA (14A-2-202)
- **"Building official"** means the Building Commissioner or designee (14A-2-202)
- **"Deck", "exterior balcony" and "porch"** defined (14B-2-202)
- **"Occupiable rooftop"** defined (requirements in Ch. 15) (14B-2-202)
- **"Telecommunications equipment area"** replaces "technology center" (14B-2-202)

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Measurements (Sec. 203)

- Grade Plane
- Building Height
 - 7 exceptions
- Building Area
- Floor Area
 - Gross Floor Area (default)
 - Net Floor Area



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CODE BOOK



Building Code Appendices

- Appendix **D**: Fire Limits
- Appendix **E**: Supplementary Accessibility Requirements
- Appendix **S**: Optional Smoke Control Systems
- ICC A117.1-2009: *Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities* – reproduced at end of building code book

Con
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B

Title 14

CHICAGO
BUILDING CODE

Based on the 2018 *International Building Co*

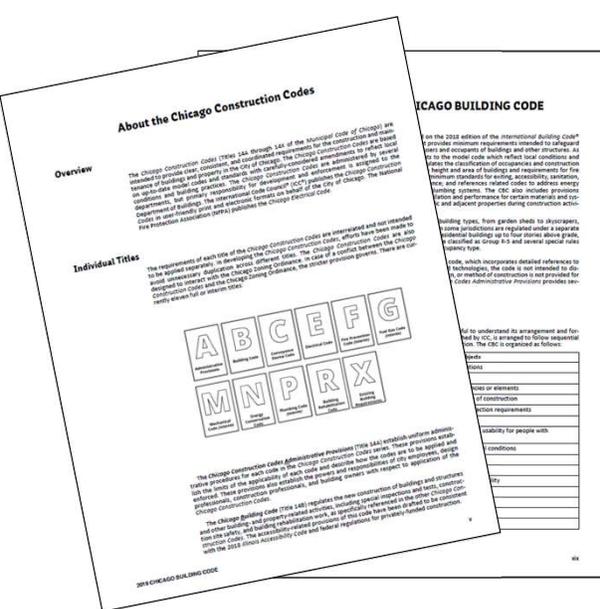
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REFERENCE



For More Information . . .

- *About the Chicago Construction Codes* at the front of each book
- *Effective use of the . . . Code* at the front of each book
- Other presentations and materials at:
<http://www.chicago.gov/DOB>

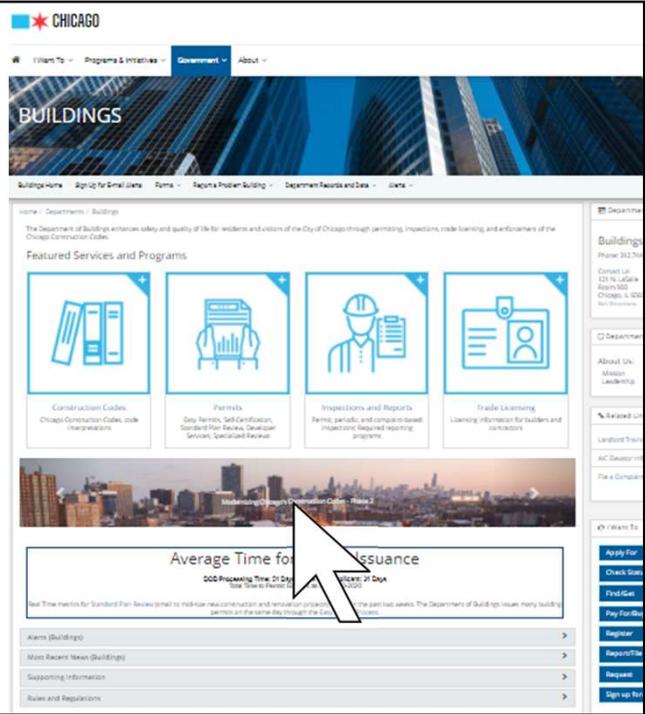


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For More Information . . .

- *About the Chicago Construction Codes* at the front of each book
- *Effective use of the . . . Code* at the front of each book
- Other presentations and materials at: <http://www.chicago.gov/DOB>



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<h2 style="color: #0070C0; margin: 0;">Translation: 1949 to 2019 Occupancy Classifications</h2>		
A	Assembly: gathering of persons for civic, social, or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption, or awaiting transportation.	C-1/C-2, D
B	Business: office, professional, or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts.	E
E	Educational: Educational purposes through the 12th grade or day care services for children.	C-3

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F	Factory/Industrial: assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair, or processing operations not in Group H (High-hazard) or S (Storage).	G
H	High-hazard: unusual risk of detonation, deflagration, combustion, toxicity or similar hazard.	I
I	Institutional: care or supervision is provided to persons who are not cable of self-preservation without assistance or in which liberty of occupants is restricted.	E
M	Mercantile: display and sale of merchandise, including stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes.	F

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R	Residential: use of a building for sleeping purposes not classified as Group I (Institutional).	A
S	Storage: storage that is not classified as a Group H (high-hazard) occupancy, including parking motor vehicles.	H
U	Utility/Miscellaneous: buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any occupancy.	J

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Group A-1

Examples

- Movie theaters
- Symphony and concert halls
- Television/radio studios (with audience)
- Theaters with stage performances

Typical Features

- High occupant density
- Low or specialized lighting
- Scheduled performances
- Foyer
- Seating in rows





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Group A-2

Examples

- Banquet halls
- Casino (gaming area)
- Dance halls
- Nightclubs
- Restaurants, cafeterias
- Taverns and bars

Typical Features

- On-site consumption of food or drink
- High occupant density

Note: Assembly-type occupancies with an occupant load *less than 50* are classified as Group B.



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Group A-3

Examples

- Courtrooms
- Funeral parlors
- Museums
- Places of religious worship
- Recreational centers
- Waiting areas (airport, bus, train)

Typical Features

- Potential for high occupant density
- Significant areas of open floor space



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Group A-4

Examples

- Arenas
- Skating rinks
- Swimming pools
- Tennis courts

Typical Features

- Indoor spectator seating
- Significant area of indoor floor space for athletic activities
- High occupant density



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Group A-5

Examples

- Amusement parks
- Bleachers
- Drive-in theaters
- Fairgrounds
- Racetracks
- Stadiums

Typical Features

- Outdoor activities
- High occupant density



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Group B

Examples

- Banks
- Car washes
- Dry cleaning
- Adult education (students above grade 12)
- Food processing/ commercial kitchen
- Laboratories (testing and research)

- Post offices
- Professional services (architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers, etc.)
- Radio and television stations

Note: Assembly-type occupancies with an occupant load *less than 50* are classified as Group B.



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Telecommunications Equipment Area

An area or enclosed room within a building where electronic equipment used for the transmission of audio, video and data, power equipment (e.g., dc converters, inverters and batteries), technical support equipment (e.g., computers), and conductors dedicated solely to the operation of the equipment are located, including support rooms served by the same ventilation system.

- Server room
- Data center



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KEY CONCEPT



Ambulatory Care Facility

Buildings used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to persons who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable.

- Day surgery centers
- Dialysis centers
- Dentists with anesthesia



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Group E

Group E-1

- Preschools
- Elementary schools
- Junior high schools
- High schools

Group E-2

- Child day care facilities*



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Group F

assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair, or processing operations not in Group H (High-hazard) or S (Storage).

Examples

- Automobiles
- Bakeries
- Beverages
- Clothing
- Dry cleaning/ laundries
- Electronics
- Furniture
- Machinery
- Motion picture/TV studios
- Recycling plants
- Woodworking



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Group H

H-1: Detonation Hazard

H-2: Deflagration or Accelerated Burning Hazard

H-3: Combustion or Physical Hazard

H-4: Health Hazard

H-5: Semiconductor Fabrication

“Control areas” ([sec. 414.2](#)) may be used to avoid classification as a Group H occupancy.



Consult CFD early in design process.

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Group I

care or supervision is provided to persons who are not cable of self-preservation without assistance or in which liberty of occupants is restricted.

- I-1: Non-medical care
- I-2: Medical or nursing care
- I-3: Detention/correctional facilities
- I-4: Institutional day care



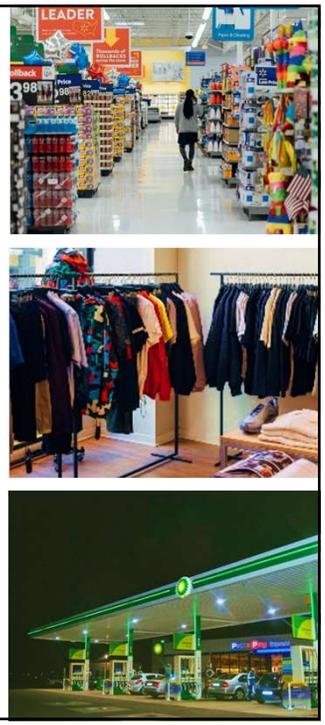
51

Group M

Examples

- Department stores
- Drug stores
- Greenhouses
- Gas stations
- Retail and wholesale stores
- Supermarkets

Note: Food service establishments with an occupant load less than 50 will be classified as Group B.



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Group R-1

Examples

- Hotels with accommodations for > 10 transient occupants
- Temporary overnight shelters
- Congregate living facilities with accommodations for > 10 transient occupants



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Group R-2

Examples

- Apartments
- Dormitories
- Live/work units (Section 419)



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Group R-3

Examples

- Bed-and-breakfast establishments
- Care facilities that provide accommodations for 5 or fewer individuals receiving care
- Hotels with accommodations for 10 or fewer transient occupants
- Congregate living facilities (nontransient), such as a fraternity house, sorority house, convent, or monastery, ≤ 16 occupants



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Group R-4

Care facilities that provide accommodations for 6 to 16 individuals receiving care, including:

- Alcohol and drug abuse treatment centers
- Assisted living facilities
- Congregate care facilities
- Group home
- Halfway houses
- Rehabilitation facilities



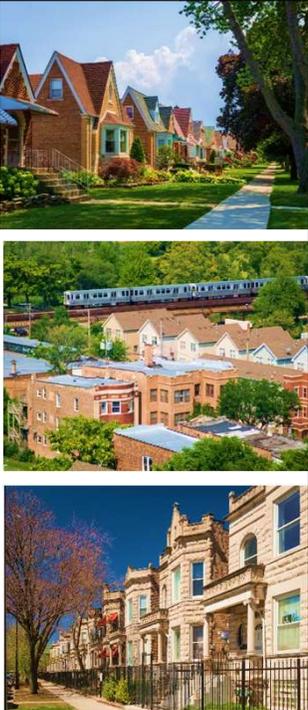
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 CHICAGO
AMENDMENT

Group R-5

Examples:

- Detached single-family homes
- Two-flats
- Three-flats
- Attached single-family homes (up to 3)
- Associated private garages and accessory structures



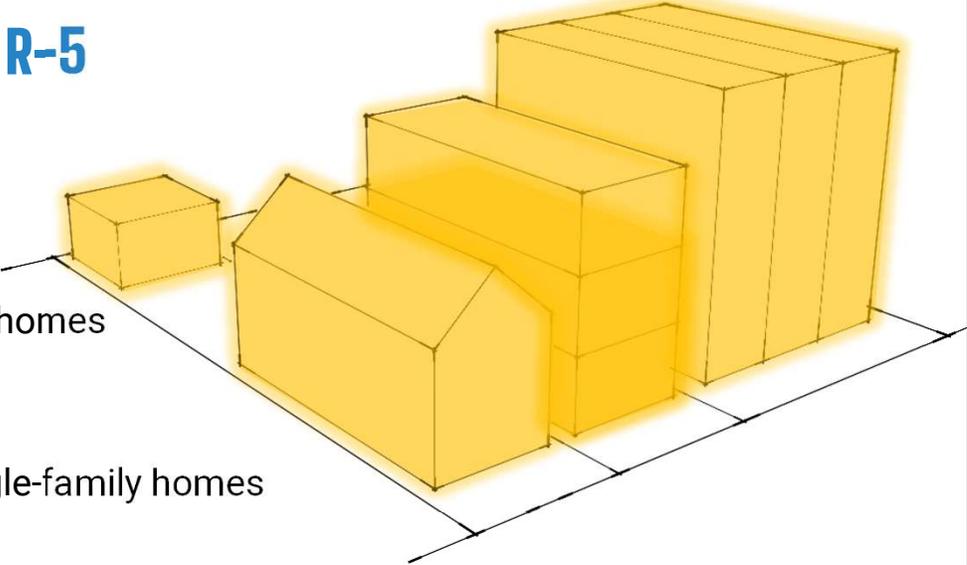
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 CHICAGO
AMENDMENT

Group R-5

Examples:

- Detached single-family homes
- Two-flats
- Three-flats
- Attached single-family homes (up to 3)
- Associated private garages and accessory structures



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Group S

Examples

- Aerosol products-level 2 and 3
- Aircraft hangars
- Dry boat storage (indoor)
- Food product storage
- Glass storage
- Metal storage
- Motor vehicle repair garages
- Parking garages
- Pottery storage
- Self-service storage facilities (mini-storage)
- Textile/clothing storage
- Tires, bulk storage



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Group U

Examples

- Agricultural buildings
- Greenhouses
- Lumber yards (exterior)
- Parking facilities
- Private garages and carports (except accessory to Group R-5)
- Stables



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KEY CONCEPT



Mixed Occupancies

Many buildings contain more than one occupancy. Three strategies for dealing with mixed occupancy:

- **Separated mixed occupancy**
 - Traditional approach
 - Fire-resistance-rated separations ([Table 508.4](#))
- **Unseparated mixed occupancy**
 - Design for the worst case (height, area, fire protection systems)
- **Accessory occupancy** (*replaces "auxiliary uses"*)

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Mixed Occupancies (continued)

There are special separation rules for:

- **Group H** occupancies must always be separated.
- **Parking** and motor-vehicle related occupancies per Sec. 406.
- **Dwelling Units** and **Sleeping Units** require 1-hour per Sec. 420.
- **"Large" Assembly** (occupant load ≥ 300) 1-hour in fully-sprinklered building and 2-hours in nonsprinklered building per Sec. 508.3.3.

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KEY CONCEPT



Accessory Occupancies

- Necessary to support main occupancy
- Aggregate of accessory occupancies limited to 25% floor area of story, and 5% total floor area of main occupancy
- Floor area of accessory occupancy limited to max. area for that occupancy class in nonsprinklered building
- Accessory occupancies are classified per Ch. 3
 - Classification is **used** for determining means of egress and fire protection requirements (Chs. 9 & 10)
 - Classification is **ignored** for height and area determination (Ch. 5)

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Accessory Occupancies (continued)

Special rules for:

- Accessory assembly-type use, OL < 50 or area < 750 ft² (303.1.2)
- Accessory classroom(s) (305.2, Exception)
- Accessory child daycare (305.3, Exception)
- Accessory storage (311.1.1)

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KEY CONCEPT



Incidental Uses

- Incidental uses are areas which create additional hazards
- Not classified as separate occupancies
- Limited to 10% of floor area of primary occupancy
- Must be separated/protected as provided in Table 509

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A photograph of a construction site, showing a large concrete structure under construction with various steel beams and supports. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent orange filter.

Types of Construction

For more information, see **Task 2.2** in the
Chicago Plan Review Manual

Photo courtesy Papageorge Haymes / Ken DeMuth

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KEY CONCEPT



Construction Type Basics

- Construction type classification is based on the combustibility and fire-resistance of the materials and assemblies used.
- More fire-resistive construction types are required for larger buildings and occupancy types with a greater risk of fire.

Under the *Chicago Building Code*, a building can only have one construction type.

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CODE BOOK

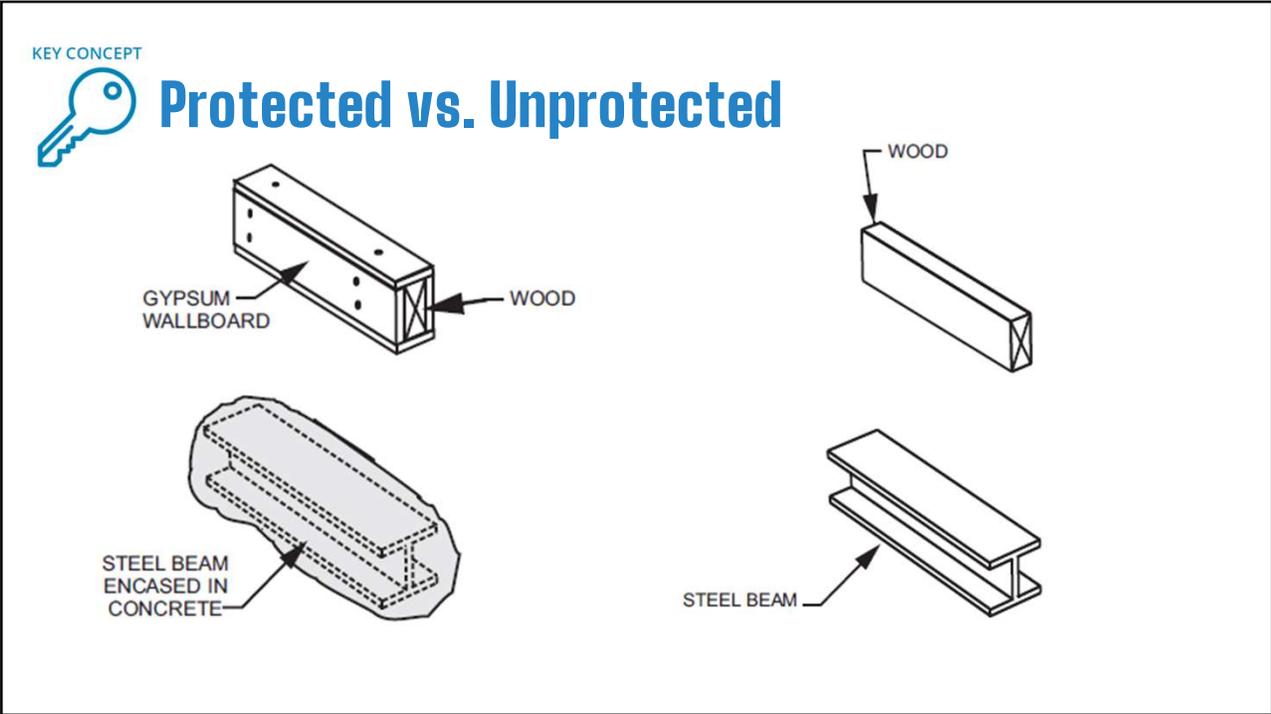


Combustible vs. Noncombustible

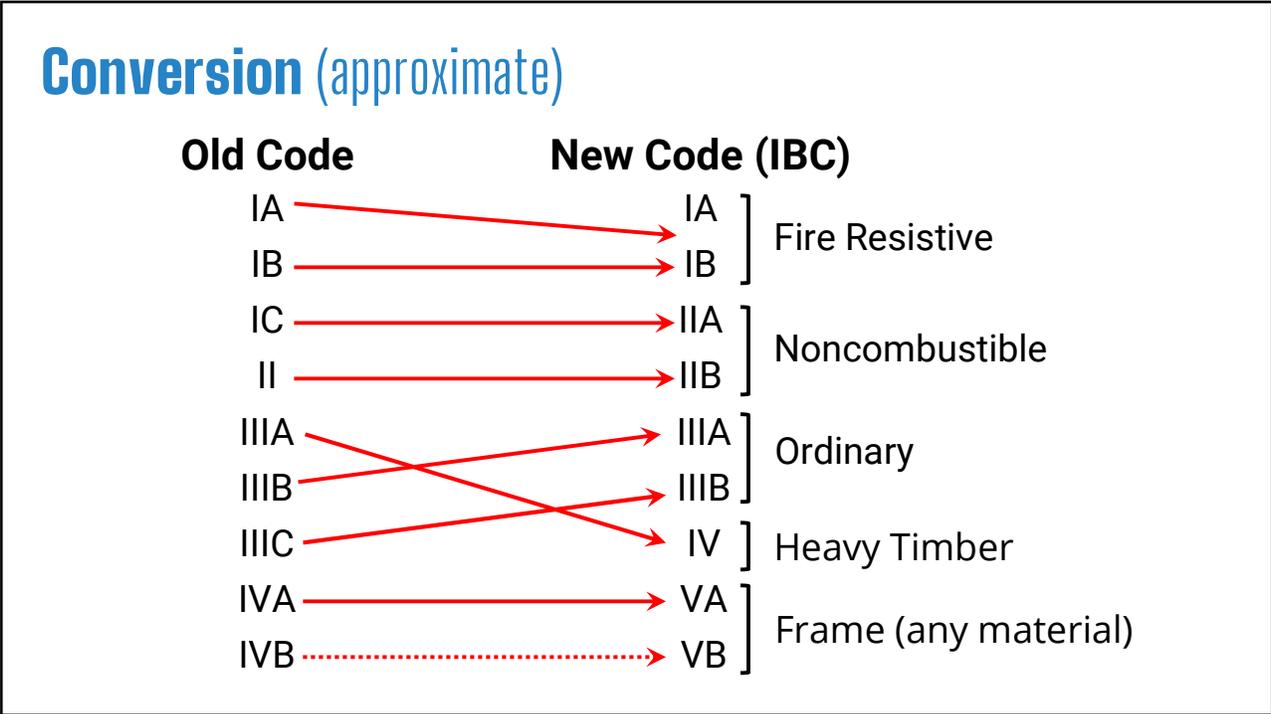
- A building material is “noncombustible” if it has been tested to show:
 - It is a solid (elemental) material that meets performance criteria after being placed in a 1382°F furnace for 30 minutes per ASTM E136
 - It is a composite material with a base of solid material that passes the ASTM E136 test plus a surfacing not more than 1/8-inch thick that has a flame spread index ≤ 50
- Any non-tested material is classified as combustible.



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CODE BOOK



Fire-resistance Rating for Building Elements (Table 601)

**TABLE 601
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (HOURS)**

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
<i>Primary structural frame^f</i>	3 ^{a,b}	2 ^{a,b}	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	HT	1 ^b	0
Bearing walls									
Exterior ^{e,f}	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0
Interior	3 ^a	2 ^a	1	0	1	0	1/HT	1	0
Nonbearing walls and partitions — Exterior	See Table 602								
Nonbearing walls and partitions — Interior ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	Note i	0	0
Floor construction and associated <i>secondary members</i>	2	2	1	0	1 ^g	0	HT	1 ^g	0
Roof construction and associated <i>secondary members</i>	1.5 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0 ^c	1 ^{b,c,h}	0	HT	1 ^{b,c,h}	0

- For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
- a. Roof supports: *Fire-resistance ratings of primary structural frame* and bearing walls are permitted to be reduced by 1 hour where supporting a roof only.
 - b. Except in Group F-1, H, M and S-1 occupancies, fire protection of structural members in roof construction shall not be required, including protection of *primary structural frame* members, roof framing and decking where every part of the roof construction is 20 feet or more above any floor immediately below.
 - c. In all occupancies, heavy timber complying with Section 2304.11 shall be allowed where a 1-hour or less *fire-resistance rating* is required.
 - d. Not less than the *fire-resistance rating* required by other sections of this code.
 - e. Not less than the *fire-resistance rating* based on *fire separation distance* (see Table 602).
 - f. Not less than the *fire-resistance rating* as referenced in Section 704.10.
 - g. In single-family dwellings, the floor construction over *basements* and unexcavated spaces below the first *story above grade plane* is not required to have a *fire-resistance rating*.
 - h. In buildings of exclusively Group R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 occupancy with no more than four *stories above grade plane*, the required *fire-resistance rating* of roof construction and associated secondary members shall be reduced to 30 minutes.
 - i. See Section 2304.11.2.

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CODE BOOK



Fire-resistance Rating for Building Elements (Table 601)

**TABLE 601
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (HOURS)**

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV
	A	B	A	B	A	B	HT
<i>Primary structural frame^f</i>	3 ^{a,b}	2 ^{a,b}	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	HT
Bearing walls							
Exterior ^{e,f}	3	2	1	0	2	2	2
Interior	3 ^a	2 ^a	1	0	1	0	1/HT
Nonbearing walls and partitions — Exterior	See Table 602						
Nonbearing walls and partitions — Interior ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	Note i
Floor construction and associated <i>secondary members</i>	2	2	1	0	1 ^g	0	HT
Roof construction and associated <i>secondary members</i>	1.5 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0 ^c	1 ^{b,c,h}	0	HT

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CODE BOOK



Fire-resistance Rating for Building Elements (Table 601)

**TABLE 601
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (HOURS)**

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV
	A	B	A	B	A	B	HT
Primary structural frame ^f	3 ^{a, b}	2 ^{a, b}	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	HT
Bearing walls							
Exterior ^{c, f}	3	2	1	0	2	2	2
Interior	3 ^a	2 ^a	1	0	1	0	1/HT
Nonbearing walls and partitions — Exterior	See Table 602						
Nonbearing walls and partitions — Interior ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	Note i
Floor construction and associated secondary members	2	2	1	0	1 ^e	0	HT
Roof construction and associated secondary members	1.5 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0 ^c	1 ^{b, c, h}	0	HT

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KEY CONCEPT



Fire-resistance Rating for Exterior Walls (Table 602)

**TABLE 602
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXTERIOR WALLS BASED ON FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE^{a, g}**

FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE = X (feet)	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	OCCUPANCY GROUP H ^e	OCCUPANCY GROUP F, S ^f	OCCUPANCY GROUP A, B, E, M, I, R, U ^g
X < 3 ^b	VA, VB	NP	NP	2 ^{h, j}
	Others	3	2	2
3 ≤ X < 5	All	3	2	1
	IA	3	2	1
5 ≤ X < 10	Others	2	1	1
	IA, IB	2	1 ^k	1 ^{c, k}
10 ≤ X < 30	IIB, VB	1	0	0
	Others	1	1 ^k	1 ^{c, k}
X ≥ 30	All	0	0	0

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

a. Load-bearing exterior walls shall also comply with the fire-resistance rating requirements of Table 601.

b. See Section 706.1.1 for party walls.

c. Open parking garages complying with Section 406 shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating.

d. The fire-resistance rating of an exterior wall is determined based upon the fire separation distance of the exterior wall and the story in which the wall is located.

e. For special requirements for Group H occupancies, see Section 415.6.

f. For special requirements for Group S aircraft hangars, see Section 412.3.1.

g. Where Table 705.8 permits nonbearing exterior walls with unlimited area of unprotected openings, the required fire-resistance rating for the exterior walls is 0 hours.

h. A single-story detached private garage, carport or storage building not exceeding 600 square feet (56 m²) in building area, not exceeding 12 feet (3658 mm) in building height and with a roof slope of 2:12 or greater shall be permitted in Type VA or Type VB construction when the fire separation distance is 2 feet (610 mm) or greater and the exterior wall shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating.

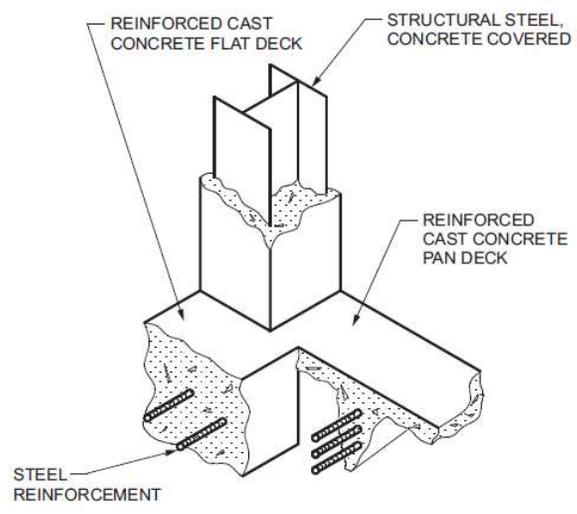
i. [Reserved]

j. Any exterior wall with a fire separation distance of less than 3 feet shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours and shall be built of noncombustible materials, materials allowed by Section 603 or fire-retardant treated wood framing complying with Section 2303.2 with a noncombustible exterior wall covering.

k. The required fire-resistance rating of exterior walls with a fire separation distance of 10 feet or greater shall only be required to be rated for exposure to fire from the inside in accordance with Section 705.5.

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Type I Construction



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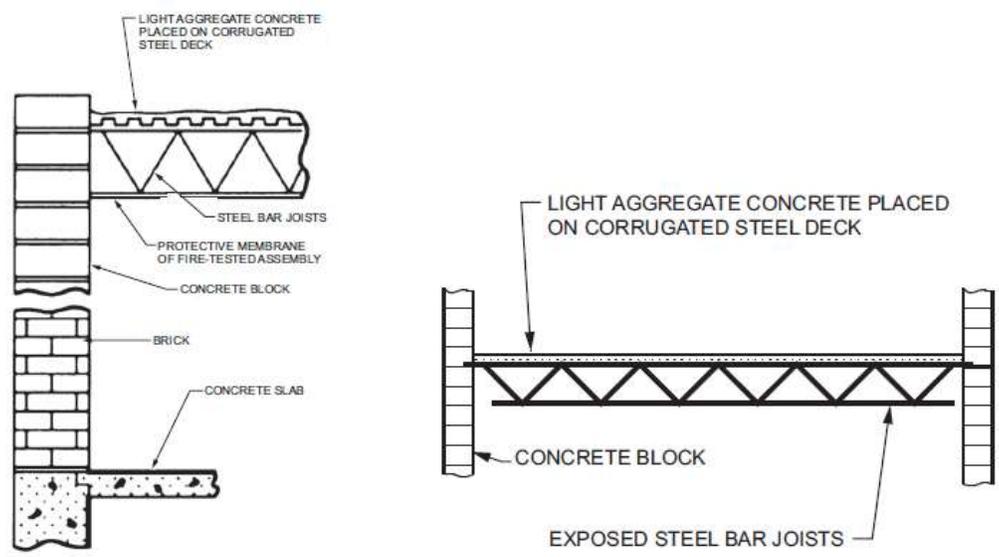
Type I Construction (continued)

Fire-Resistance Ratings in Table 601		
	Type IA	Type IB
Primary Structural Frame	3	2
Exterior Bearing Walls	3	2*
Interior Bearing Walls	3	2
Floor Construction	2	2
Roof Construction	1.5	1

*not less than the rating based on fire separation distance (see Table 602)

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Type II Construction



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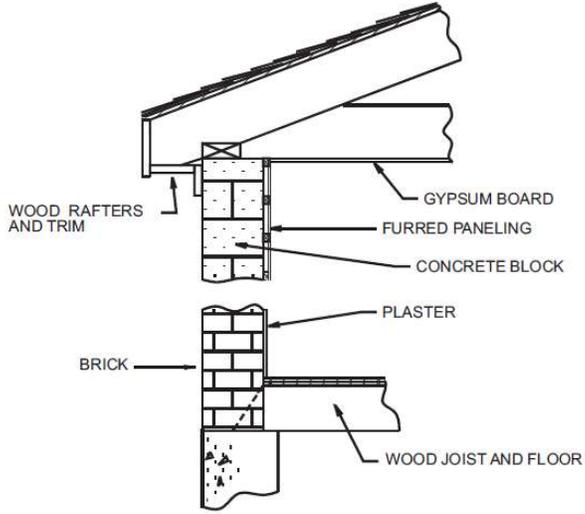
Type II Construction (continued)

Fire-Resistance Ratings in Table 601		
	Type IIA	Type IIB
Primary Structural Frame	1	0
Exterior Bearing Walls	1*	0*
Interior Bearing Walls	1	0
Floor Construction	1	0
Roof Construction	1	0

*not less than the rating based on fire separation distance (see Table 602)

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Type III Construction



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Type III Construction (continued)

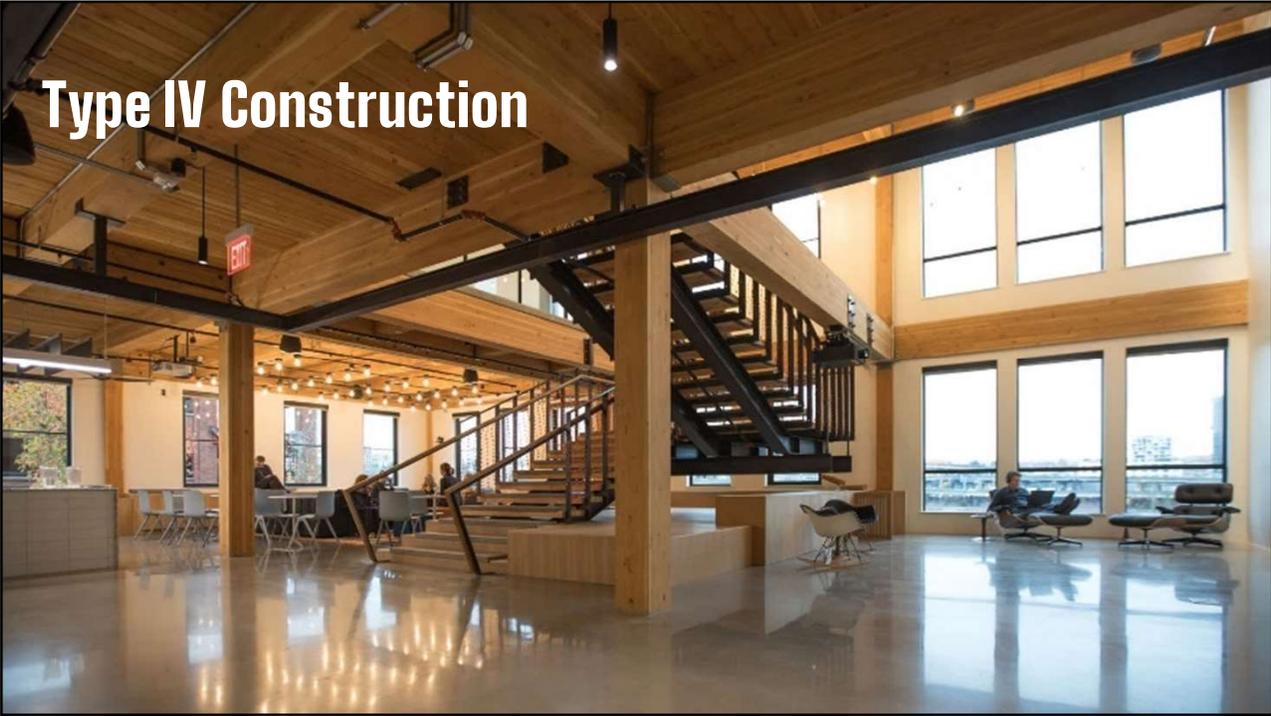
Fire-Resistance Ratings in Table 601

	Type IIIA	Type IIIB
Primary Structural Frame		
Exterior Bearing Walls		
Interior Bearing Walls		
Floor Construction		
Roof Construction		

* not less than the rating based on fire separation distance (see Table 602)

** For nontransient residential bldgs. up to 4 stories, may be reduced to 30 min. (note h)

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Type IV Construction (continued)

Fire-Resistance Ratings in Table 601	
	Type IV (HT)
Primary Structural Frame	HT
Exterior Bearing Walls	2*
Interior Bearing Walls	1/HT
Floor Construction	HT
Roof Construction	HT

*not less than the rating based on fire separation distance (see Table 602)

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Type V Construction (continued)

Fire-Resistance Ratings in Table 601

	Type VA	Type VB
Primary Structural Frame		
Exterior Bearing Walls		
Interior Bearing Walls		
Floor Construction		
Roof Construction		

* not less than the rating/materials based on fire separation distance (see Table 602)
 ** For nontransient residential bldgs. up to 4 stories, may be reduced to 30 min.

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Type V Construction (continued)

- For exterior walls of Type V construction that are closer than 3 feet to an interior property line there are 2 options (Table 602, note j):
 - Noncombustible materials/materials allowed in noncombustible walls
 - Fire-retardant treated wood framing with a noncombustible exterior wall covering (e.g. fiber cement)



American Wood Council,
Design for Code
Acceptance (DCA3), July
2019

89

Combustible Materials in Noncombustible Construction (Secs. 603, 604)

- Sections 603 and 604 make limited exceptions for allowing combustible materials in Types I and II construction and in the exterior walls of Types III and IV construction.
- Exceptions include insulation, finish flooring, doors, windows, and trim.
- A summary of these allowances is on p. I-80 of the *Manual*.

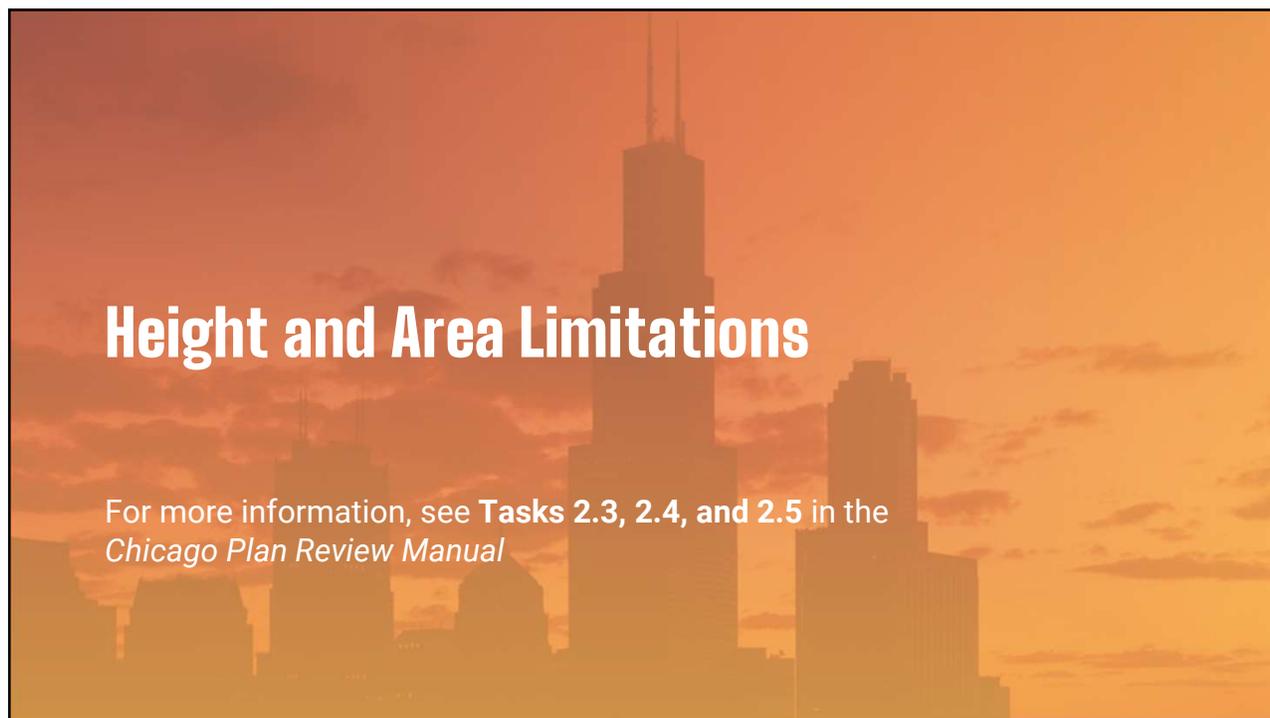
90



Basement Construction (Sec. 605)

- Because below-grade basements are more difficult to access for firefighting, additional requirements apply to basement construction for all construction types.
 - Buildings with 3+ stories above grade require basement columns and bearing walls of noncombustible or HT materials
 - Buildings with multiple basements require Type IA construction for floor of first story above grade and everything below
 - Except for Group R-5, 1-hour floor construction is required over basements
- Additional requirements apply to “underground buildings” (Sec. 405)

91



93

KEY CONCEPT

Height and Area

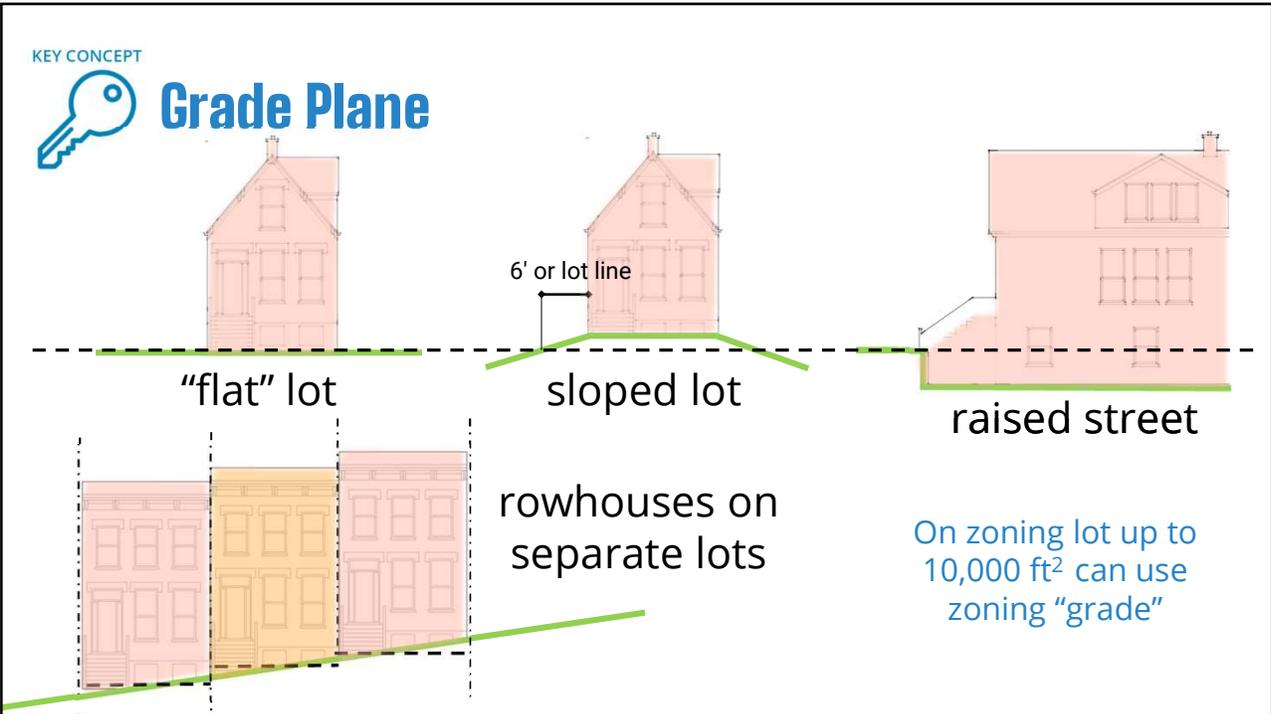
- 1 Building Height
- 2 Building Area—Single Occupancy
- 3 Building Area—Separated Mixed Occupancy



94

KEY CONCEPT

Grade Plane



“flat” lot

sloped lot

6' or lot line

raised street

rowhouses on separate lots

On zoning lot up to 10,000 ft² can use zoning “grade”

95

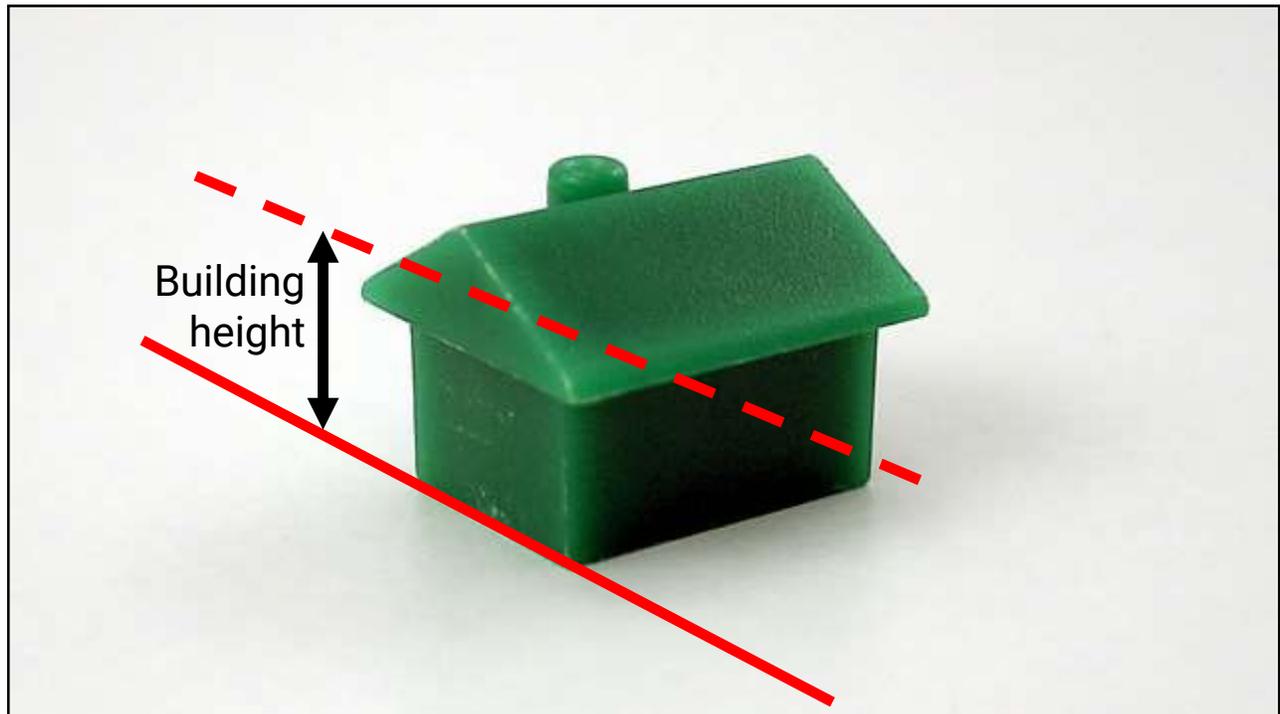
KEY CONCEPT



Building Height

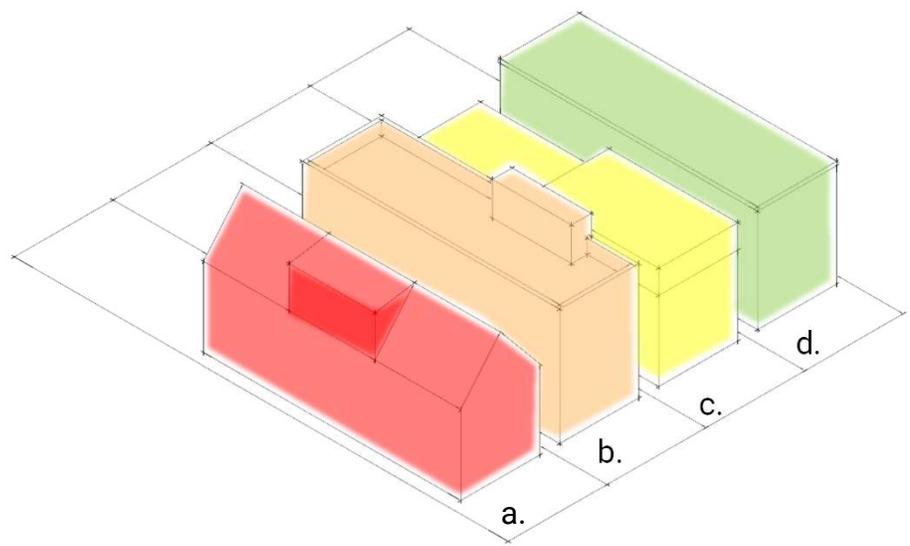
- Vertical distance from grade plane to the mean elevation of the highest roof plane.
 - ≠ zoning height
 - ≠ mean roof height (structural)
- 7 exceptions to deal with occupiable rooftops, parapet walls, mechanical penthouses, certain dormers, above-deck continuous insulation ([Sec. 203.3, Exceptions](#))

96



97

Building Height (continued)



98

Building Height

Exception 1: Measure to highest walking surface of occupiable rooftop above highest story.



Brian Johnson & Dane Kantner / flickr.com

99

Building Height

Exception 2: Exclude parapets up to **42"** above highest point of a low-sloped (> 2:12) roof or occupiable rooftop.

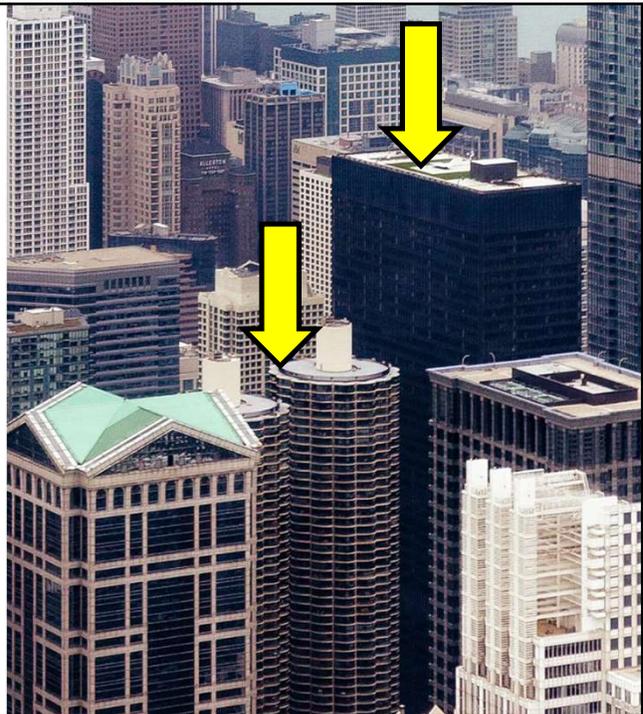


100

Building Height

Exceptions 3 and 4: Exclude unoccupied rooftop features (mechanical penthouses) per Sec. 1510 and rooftop access penthouses per 1513:

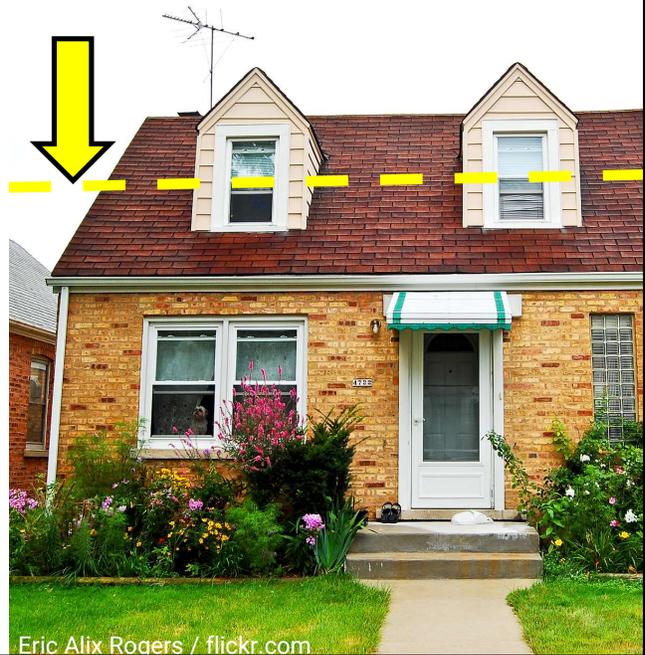
- 1/3 area of supporting roof deck
- Height limits specified for various features



101

Building Height

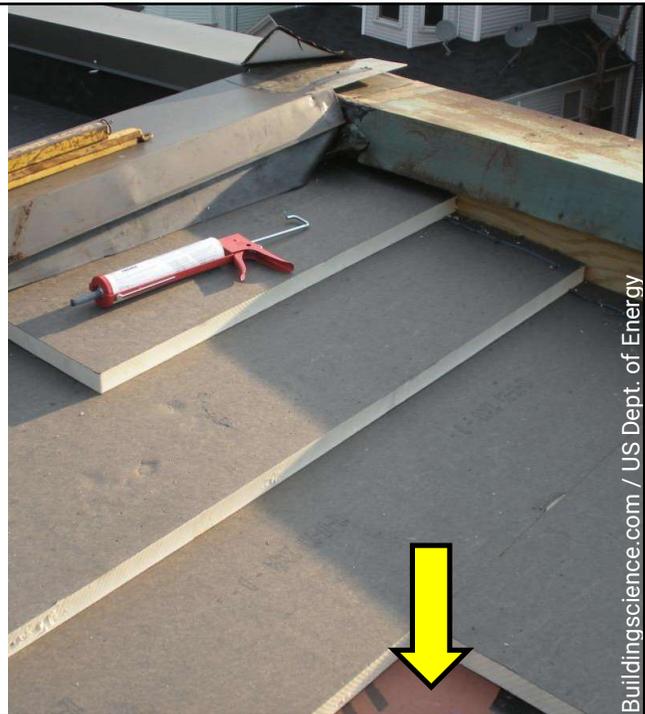
Exception 5: Dormers that do not have a low-sloped roof, are not higher than highest point of roof plane, and do not exceed 1/3 of horizontal area of roof plane



102

Building Height

Exception 7: For low-sloped roofs (> 2:12), exclude up to 12" continuous insulation above structural roof deck.



103

KEY CONCEPT



Stories vs. Stories Above Grade Plane

- **STORY.** That portion of a *building* included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above.
 - Story above grade plane
 - Basement
 - Attic (sometimes)

Not a story (if requirements met):

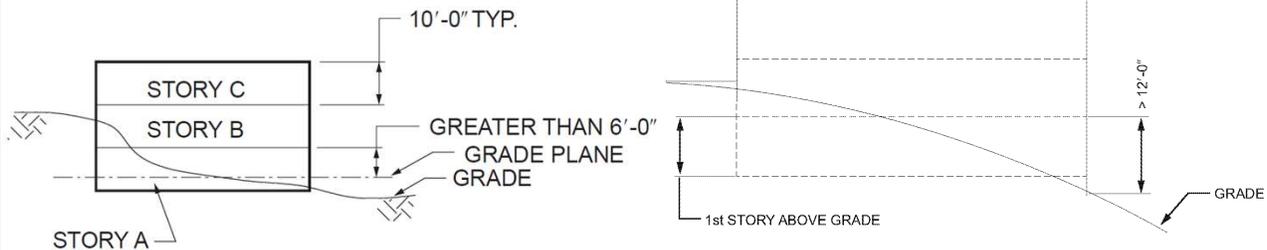
- Mezzanine
- Occupiable rooftop

104

Stories Above Grade Plane

Any *story* having its finished floor surface entirely above *grade plane*, or in which the finished surface of the floor next above is:

1. More than 6 feet above *grade plane*.
2. More than 12 feet above the adjacent finished ground level at any point.



105



106

Lofts, Mezzanines, and Equipment Platforms

- **LOFT.** A floor level located above the main floor level within a *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit*, open to the main floor on at least one side and used as a living or sleeping space.
- **MEZZANINE.** An intermediate level or levels between the floor and ceiling of any *story* and in accordance with Section 505.
- **EQUIPMENT PLATFORM.** An unoccupied, elevated platform used exclusively for mechanical systems or industrial process equipment, including the associated elevated walkways, stairways, alternating tread devices and ladders necessary to access the platform (see Section 505.3).

107

Lofts (Sec. 1207.5)

- Sleeping/living (no plumbing)
- Max 9' above main living level
- 35-150 ft² floor area
- Portion must have 5' ceiling height
- Allowed to use ladder or steep stairs for access
- Guards must be 36" or half floor-ceiling distance



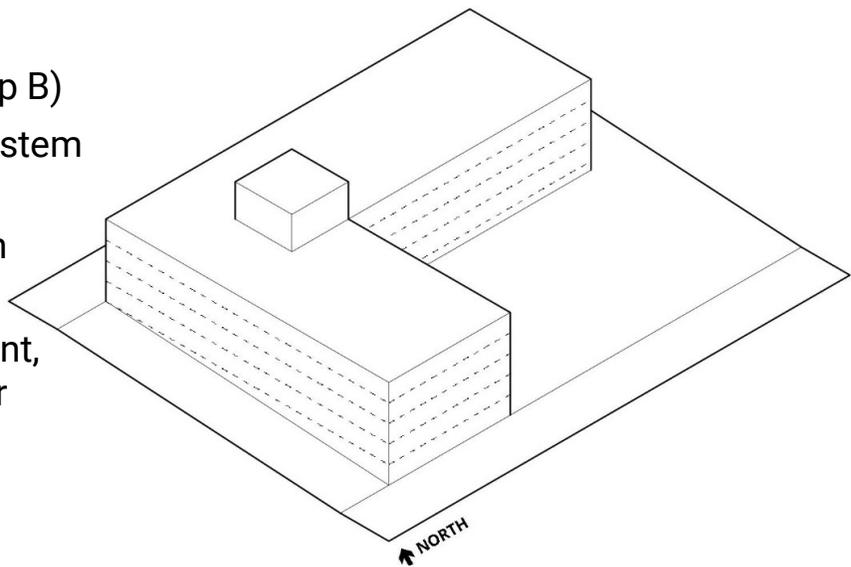
108

FOR EXAMPLE



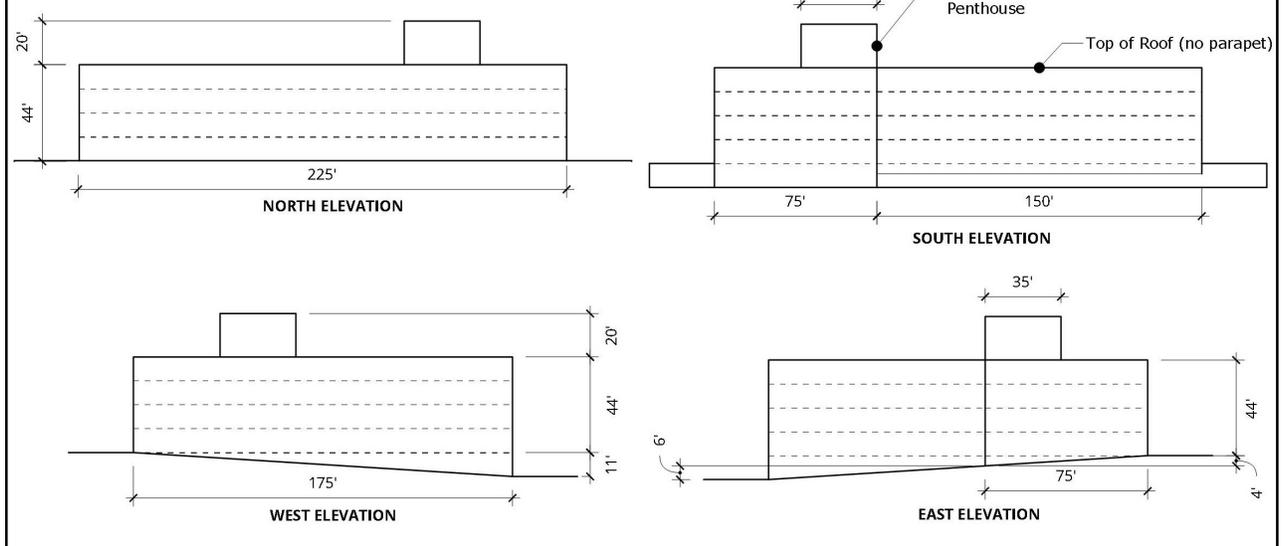
Determining Height for Office Building (p. I-93)

- Office building (Group B)
- NFPA 13 sprinkler system (full)
- Type IIA construction
- Penthouse contains mechanical equipment, stairway and elevator serving roof



109

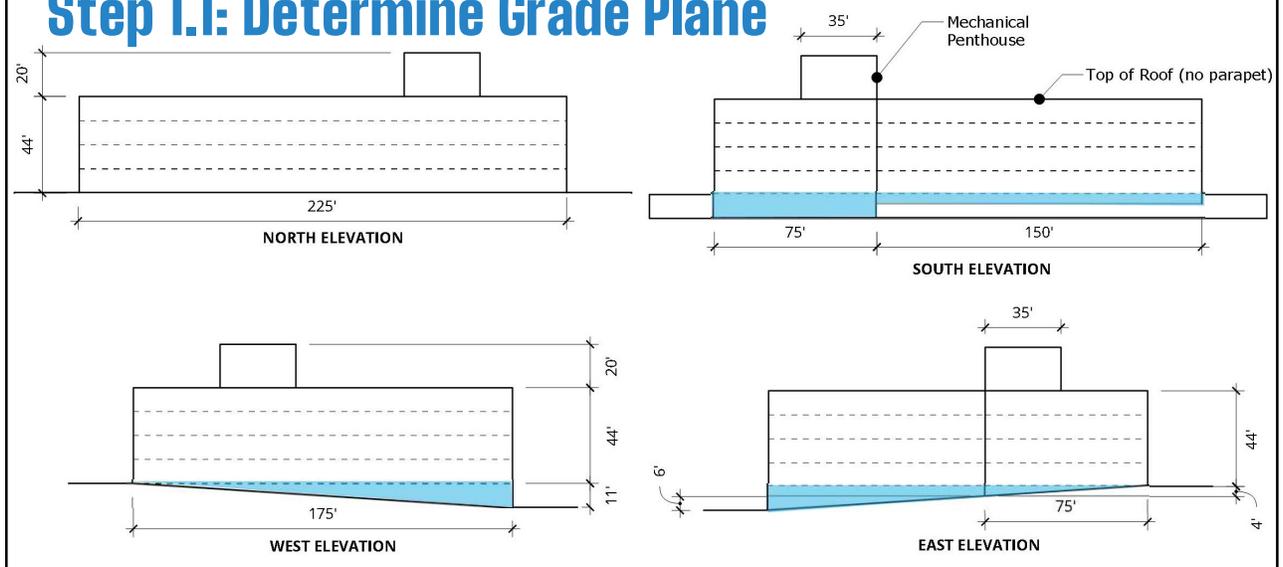
Manual p. I-94



* Wall height dimensions shown are taken from lowest point within 6'-0" horizontally from base of wall to average height of roof.

110

Step 1.1: Determine Grade Plane



* Wall height dimensions shown are taken from lowest point within 6'-0" horizontally from base of wall to average height of roof.

111

Step 1.1: Determine Grade Plane (continued)

Calculate the above-ground area of each wall between the highest and lowest ground elevations adjoining the building:

$$\text{NORTH: } 0 \text{ FT} \times 225 \text{ FT} = 0 \text{ FT}^2$$

$$\text{WEST: } 11 \text{ FT} \times 175 \text{ FT} \div 2 = 962.5 \text{ FT}^2$$

$$\text{SOUTH: } 11 \text{ FT} \times 75 \text{ FT} + 4 \text{ FT} \times 150 \text{ FT} = 1,425 \text{ FT}^2$$

$$\text{EAST: } 11 \text{ FT} \times 175 \text{ FT} \div 2 = 962.5 \text{ FT}^2$$

$$\text{TOTAL: } 0 \text{ FT}^2 + 962.5 \text{ FT}^2 + 1,425 \text{ FT}^2 + 962.5 \text{ FT}^2 = 3,350 \text{ FT}^2$$

112

Step 1.1: Determine Grade Plane (continued)

To find the vertical distance between the highest point and grade plane, divide the total wall area by the building perimeter.

Here, the building perimeter is:

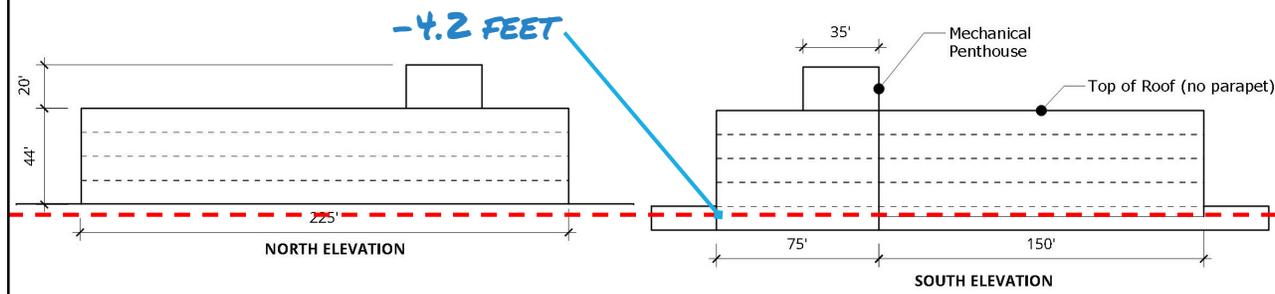
$$225 \text{ FT} + 175 \text{ FT} + 75 \text{ FT} + 100 \text{ FT} + 150 \text{ FT} + 75 \text{ FT} = 800 \text{ FT}$$

$$3,350 \text{ FT}^2 \div 800 \text{ FT} = 4.2 \text{ FT}$$

113

Step 1.1: Determine Grade Plane (continued)

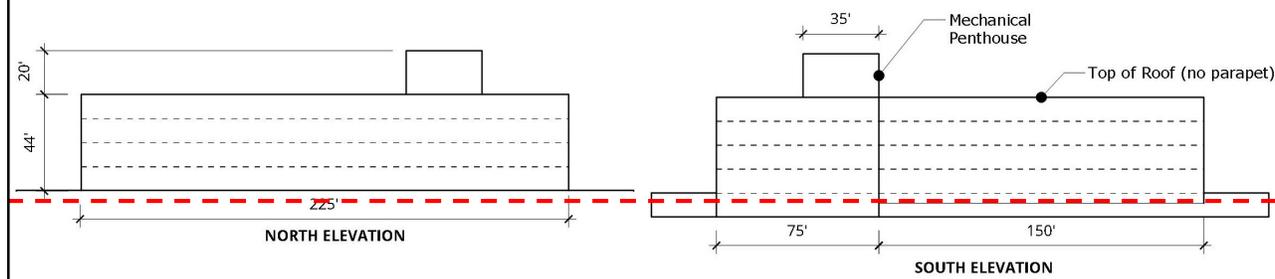
Grade plane is **4.2 feet below** the highest ground level adjoining the building (here, the ground level adjoining the north wall.)



114

Step 1.2: Determine Height in Feet

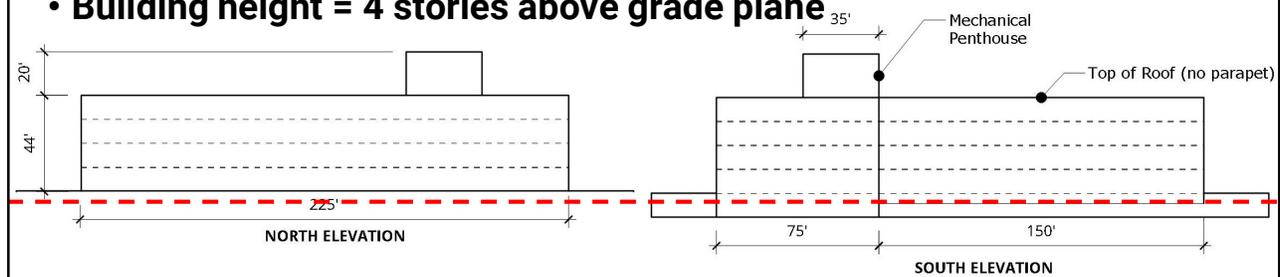
- Vertical distance from grade plane to main roof = 48.2 ft
- Vertical distance from grade plane to penthouse roof = 68.2 ft
- Mechanical penthouse area is < 33% of roof area (Sec. 1510.1.1)
- Mechanical/elevator penthouse height OK (Sec. 1510.2)
- **Building height = 48.2 ft**



115

Step 1.3: Determine Stories Above Grade

- Mechanical/rooftop access penthouse is not a story.
- Floor level of second story is 4.2 feet above grade plane.
- Floor level of second story is 11 feet above ground at SW corner (lowest point).
- Lowest story is basement.
- **Building height = 4 stories above grade plane**



116

Step 2.1: Allowable Bldg. Height in Feet

TABLE 504.3
ALLOWABLE BUILDING HEIGHT IN FEET ABOVE GRADE PLANE*

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	SEE FOOTNOTES	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
		TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V		
		A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B	
A, B, E, F, H-4 ^e M, S, U	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30	15	
	S	UL	150	85	45	70	45	85 ^g	45	30	
H-1, H-2, H-3, H-5	NS ^{c,d}	UL	80	65	30	55	NP	65	NP	NP	
	S										
I	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30	NP	
	S	UL	150	85							
R	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30 ^e	20	
	S13D	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	
	S13R	55	55	55	45	55	45	55	45 ^f	35	
	S	UL	150	85	45	70	45	85 ^g	45 ^f	35	

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

UL = Unlimited; NS = Buildings not equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system; S = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1; S13R = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2; S13D = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3.

a. See Chapters 4 and 5 for specific exceptions to the allowable building height in this chapter.

117

Step 2.1: Allowable Bldg. Height in Feet (continued)

TABLE 504.3
ALLOWABLE BUILDING HEIGHT IN FEET ABOVE GRADE PLANE^a

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
	SEE FOOTNOTES	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
A, B, E, F, H-4 ^c M, S, U	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30	15
	S	UL	150	85	45	70	45	85 ^g	45	30
H-1, H-2, H-3, H-5	NS ^{c, d}	UL	80	65	30	55	NP	65	NP	NP
	S									
I	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30	NP
	S	UL	150	85						
R	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30 ^e	20
	S13D	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	35
	S13R	55	55	55	45	55	45	55	45 ^f	35
	S	UL	150	85	45	70	45	85 ^g	45 ^f	35

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

UL = Unlimited; NS = Buildings not equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system; S = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1; S13R = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2; S13D = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3.

a. See Chapters 4 and 5 for specific exceptions to the allowable building height in this chapter.

118

Step 2.1: Allowable Bldg. Height in Feet (continued)

TABLE 504.3
ALLOWABLE BUILDING HEIGHT IN FEET ABOVE GRADE PLANE^a

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
	SEE FOOTNOTES	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
A, B, E, F, H-4 ^c M, S, U	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30	15
	S	UL	150	85	45	70	45	85 ^g	45	30
H-1, H-2, H-3, H-5	NS ^{c, d}	UL	80	65	30	55	NP	65	NP	NP
	S									
I	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30	NP
	S	UL	150	85						
R	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30 ^e	20
	S13D	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	35
	S13R	55	55	55	45	55	45	55	45 ^f	35
	S	UL	150	85	45	70	45	85 ^g	45 ^f	35

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

UL = Unlimited; NS = Buildings not equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system; S = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1; S13R = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2; S13D = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3.

a. See Chapters 4 and 5 for specific exceptions to the allowable building height in this chapter.

119

Step 2.1: Allowable Bldg. Height in Feet (continued)

**TABLE 504.3
ALLOWABLE BUILDING HEIGHT IN FEET ABOVE GRADE PLANE^a**

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
	SEE FOOTNOTES	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
A, B, E, F, H-4 ^c M, S, U	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30	15
	S	UL	150	85	45	70	45	85 ^g	45	30
H-1, H-2, H-3, H-5	NS ^{c, d}	UL	80	65	30	55	NP	65	NP	NP
	S									
I	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30	NP
	S	UL	150	85						
R	NS ^b	80	80	65	30	55	30	65	30 ^e	20
	S13D	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	35
	S13R	55	55	55	45	55	45	55	45 ^f	35
	S	UL	150	85	45	70	45	85 ^g	45 ^f	35

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

UL = Unlimited; NS = Buildings not equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system; S = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1; S13R = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2; S13D = Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3.

a. See Chapters 4 and 5 for specific exceptions to the allowable building height in this chapter.

120

Step 2.2: Allowable Stories Abv. Grade Plane

**TABLE 504.4
ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF STORIES ABOVE GRADE PLANE^{a, b}**

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
	SEE FOOTNOTES	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
A-1	NS	UL	5	3	1	2	NP	2	1	NP
	S-13	UL	6	4	2	3	1	3	1	NP
A-2	NS	UL	10	3	1	2	NP	2	1	NP
	S-13	UL	11	4	2	3	1	3	1	NP
A-3	NS	UL	10	3	1	2	NP	2	1	NP
	S-13	UL	11	4	2	3	1	3	1	NP
A-4	NS	UL	10	3	1	2	NP	2	1	NP
	S-13	UL	11	4	2	3	1	3	1	NP
A-5	NS	UL	UL	UL	UL	*	*	*	*	*
	S-13	UL	UL	UL	UL	*	*	*	*	*
B	NS	UL	11	6	1	4	2	5	1	NP
	S-13	UL	12	7	2	5	3	6	2	1

121

Step 2.2: Allowable Stories Abv. Grade Plane (continued)

TABLE 504.4
ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF STORIES ABOVE GRADE PLANE^{a, b}

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	SEE FOOTNOTES	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
		TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V		
		A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B	
A-1	NS	UL	5	3	1	2	NP	2	1	NP	
	S-13	UL	6	4	2	3	1	3	1	NP	
A-2	NS	UL	10	3	1	2	NP	2	1	NP	
	S-13	UL	11	4	2	3	1	3	1	NP	
A-3	NS	UL	10	3	1	2	NP	2	1	NP	
	S-13	UL	11	4	2	3	1	3	1	NP	
A-4	NS	UL	10	3	1	2	NP	2	1	NP	
	S-13	UL	11	4	2	3	1	3	1	NP	
A-5	NS	UL	UL	UL	UL	*	*	*	*	*	
	S-13	UL	UL	UL	UL	*	*	*	*	*	
B	NS	UL	11	6	1	4	2	5	1	NP	
	S-13	UL	12	7	2	5	3	6	2	1	

122

Step 3: Verify Proposed Height is Allowed

Category	Actual Value	Maximum Allowed	OK?
Height (ft)	48.2 FT	85 FT	YES
Height (stories above grade)	4 STORIES	7 STORIES	YES

123

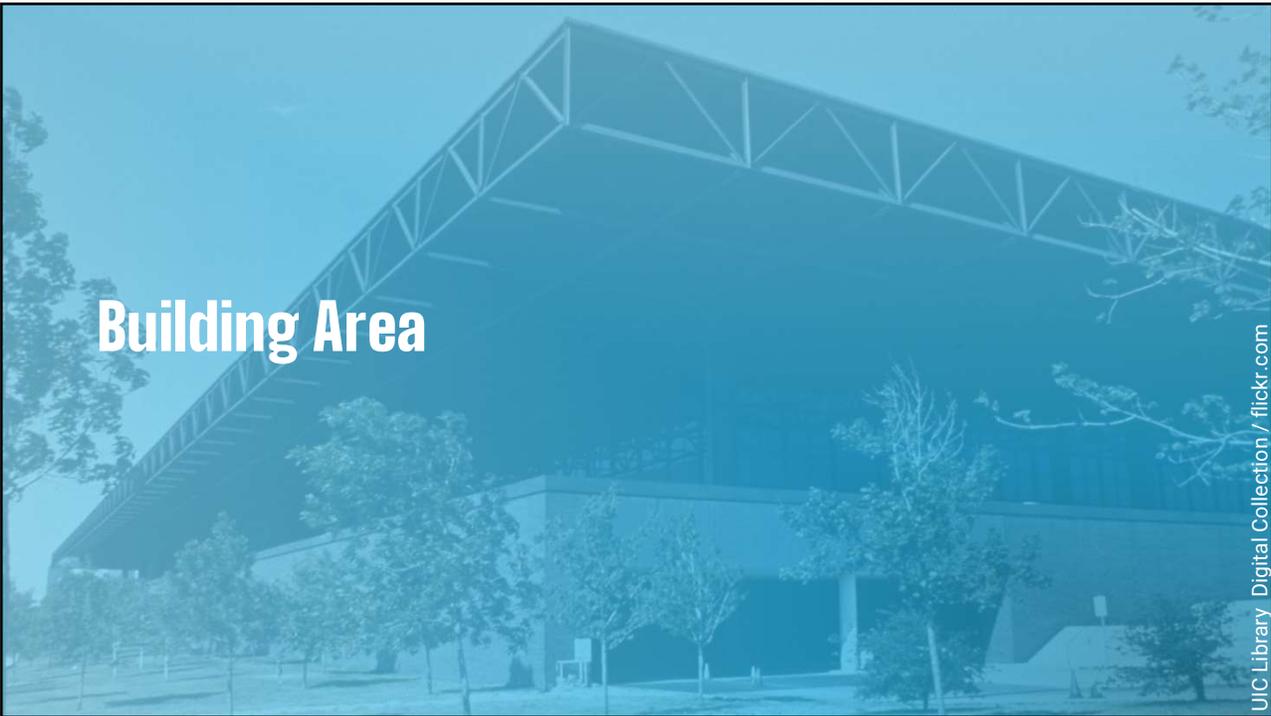
ACTIVITY



Building Height Activity

Construction Type Acceptable?						
Height	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV	VA	VB
48.2 feet						30 FT
						N
4 stories						1 STORY
						N

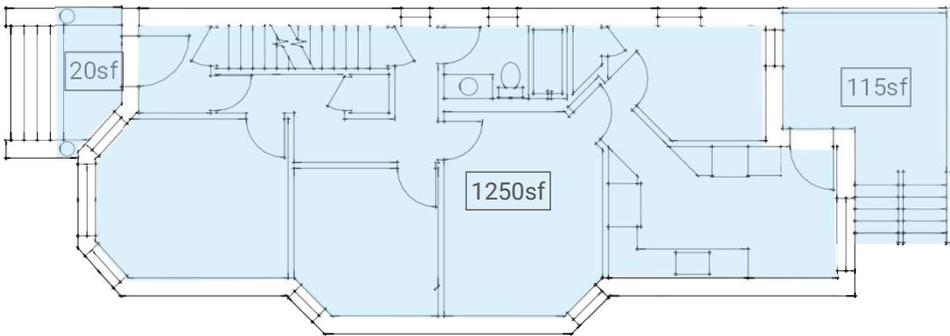
124



126

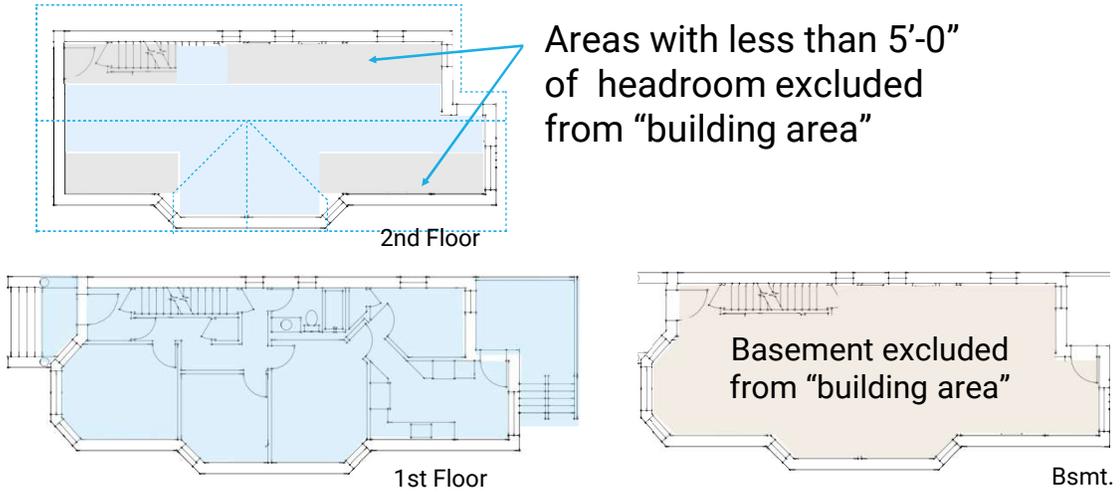
Building Area

- Building Area excludes thickness of exterior walls.
- Includes **covered** porches (open or enclosed), balconies, etc.
- Includes **all** stories above grade plane with a ceiling height of 5'-0" or more

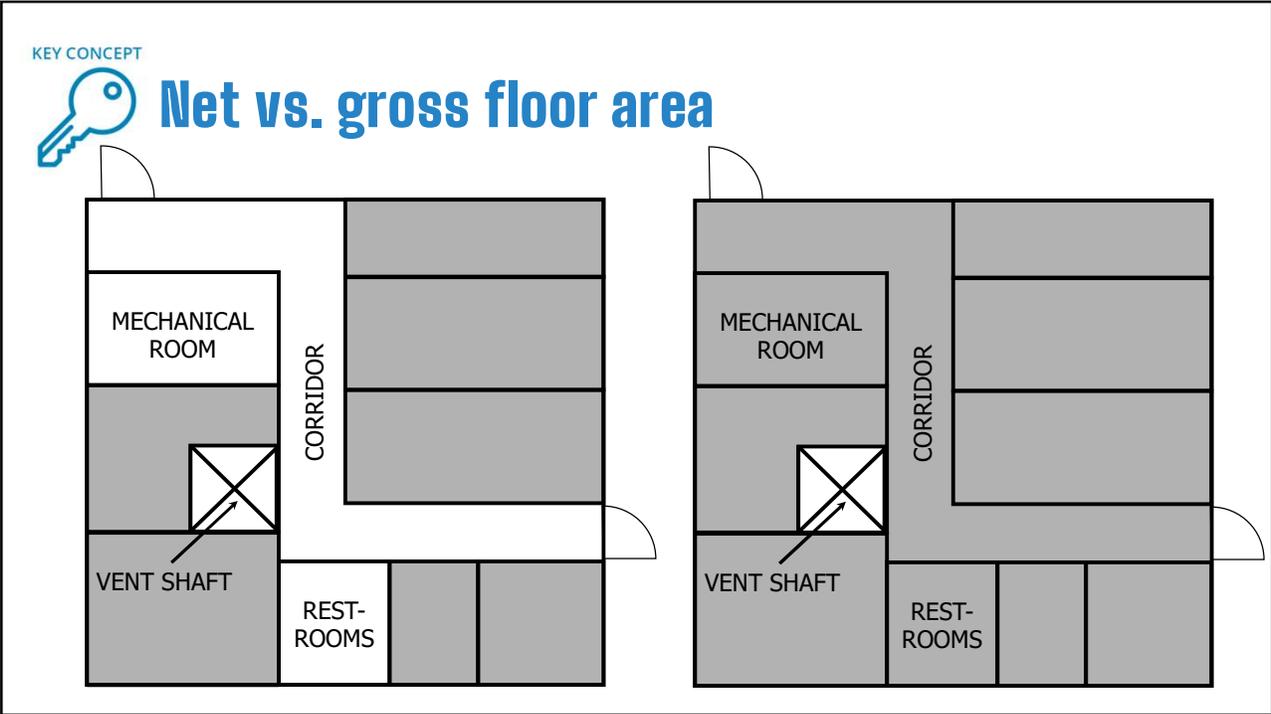


127

Building Area (continued)



128



129

KEY CONCEPT

Three Approaches to Building Area

- Single occupancy
 - Accessory occupancies
 - Incidental uses
- Nonseparated mixed occupancy
- Separated mixed occupancy

• Possible to combine these approaches

The image shows a close-up of a yellow pencil and a wooden ruler resting on a blue architectural floor plan. The plan includes labels for 'CORRIDOR', 'MEN', and '18'-4"'. The ruler is positioned diagonally across the plan, and the pencil is pointing towards the top right.

130

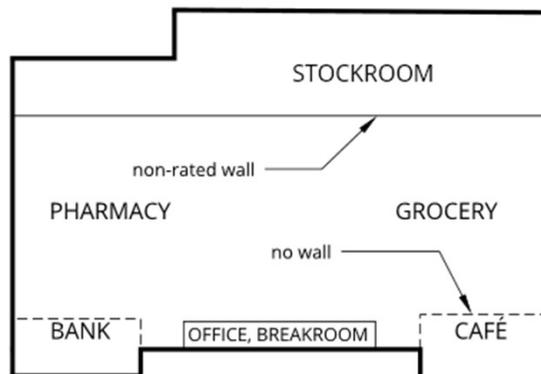
FOR EXAMPLE



Single Occupancy (p. I-102)

Single occupancy can include accessory occupancies:

- Grocery and pharmacy → main occupancy Group M
- Stockroom allowed as accessory storage (311.1.1)
- Café $OL < 50$, → Classify with main occupancy (303.1.2(1))
- Bank $< 5\%$ floor area → accessory occupancy (508.2)



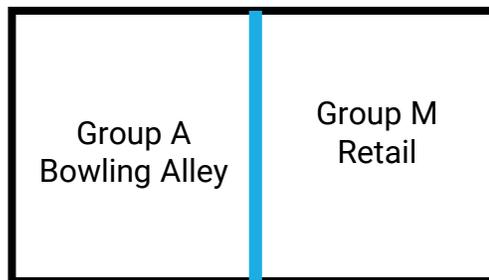
131

FOR EXAMPLE



Separated Mixed Occupancies

- Separating mixed occupancies is traditional approach
- Classify each portion
- Height and area limits are determined for each occupancy
- Fire protection system requirements are applied to each fire area



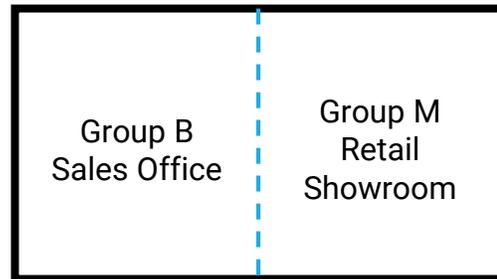
132

FOR EXAMPLE



Nonseparated Mixed Occupancy

- Nonseparated mixed occupancies allowed (508.3)
- Classify each portion
- Use most restrictive height/area limits (Group M areas more restrictive)
- Use most restrictive Ch. 9 (fire protection) reqs. through fire area



133

KEY CONCEPT



11 Steps to Check Area for Separated Mixed Occupancy

1. Verify occupancy classifications.
2. Verify construction type.
3. Verify height in feet and stories above grade plane.
4. Determine tabular allowed area factor (A_t) and tabular nonsprinklered factor.
5. Calculate the increase factor for frontage (I_f).
6. Check occupancy separations.
7. Calculate allowable area.
8. Check actual area \leq allowable area per occupancy.
9. Check actual area \leq allowable area for each story.
10. Check actual area \leq allowable building area.
11. Check actual height (feet and stories) \leq than allowable.

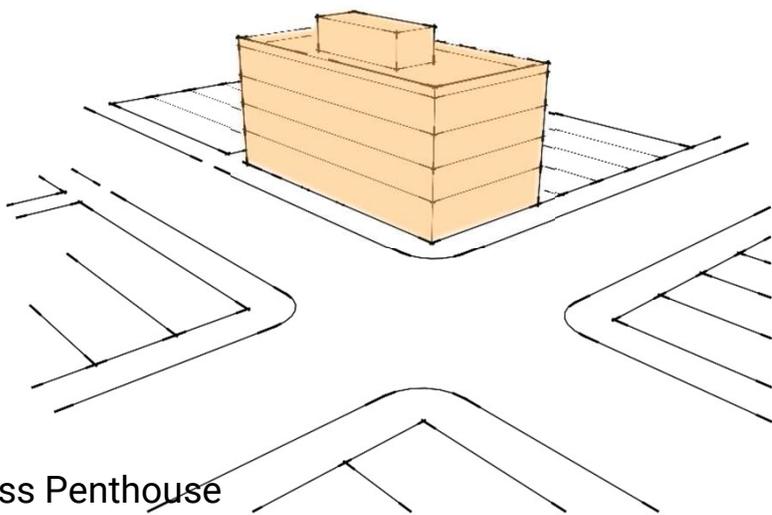
134

FOR EXAMPLE



Mixed Occupancy Example (p. I-114)

- Basement
 - Parking Garage
- First Story Above Grade
 - Professional Office
 - Retail Store
 - Restaurant (OL \geq 50)
- 2nd – 4th Stories
 - 8 apartments / story (24 total apartments)
- Mechanical/Rooftop Access Penthouse



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Mixed Occupancy Example (continued)

Step 1. Check Occupancy Classifications

- Groups **S-2** (parking garage), **A-2** (restaurant), **B** (office), **M** (retail store), **R-2** (apartments)

Step 2. Check Construction Type

- Type VA (Protected Frame)

Step 3. Check Bldg. Height in Feet and Stories Above Grade Plane

- 54 feet
- 4 stories above grade

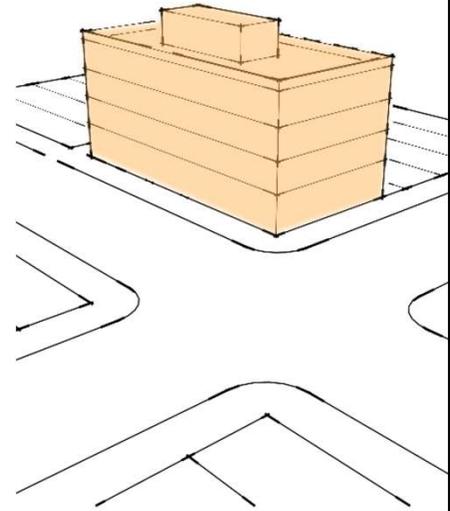
Step 4. Determine tabular allowed area factors (A_t) and factors for nonsprinklered occupancies (NS)

136

Mixed Occupancy Example (continued)

Step 5. Calculate the area increase factor for frontage (I_f) using Section 506.3.3.

- Use equation 5-5 (for detailed example see *Manual* p. I-106)
- Here, for rectangular corner building, because $\frac{1}{2}$ perimeter faces public way $> 30'$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ perimeter faces open space $< 20'$, I_f for sprinklered building is **100%**



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SEPARATED MIXED-OCCUPANCY BUILDING: SPACE ALLOCATION		
Space	Occupancy Group	Floor Area
Basement		
Parking Garage	Group S-2	7,000
TOTAL		7,000
First Story Above Grade Plane		
Professional Office	Group B	2,000
Retail Store	Group M	2,000
Restaurant	Group A-2	3,000
TOTAL		7,000
Second Story Above Grade Plane		
Apartments (8)	Group R-2	7,000
TOTAL		7,000
Third Story Above Grade Plane		
Apartments (8)	Group R-2	7,000
TOTAL		7,000
Fourth Story Above Grade Plane (and Penthouse Above)		
Apartments (8)	Group R-2	7,000
Mechanical Penthouse	Accessory to Group R-2	2,000
TOTAL		9,000

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Mixed Occupancy Example (continued)

Occupancy Groups: **A-2, B, M, R-2, S-2**
 Construction Type: **VA (PROTECTED FRAME)**
 Sprinkler System: **FULL NFPA 13**
 Proposed Height: **54 FEET**
4 STORIES ABOVE GRADE PLANE

Tabular factors:	<u>A_t (SM)</u>	<u>NS</u>
A-2	9,000 FT²	3,000 FT²
B	18,000 FT²	6,000 FT²
M	15,000 FT²	5,000 FT²
R-2	15,000 FT²	5,000 FT²
S-2 (GARAGE)	18,000 FT²	6,000 FT²

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Step 6: Check Occupancy Separations

- The basement parking garage must be separated from all other occupancies by construction with a fire-resistance rating of at least 3 hours per Section 406.2.8.
- The restaurant (A-2) must be separated from the business (B) and mercantile (M) occupancies by construction with a fire-resistance rating of at least 1 hour per Table 508.4.
- The restaurant (A-2) must be separated from the residential (R-2) occupancy by construction with a fire-resistance rating of 1 hour.
- The business (B) and mercantile (M) occupancies must be separated from the residential (R-2) occupancy by construction with a fire-resistance rating of 1 hour.

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Step 7: Allowable Area per Occupancy

The allowable building area for each occupancy in a multi-story separated mixed-occupancy building is determined per Equation 5-3:

$$A_a = [A_t + (NS \times I_f)]$$

where:

- A_a = Allowable area (square feet).
 A_t = Tabular allowable area factor (NS, S13R, S13D or SM value, as applicable) in accordance with Table 506.2.
 NS = Tabular allowable area factor in accordance with Table 506.2 for a nonsprinklered building (regardless of whether the building is sprinklered).
 I_f = Area factor increase due to frontage (percent).

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Step 7: Allowable Area (continued)

The allowable building area for each occupancy in a multi-story separated mixed-occupancy building is determined per Equation 5-3:

$$A_a = [A_t + (NS \times I_f)]$$

GROUP A-2	$A_a = 9,000 \text{ FT}^2 + (3,000 \text{ FT}^2 \times 100\%) = 12,000 \text{ FT}^2$
GROUP B	$A_a = 18,000 \text{ FT}^2 + (6,000 \text{ FT}^2 \times 100\%) = 24,000 \text{ FT}^2$
GROUP M	$A_a = 15,000 \text{ FT}^2 + (5,000 \text{ FT}^2 \times 100\%) = 20,000 \text{ FT}^2$
GROUP R-2	$A_a = 15,000 \text{ FT}^2 + (5,000 \text{ FT}^2 \times 100\%) = 20,000 \text{ FT}^2$
GROUP S-2	$A_a = 18,000 \text{ FT}^2 + (6,000 \text{ FT}^2 \times 100\%) = 24,000 \text{ FT}^2$

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Step 8: Check Actual Area by Occupancy

Calculate the ratio of proposed floor area to allowable area for each occupancy on each story above grade plane. The ratio for each occupancy group on each story cannot exceed 1.

FIRST STORY:

- GROUP A-2: $3,000 \text{ FT}^2 \div 12,000 \text{ FT}^2 = 0.25$ $0.25 \leq 1$
- GROUP B: $2,000 \text{ FT}^2 \div 24,000 \text{ FT}^2 = 0.083$ $0.083 \leq 1$
- GROUP M: $2,000 \text{ FT}^2 \div 20,000 \text{ FT}^2 = 0.1$ $0.1 \leq 1$

SECOND + THIRD STORIES:

- GROUP R: $7,000 \text{ FT}^2 \div 20,000 \text{ FT}^2 = 0.35$ $0.35 \leq 1$

FOURTH STORY (INCL. PENTHOUSE ABOVE):

- GROUP R: $9,000 \text{ FT}^2 \div 20,000 \text{ FT}^2 = 0.45$ $0.45 \leq 1$

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Step 9: Check Actual Area by Story

Sum the ratios from Step 8 for each story above grade plane. The sum of the ratios for each story cannot exceed 1.

FIRST STORY:

- $0.25 + 0.083 + 0.1 = 0.433$ $0.433 \leq 1$

SECOND + THIRD STORIES:

- 0.35 $0.35 \leq 1$

FOURTH STORY (INCL. PENTHOUSE ABOVE):

- 0.45 $0.45 \leq 1$

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Step 10: Check Max. Building Area

Sum all ratios from Step 9 to determine if the building complies.

The sum of the ratios for all stories above grade plane cannot exceed 2 for a 2-story building or 3 for a building with 3 or more stories. (Section 506.2.4)

$$0.433 + 0.35 + 0.35 + 0.45 = 1.583 \qquad 1.583 \leq 3$$

The total building area of 30,000 ft² is acceptable in Type VA construction with an automatic sprinkler system throughout.

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Step 11: Check Building Height/Stories

Occupancy	Actual Ht. (feet)	Max Height (feet)	Actual Ht. (stories)	Max Height (stories)	OK?
A-2	20 FT	45 FT	1	1	YES
B	20 FT	45 FT	1	2	YES
M	20 FT	45 FT	1	1	YES
R-2	54 FT	55 FT*	4	4	YES*
S-2	0 FT	45 FT	0	1	YES

* Per Table 504.3, note f, 55 feet provided the highest finished floor is no more than 40 feet above grade plane.

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High-rise buildings

- High-rise buildings = buildings greater than 80' in building height (simpler than IBC definition)
- High-rise buildings have specialized requirements in Sec. 403 for:
 - construction
 - fire protection systems
 - means of egress
 - elevators

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Motor Vehicle Related Occupancies

- Motor-vehicle related occupancies range from single-car carports to large repair garages. Task 2.7 applies requirements for:
 - Carports/private garages
 - Public garages
 - Parking facilities
- **Note:** these provisions were significantly revised in Feb. cleanup, so make sure to consult Supplement for Sec. 406.



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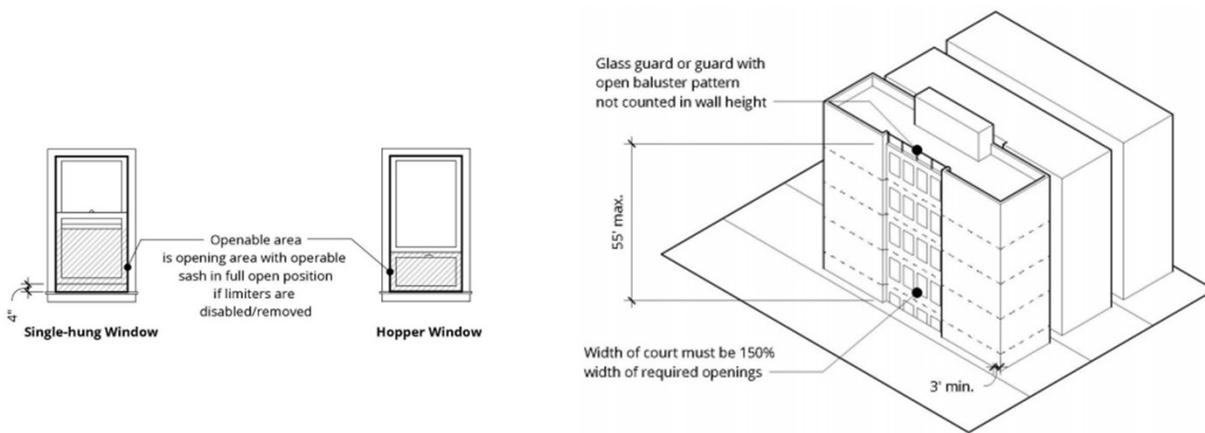
Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units

- Unit fire separation
- Shared cooking facilities
- Unit features
- Space dimensions
- Natural light and ventilation



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Natural Light and Ventilation



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REFERENCE



For More Information ...

- List of Special Occupancies and Uses in *Chicago Building Code* and *Interim Chicago Fire Prevention Code* (p. I-19)
- Task 2.7: Reviewing certain special occupancies and uses:
 - High-rise buildings
 - Motor-vehicle-related occupancies
 - Residential units (dwelling units, sleeping units, and shared cooking facilities)
 - Occupiable rooftops
 - Institutional occupancies

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