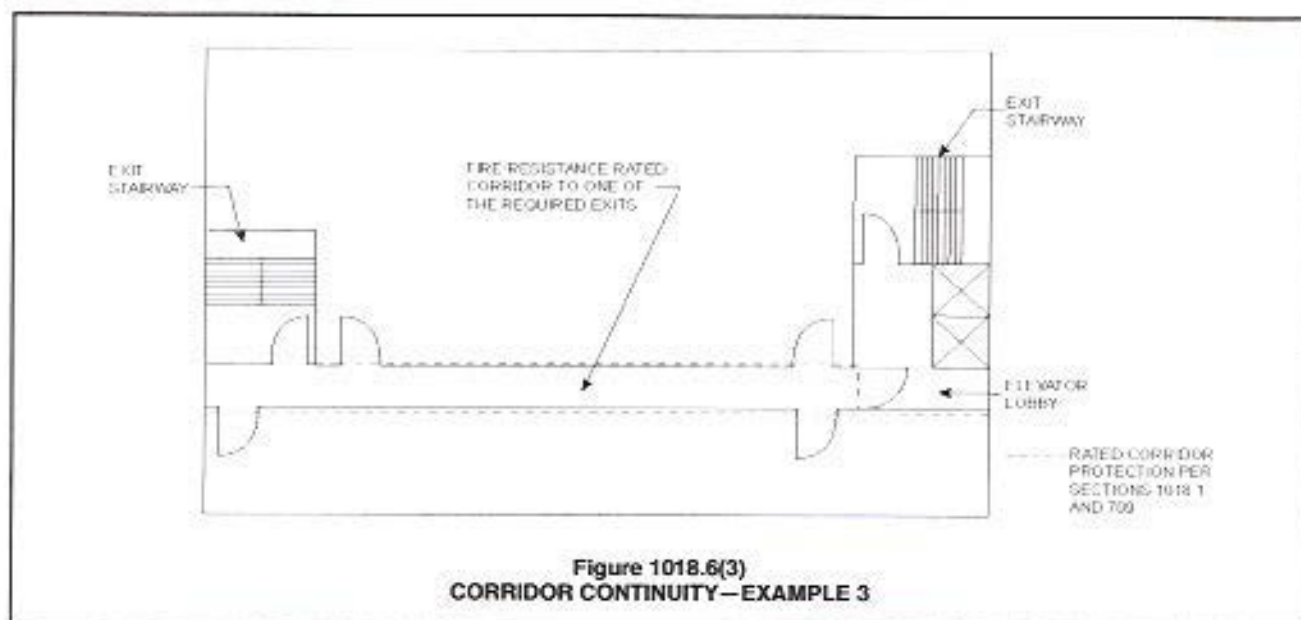
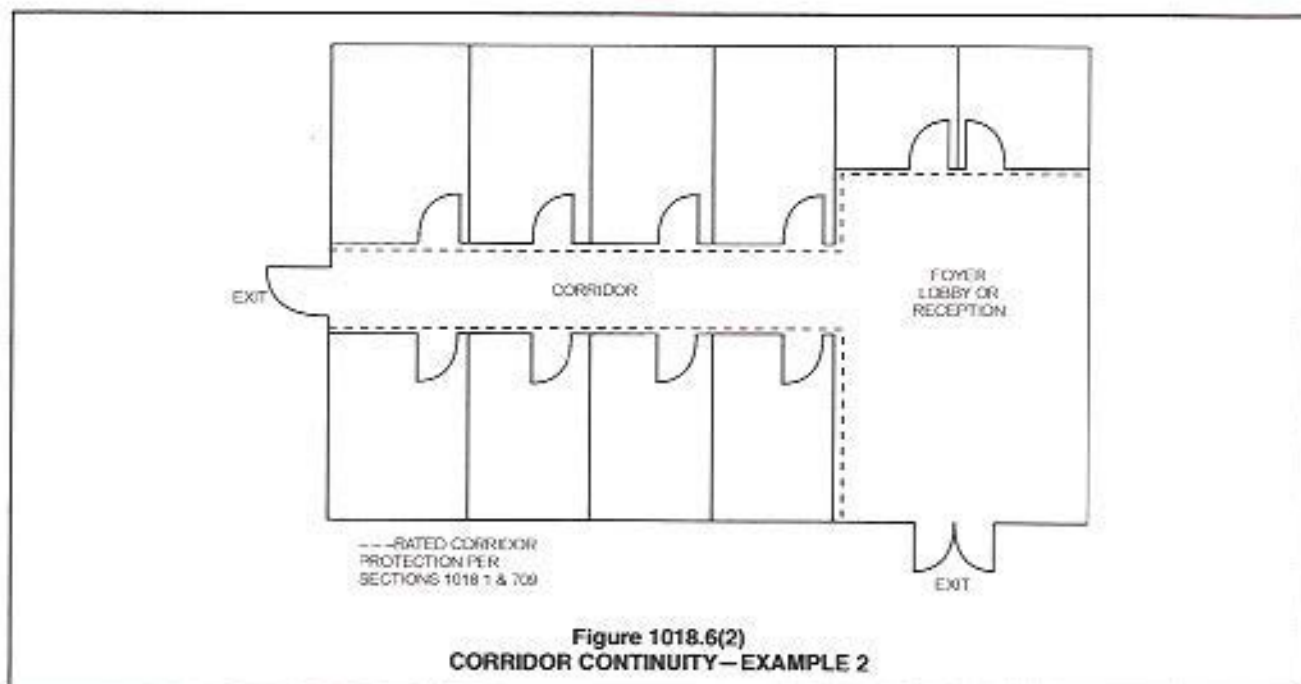


rior exit stairway or to an exit door leading to the outside. Since the exit access stairway effectively becomes part of the corridor, doors would not be required at the top and bottom of the open exit access stairway as they are when entering enclosures for exit stairways.

The exception allows a foyer, lobby or reception room to be located on the path of egress from a corridor or as part of the fire-resistance-rated corridor, provided the room has the same fire-resistance-rated walls and doors as required for the corridor. The use of this provision should be viewed as limiting the

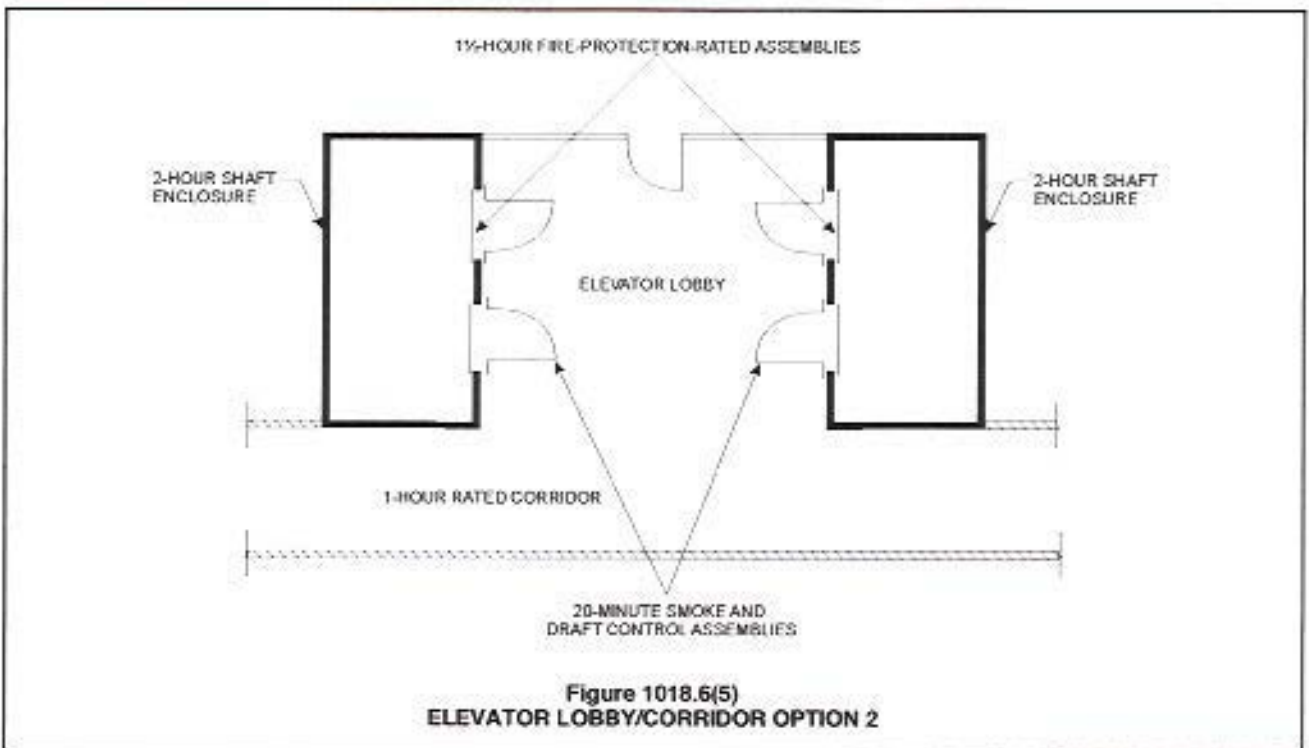
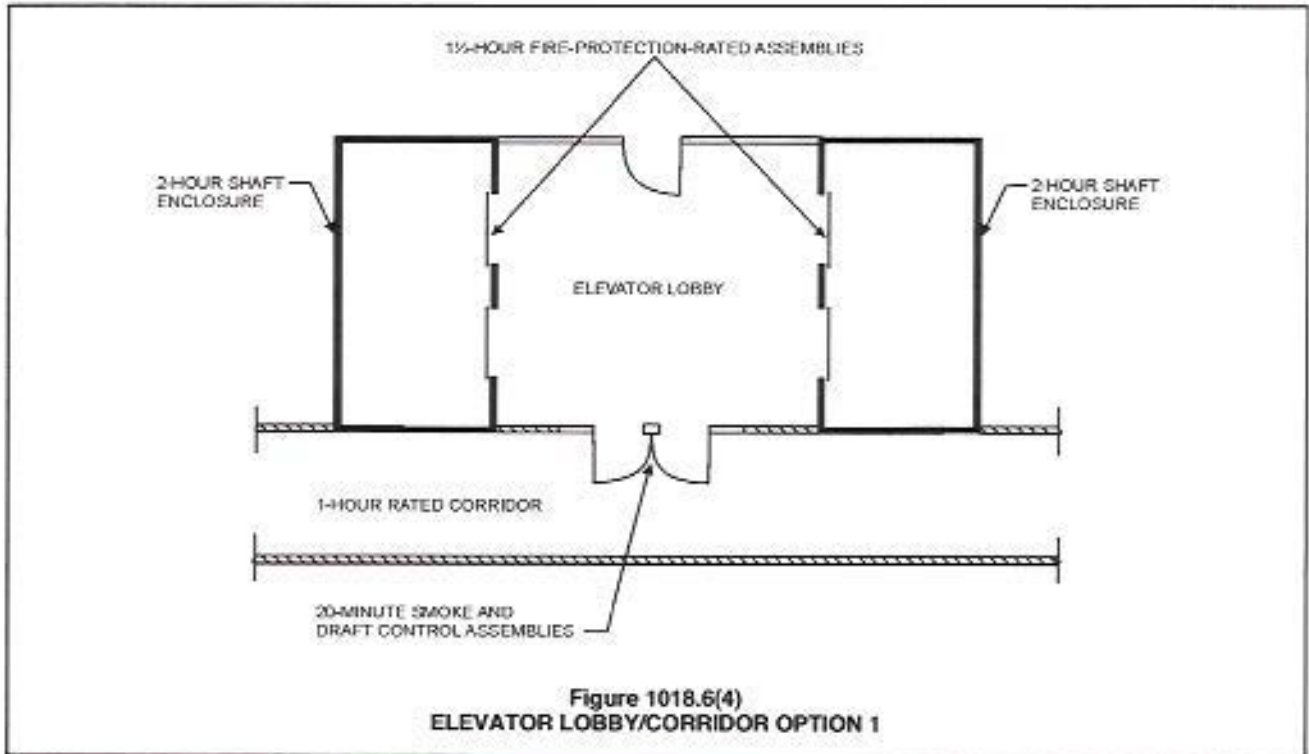
types of uses that may occur within the protected corridor. Occupied spaces within the corridor should have very limited uses and hazards. Foyers and lobbies are included in this exception based on the low fire hazard of the contents in such rooms [see Figure 1018.6(2)].

Another consideration is corridor continuity at an elevator opening. When an elevator opens into a corridor that is required to be of fire-resistance-rated construction, the opening between the elevator shaft and the corridor must be protected to meet not only the shaft's fire protection rating but also the additional



smoke and draft protection requirements necessary to limit the spread of smoke into the corridor. This additional smoke and draft control requirement is found in Section 716.5.3.1. Because elevator hoistway doors do not typically comply as smoke- and

draft-control assemblies, they would not be able to open directly into a corridor that is required to have protected openings. The provisions in Section 713.14 waiving the requirements for an elevator lobby do not waive the corridor opening protection requirements.



Therefore, to maintain the integrity of the corridor, the elevator hoistway shaft doors opening into such rated corridors will need to be separated from the corridor by one of the following methods of protection:

1. A lobby needs to be provided with the appropriate doors [see Figure 1018.6(4) and Section 713.14].
2. Additional doors must be provided at the hoistway [see Figure 1018.6(5) and Sections 716.5.3 and 3002.6].
3. An elevator shaft door meeting both the smoke and draft protection requirements for corridor doors in Section 716.5.3.1 as well as the appropriate fire protection rating of Table 716.5 for the shaft must be provided.
4. The corridor must be separated from the lobby [see Figure 1018.6(6)].

Option 4 is permitted when one end of a fire-resistance-rated corridor leads directly to an exit. While many elevator hoistway shaft doors are tested and labeled for the 1-hour or 1½-hour fire-resistance rating (see Section 716.5), very few, if any of the doors typically sold in the U.S. will also meet the smoke and draft requirements (see Section 716.5.3.1) that would allow them to open directly into a fire-resistance-rated corridor. Because of this, Items 1, 2 and 4 above will be the general methods for protecting such openings.

For requirements and additional explanation of the elevator lobby requirements for elevator lobbies that are adjacent to rated corridors, see Section 713.14.

For requirements for exit enclosures, see Section 1022. The second means of egress serving the corridor can be an elevator lobby with direct access to an exit.

SECTION 1019 EGRESS BALCONIES

1019.1 General. Balconies used for egress purposes shall conform to the same requirements as *corridors* for width, headroom, dead ends and projections.

❖ This section regulates balconies that are used as an exit access element. Requirements are the same as exit access corridors, except for the enclosure.

Where exterior egress balconies are used in moderate or severe climates, there may also be a concern to protect the egress balcony from accumulations of snow and ice to provide a safe path of egress travel at all times, including winter. Maintenance of the means of egress in the IFC requires an unobstructed path to allow for full instant use in case of a fire or emergency. Typical methods for protecting these egress elements include roof overhangs or canopies, heated slab and, when approved by the building official, a reliable snow removal maintenance program.

1019.2 Wall separation. Exterior egress balconies shall be separated from the interior of the building by walls and opening protectives as required for *corridors*.

Exception: Separation is not required where the exterior egress balcony is served by at least two *stairs* and a dead-

