## DECODED:

## What Do You Know?



From the well-known blog idighardware.com, Lori Greene brings some much-needed clarity to codes.

## BY LORI GREENE, AHC/CDC, CCPR, FDHI

## ACROSS

1. A lock that unlocks during a fire alarm for stairwell reentry is called "fail $\qquad$ ."
2. The required clear width of an egress door is 32 inches, measured from the face of the door to the $\qquad$ on the frame.
3. An access-controlled egress door requires a $\qquad$ to detect an approaching occupant, as well as a manual push-button override.
4. According to NFPA 101 , a building is $\qquad$ when there are more than 10 people inside.
5. An additional hinge is required for every $\qquad$ inches of door height on a fire door.
6. The $\qquad$ may modify code requirements if a hazard exists
7. In NFPA and ICC publications, a vertical $\qquad$ indicates a change from the previous edition.
8. In positive pressure testing, the neutral pressure plane is located approximately $\qquad$ inches above the floor.
9. According to the 2009 edition of the IBC, panic hardware is required for Educational and Assembly occupancies with an occupant load of $\qquad$ or more.
10. The International Code Council is responsible for developing the widely-used building code called the $\qquad$ -.
11. In 1942, 492 people died in the Cocoanut $\qquad$ nightclub fire, in part due to locked/ blocked exits.
12. $3 / 4$ inch is the maximum $\qquad$ allowed under a fire door.
13. The Means of Egress chapter in the IBC is chapter $\qquad$ - .
14. In NFPA 80-2007, chapter $\qquad$ contains the requirements for swinging doors with builders hardware.
15. NFPA 80 is the Standard for $\qquad$ Doors and Other Opening Protectives.
16. Delayed- $\qquad$ locks will prevent someone from exiting for 15 seconds.
17. An electric strike on a fire-rated door must be fail $\qquad$ -.
18. A door that is held open and released upon fire alarm or smoke detection is called
$\qquad$ -closing.
19. In an office building, a used area with 100 cubicles is considered a $\qquad$ occupancy.
20. The bottom of a vision lite in a door on an accessible route must be no more than $\qquad$ inches above the floor.
21. A door may encroach no more than $\qquad$ inches into the required corridor width when fully open.
22. UL1784 is a test that measures $\qquad$ leakage.

## DOWN

2. A college classroom with an occupant load of 60 people is an $\qquad$ occupancy.
3. $\qquad$ inch is the maximum height for a saddle threshold on a door opening on an accessible route.

4. The $\qquad$ Theater fire resulted in the design of the first exit device.
5. Delayed $\qquad$ is not a code requirement for door closers.
6. The Means of Egress chapter in NFPA 101 is chapter
$\qquad$ _.
7. A horizontal exit leads to an area of $\qquad$ _.
8. $\qquad$ doors are not required to comply with the opening force requirements of either ICC A117.1 or ADA guidelines.
9. The three parts of a means of egress are the exit, the exit
$\qquad$ , and the exit discharge.
10. The actuating portion of a panic device must extend across at least $\qquad$ the width of the door.
11. The maximum hole diameter for field modifications on fire doors (except cylinders) is $\qquad$ -.
12. The deadliest explosion/fire in the U.S. occurred at the
$\qquad$ in 2001.
13. Five pounds is the maximum opening force for $\qquad$ doors on an accessible route.
14. According to NFPA 101, panic hardware is required for

Educational, Assembly, and Day Care occupancies with an occupant load of $\qquad$ people or more.
28. Panic hardware is required on some electric rooms because of the IBC and the $\qquad$ -
32. In NFPA publications, an $\qquad$ indicates that there is more information in an annex.
33. Most requirements of NFPA 101 apply to buildings with
$\qquad$ hazard contents.
36. The exit discharge is between the exit and a public —————.
37. The occupancy chapters of NPFA 101 address $\qquad$ and existing occupancies.
39. Two of the largest listing agencies for fire doors are Intertek and $\qquad$ _.
40. A door that closes each time it is opened is called
$\qquad$ -closing.
42. In most cases, a building occupant must have access to at least $\qquad$ means of egress.

# What Do You Know? 

 continued

