



## The Building Tour... By the Numbers

The following chart lists many of the life safety requirements that one may use during the building tour of the healthcare occupancy. The following information is based on codes and standards referenced by the 2012 Life Safety Code.

Number	Unit of Measure	Requirement	Standard
1/4	inch	The maximum abrupt change in elevation permitted on walking surfaces	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.1.6.2
3/4	inch	The maximum distance between the bottom of a fire-rated door and the bottom of a smoke compartment barrier door, and the floor	NFPA 101 (2012) 8.5.4.1
1	inch	The minimum distance an upright sprinkler head must be from a ceiling or deck	NFPA 13 (2010) 8.6.4.1.1.1
1	each	The number of alcohol based hand rub dispensers allowed per room that does not contribute to the total aggregate quantity of product in dispensers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.2.6
1	inch	The minimum distance an alcohol based hand rub dispenser may be mounted to an ignition source	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.2.6
1	inch	The maximum distance between of a non-fire-rated corridor door and the floor	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.6.3.4
1	foot-candle	The minimum illumination required for the means of egress in existing construction, as measured at the floor	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.8.1.3
2	each	The number of exit access doors required in a sleeping suite larger than 1,000 square feet, and in a non-sleeping suite larger than 2,500 square feet	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.7.2.2 19.2.5.7.3.2
4	inch	The minimum distance that an upright or pendant sprinkler must be from a side wall	NFPA 13 (2010) 8.6.3.3
5	feet	The maximum distance a smoke detector may be from a door held open with magnetic hold-opens, unless entire corridor is protected with smoke detectors	NFPA 72 (2010) 17.7.5.6.6.1
5	lbs.	The amount of force required that is applied to the latch edge of a power-operated non-fire-rated corridor door, in lieu of positive latching	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.6.3.7
6	feet	The minimum width of a corridor before an alcohol based hand rub dispenser may be mounted	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.2.6
6	square feet	The maximum size of a hospital patient room closet before sprinklers are required	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.5.10
6	inch	The maximum projection for items mounted on walls of corridors that are at least 6 feet wide, in healthcare occupancies	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.3.4
6	feet	The minimum distance permitted between sprinklers without the use of baffles	NFPA 13 (2010) 8.6.3.4.1
6 - 8	feet - inch	The minimum headroom required on stairs	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.1.5.3
7	inch	The maximum projection of a door leaf into the corridor when the door is fully opened	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.2.1.4.3.1
7 - 0	feet - inch	The minimum head-room required in the means of egress for existing construction	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.1.5.1
7 - 6	feet - inch	The minimum head-room required in the means of egress for new construction	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.1.5.1
8	feet	The required width of corridors in new construction healthcare occupancies	NFPA 101 (2012) 18.2.3.4
9	persons	The maximum occupant load served by automatic sliding doors before the doors are required to be side-hinged and capable of swinging open	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.2.2.10.2
10	foot-candle	The minimum illumination required for the means of egress in new construction, as measured at the floor	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.8.1.3
12	inch	The maximum distance that a smoke detector may be mounted below a ceiling or deck (some exceptions apply)	NFPA 72 (2010) 17.7.3.2.1
12	inch	The maximum distance that a pendant or upright sprinkler head may be mounted below a ceiling or deck (some exceptions apply)	NFPA 13 (2010) 8.6.4.1.1.1
18	inch	The minimum distance that items may be stored or located below a sprinkler head	NFPA 13 (2010) 8.5.6.1
20	square inches	The maximum area of an opening for pass-throughs in corridor walls located in smoke compartments that are not fully protected with automatic sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.6.5.1
20	percent	The maximum area of wall, ceiling and door permitted for combustible decorations in a space located in a smoke compartment not protected with automatic sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.7.5.6
24	inch	Height of wall above door(s) held open on magnetic door-holds, before smoke detectors are required on both sides of the door(s)	NFPA 72 (2010) 17.7.5.6.5.1

Number	Unit of Measure	Requirement	Standard
28	inch	The minimum width of an exit access that is not a corridor in existing construction	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.3.4.1.2
30	square feet	The aggregate area per patient required for each smoke compartment	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.7.5.1
30	percent	The maximum area of wall, ceiling and door permitted for combustible decorations in a space located in a smoke compartment protected with automatic sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.7.5.6
30	feet	The maximum length of existing dead-end corridors in healthcare occupancies	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.2
30	lbs.	The maximum force permitted to set a door leaf in motion	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.2.1.4.5.1
32	gallon	The maximum capacity of trash collection receptacles that are stored outside of a hazardous room	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.7.5.7.1
32	inch	The minimum clear width for door openings in the mean of egress for existing healthcare occupancies	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.3.6
36	inch	The minimum distance smoke and heat detectors must be located from a supply or return air diffuser	NFPA 72 (2010) A.17.7.4.1
36	inch	The minimum width of an exit access that is not a corridor in new construction	NFPA 101 (2012) 7.3.4.1
41½	inch	The minimum clear width of door openings in the means of egress for new construction healthcare occupancies	NFPA 101 (2012) 18.2.3.6
44	inch	The required width of corridors not intended for the use of inpatients in new and existing healthcare occupancies	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.3.4
48	inch	The required width for corridors serving the means of egress for patient sleeping rooms in existing healthcare occupancies	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.3.4
50	feet	The maximum travel distance from any point in a healthcare sleeping room to an exit access corridor	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.6.2.3
50	percent	The maximum area of wall, ceiling and door permitted for combustible decorations in a patient sleeping room not exceeding four persons, located in smoke compartment protected with automatic sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.7.5.6
50	percent	One of two factors used to determine major vs. minor rehabilitation. If renovation is 50% or more of a single non-sprinklered smoke compartment, then the entire smoke compartment must be sprinklered	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.1.1.4.3.1
80	square inches	The maximum area of an opening for pass-throughs in corridor walls located in smoke compartments that are fully protected with automatic sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.6.5.2
96	gallon	The maximum capacity of a recycling container that is left unattended outside of a hazardous room	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.7.5.7.2
100	feet	The maximum travel distance from any point in a suite to reach an exit access corridor	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.7.2.4
150	feet	The maximum travel distance from any point in a room or suite to reach an exit, in a building not fully protected with automatic sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.7.2.4
200	feet	The maximum travel distance from any point in a room or suite to reach an exit, in a building that is fully protected with automatic sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.7.2.4
200	feet	The maximum travel distance from any point to reach a smoke compartment barrier door	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.7.1
200	Feet	The maximum travel distance to reach a fire alarm manual pull station.	NFPA 72 (2010) 17.14.8
212	degrees	The maximum temperature (F) of the heater elements on portable heaters used in healthcare occupancies	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.7.8
4500	square feet	The second of two factors used to determine major vs. minor rehabilitation. If renovation is 4,500 square feet or more in a non-sprinklered smoke compartment, then the entire smoke compartment must be sprinklered	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.1.1.4.3.1
5000	square feet	The maximum area of sleeping suites that are located in a smoke compartment that is not protected with automatic sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.7.2.3
7500	square feet	The maximum area of sleeping suites in smoke compartments that are protected with standard-response sprinklers and smoke detectors; or protected with quick-response sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.7.2.3
10,000	square feet	The maximum area of sleeping suites that have direct supervision of patients, total smoke detection, and protected with quick-response sprinklers	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.7.2.3
10,000	square feet	The maximum area of non-sleeping suites.	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.2.5.7.3.3
22,500	square feet	The maximum area of a smoke compartment	NFPA 101 (2012) 19.3.7.1