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NFPA 220 Standard on Types of Building Construction 1995 Edition

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101
An International Standards-Making Organization

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All questions or other communications relating to this document should be sent only to NFPA headquarters, addressed to the attention of the Committee responsible for the document.

For information on the procedures for requesting Technical Committees to issue Formal Interpretations, proposing Tentative Interim Amendments, proposing amendments for Committee consideration, and appeals on matters relating to the content of the document, write to the Secretary, Standards Council, National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

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Policy Adopted by NFPA Board of Directors on December 3, 1982

The Board of Directors reaffirms that the National Fire Protection Association recognizes that the toxicity of the products of combustion is an important factor in the loss of life from fire. NFPA has dealt with that subject in its technical committee documents for many years.

There is a concern that the growing use of synthetic materials may produce more or additional toxic products of combustion in a fire environment. The Board has, therefore, asked all NFPA technical committees to review the documents for which they are responsible to be sure that the documents respond to this current concern. To assist the committees in meeting this request, the Board has appointed an advisory committee to provide specific guidance to the technical committees on questions relating to assessing the hazards of the products of combustion.

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NFPA 220

Standard on

Types of Building Construction

1995 Edition

This edition of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction,* was prepared by the Technical Committee on Building Construction and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held May 22-25, 1995, in Denver, CO. It was issued by the Standards Council on July 21, 1995, with an effective date of August 11, 1995, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 220 was approved as an American National Standard on August 11, 1995.

Changes other than editorial are indicated by a vertical rule in the margin of the pages on which they appear. These lines are included as an aid to the user in identifying changes from the previous edition.

Origin and Development of NFPA 220

In 1952, the Committee on Building Construction secured tentative adoption of NFPA 220, *Standard Types of Building Construction,* at the NFPA Annual Meeting. At the 1954 NFPA Annual Meeting, revisions of the 1952 tentative text were adopted by the Association and, in 1955, minor revisions also were acted on favorably. A new definition of noncombustibility and editorial changes in the description of the fire resistance rating of structural members (under the definition of fire-resistive construction) were adopted at the 1956 NFPA Annual Meeting on the recommendation of the Committee on Building Construction.

In 1958, with the development of the use of plastics in building construction, recommendations on the types of standard fire tests to be used in evaluating the fire safety of these materials were adopted and inserted in the appendix.

In 1961, an appendix was adopted to furnish a guide to NFPA committees, regulatory officials, and others that addressed the classification of air-supported structures.

In 1975, a more fundamental definition of noncombustible was added, including the introduction of a definition of the term limited-combustible, based on potential heat value limitations and more generalized definitions for types of building construction.

In 1979, the standard was extensively rewritten to introduce the nomenclature related to construction Type I through Type V, which include parenthetically placed hourly fire resistance designations of the structural components.

The 1985 edition included the addition of a new Chapter 4, which provided referenced publications whose use is mandated within this standard.

The 1992 edition provided changes in technical terminology.

Further editorial changes have been made to the 1995 edition to increase its user friendliness.

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This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

NOTE: Membership on a Committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the Committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, installation, and maintenance of building construction features not covered by other NFPA committees. This Committee does not cover building code requirements, exits, protection at openings, vaults, air conditioning, blower systems, etc., which are handled by other committees.

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates explanatory material on that paragraph in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 4 and Appendix D.

Chapter 1 General

1-1* Scope. This standard defines types of building construction based on the combustibility and the fire resistance rating of a building's structural elements. Fire walls; nonbearing exterior walls; nonbearing interior partitions; fire barrier walls; shaft enclosures; and openings in walls, partitions, floors, and roofs are not related to the types of building construction and are regulated by other standards and codes, where appropriate.

1-2 Purpose. This standard provides definitions for standard types of building construction.

1-3 Guide to Classification of Types of Building Construction. The types of construction include five basic types designated by Roman numerals as Type I, Type II, Type III, Type IV, and Type V. This system of designating types of construction also includes a specific breakdown of the types of construction through the use of Arabic numbers. These numbers follow the Roman numeral notation where identifying a type of construction (e.g., Type I-443, Type II-111, Type III-200).

The Arabic numbers following each basic type of construction (e.g., Type I, Type II) indicate the fire resistance rating requirements for certain structural elements as follows:

(a) *First Arabic Number:* Exterior bearing walls.

(b) *Second Arabic Number:* Columns, beams, girders, trusses and arches, supporting bearing walls, columns, or loads from more than one floor.

(c) *Third Arabic Number:* Floor construction.

Specific fire resistance requirements are found in Table 3-1.

Chapter 2 Definitions

2-1 Definitions.

Fire Resistance Rating.* The time, in minutes or hours, that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure as established in accordance with the test procedures of NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials*.

Flame Spread Index.* A number obtained according to NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*.

Limited-Combustible. A building construction material not complying with the definition of noncombustible material that, in the form in which it is used, has a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg), where tested in accordance with NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*, and complies with (a) or (b) below. Materials subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread index beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture, or other atmospheric condition shall be considered combustible.

(a) Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.2 mm) that has a flame spread index not greater than 50.

(b) Materials, in the form and thickness used, other than as described in (a), having neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion and of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion.

Noncombustible Material. A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, does not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors, when subjected to fire or heat. Materials that are reported as passing ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C*, shall be considered noncombustible materials.

Chapter 3 Types of Construction

3-1 Type I (443 or 332). Type I construction shall be that type in which the structural members, including walls, columns, beams, girders, trusses, arches, floors, and roofs, are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials and shall have fire resistance ratings not less than those specified in Table 3-1.

3-2 Type II (222, 111, or 000). Type II construction shall be that type not qualifying as Type I construction in which the structural members, including walls, columns, beams, girders, trusses, arches, floors, and roofs, are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials and shall have fire resistance ratings not less than those specified in Table 3-1.

3-3 Type III (211 or 200). Type III construction shall be that type in which exterior walls and structural members that are portions of exterior walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, and interior structural members, including walls, columns, beams, girders, trusses, arches, floors, and roofs, are entirely or partially of wood of smaller dimensions than required for Type IV construction or of approved noncombustible, limited-combustible, or other approved combustible materials. In addition, structural members shall have fire resistance ratings not less than those specified in Table 3-1.

3-4* Type IV (2HH).

3-4.1 Type IV construction shall be that type in which exterior and interior walls and structural members that are portions of such walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. Other interior structural members, including columns, beams, girders, trusses,

Table 3-1 Fire resistance ratings (in hours) for Type I through Type V Construction

	Type I		Type II			Type III		Type IV	Type V	
	443	332	222	111	000	211	200	2HH	111	000
Exterior Bearing Walls –										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls.....	4	3	2	1	0[1]	2	2	2	1	0[1]
Supporting one floor only.....	4	3	2	1	0[1]	2	2	2	1	0[1]
Supporting a roof only.....	4	3	1	1	0[1]	2	2	2	1	0[1]
Interior Bearing Walls –										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls.....	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Supporting one floor only.....	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Supporting roofs only.....	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Columns –										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls.....	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Supporting one floor only.....	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Supporting roofs only.....	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Beams, Girders, Trusses & Arches –										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls.....	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Supporting one floor only.....	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Supporting roofs only.....	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Floor Construction	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Roof Construction	2	1½	1	1	0	1	0	H[2]	1	0
Exterior Nonbearing Walls	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]

☐ Those members that shall be permitted to be of approved combustible material.

[1] See A-3-1 (Table).
[2] "H" indicates heavy timber members; see text for requirements.

arches, floors, and roofs, shall be of solid or laminated wood without concealed spaces and shall comply with the provisions of 3-4.2 through 3-4.6. In addition, structural members shall have fire resistance ratings not less than those specified in Table 3-1.

Exception No. 1: Interior columns, arches, beams, girders, and trusses of approved materials other than wood shall be permitted, provided they are protected to provide a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hr.

Exception No. 2: Certain concealed spaces shall be permitted by the exception to 3-4.4.

3-4.2 Wood columns supporting floor loads shall be not less than 8 in. (203 mm) in any dimension; wood columns supporting roof loads only shall be not less than 6 in. (152 mm) in the smallest dimension and not less than 8 in. (203 mm) in depth.

3-4.3 Wood beams and girders supporting floor loads shall be not less than 6 in. (152 mm) in width and not less than 10 in. (254 mm) in depth; wood beams and girders and other roof framing, supporting roof loads only, shall be not less than 4 in. (102 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (152 mm) in depth.

3-4.4 Framed or glued laminated arches that spring from grade or the floor line and timber trusses that support floor loads shall be not less than 8 in. (203 mm) in width or depth. Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from grade or the floor line and do not support floor loads shall have members not less than 6 in. (152 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (203 mm) in depth for the lower half of the member height and not less than 6 in. (152 mm) in depth for the upper half of the member height. Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from the top of walls or wall abutments and timber trusses that do not support floor loads shall have members not less than 4 in. (102 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (152 mm) in depth.

Exception: Spaced members shall be permitted to be composed of two or more pieces not less than 3 in. (76 mm) in thickness where blocked solidly throughout their intervening spaces or where such spaces are tightly closed by a continuous wood cover plate not less than 2 in. (51 mm) in thickness, secured to the underside of the members.

Splice plates shall be not less than 3 in. (76 mm) in thickness.

3-4.5 Floors shall be constructed of splined or tongued and grooved plank not less than 3 in. (76 mm) in thickness

that is covered with 1-in. (25-mm) tongue and groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with 1/2-in. (12.7-mm) plywood; or they shall be constructed of laminated planks not less than 4 in. (102 mm) in width, set close together on edge, spiked at intervals of 18 in. (457 mm), and covered with 1-in. (25-mm) tongue and groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with 1/2-in. (12.7-mm) plywood.

3-4.6 Roof decks shall be constructed of splined or tongued and grooved plank not less than 2 in. (51 mm) in thickness; or of laminated planks not less than 3 in. (76 mm) in width, set close together on edge, and laid as required for floors; or of 1 1/8-in. (28.6-mm) thick interior plywood (exterior glue); or of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials of equivalent fire durability.

3-5 Type V (111 or 000). Type V construction shall be that type in which exterior walls, bearing walls, columns, beams, girders, trusses, arches, floors, and roofs are entirely or partially of wood or other approved combustible material smaller than material required for Type IV construction. In addition, structural members shall have fire resistance ratings not less than those specified in Table 3-1.

Chapter 4 Referenced Publications

4-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document.

4-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials*, 1995 edition.

NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*, 1993 edition.

4-1.2 Other Publication.

4-1.2.1 ASTM Publication. American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C*, 1993.

Appendix A Explanatory Material

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

A-1-1 It is necessary for the user to consider the influence of location, occupancy, exterior exposure, possibility of mechanical and physical damage to fire-resistant material, and other features that could impose additional requirements for safeguarding life and property, as commonly covered in building codes.

For information on the construction of fire walls and fire barrier walls, see NFPA 221, *Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls*. For the installation of opening protection, see NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*, and NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*.

A-2-1 These definitions apply to the materials used in the construction of buildings but do not apply to furnishings, the contents of buildings, or the fire hazard evaluation of materials.

A-2-1 Fire Resistance Rating. The fire resistance of building construction varies with the susceptibility to damage by fire of the building materials used and the degree of fire protection, if any, provided for the structural members. (*See also ASTM E119, Standard Test Method of Fire Tests of Building Construction, and UL 263, Standard for Safety Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials.*)

A-2-1 Flame Spread Index. Under the criteria of NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, the flame spread index is expressed numerically on a scale for which the zero point is fixed by the performance of inorganic-reinforced cement board and the 100 point (approximately) is fixed by the performance of untreated red oak flooring. (*See also ASTM E84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, and UL 723, Standard for Safety Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.*)

A-3-1 (Table) Requirements for fire resistance of exterior walls located in close proximity to property lines, other buildings, or exposures, the provision of spandrell wall sections, and the limitation or protection of wall openings are not related to type of construction. They might be specified in other standards and codes, where appropriate, and might be required in addition to the requirements of this standard for the type of construction.

A-3-4 The dimensions used for sawn and glued laminated lumber in Section 3-4 are nominal dimensions.

Appendix B Recommendations on Plastics in Building Codes and Standards

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

This appendix is prepared to furnish guidance to NFPA committees and for the drafting of provisions applying to plastics that might be permitted to be used in building codes.

Small-scale fire tests may provide misleading results for use in evaluating plastics for building materials. The exemption of plastics from recommendations on fire hazard characteristics specified by building codes and standards for other building materials should not be permitted.

The use of standard fire tests for all building materials, including plastics, is recommended, particularly those for fire resistance of structural assemblies (*see NFPA 251, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*) and those for surface flame spread and other features (*see NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*).

Appendix C Potential Heat of Selected Building Materials

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

NOTE: See ASTM, *Proceedings*.

Material	Thickness (in.)	Density (lb/ft³)	Potential Heat, Weight Basis, (Btu/lb)
1. Woods			
a. Douglas fir, untreated	3/4	38.0	8400
b. Douglas fir (retardant treatment "A")	3/4	37.2	8290
c. Douglas fir (retardant treatment "B")	3/4	47.2	7850
d. Douglas fir (retardant treatment "C")	3/4	38.8	7050
e. Maple soft, untreated	1	39.5	7940
f. Hardboard, untreated	1/4	59.8	8530
2. Plastics			
a. Polystyrene, wall tile	0.075	65.4	17,420
b. Rigid, polyvinyl chloride, retardant treated	0.147	86.0	9290
c. Phenolic laminate	0.063	76.4	7740
d. Polycarbonate resin	1/4	78.7	13,330
3. Insulation			
a. Glass fiber, semirigid, no vapor barrier	1	3.0	3040
b. Rock wool batting, paper enclosure	3	2.4	1050
c. Roof insulation board	1	10.4	3380
d. Cork (reconstituted cork sheet)	1/4	14.8	11,110
e. Cellulose mineral board	2	47.8	2250
4. Concrete			
a. Cinder aggregate		93.0	3080
b. Slag aggregate		110.1	80
c. Shale aggregate		80.5	10
d. Calcareous gravel aggregate		133.1	-250
e. Siliceous gravel aggregate		166.8	- 40
5. Cement Board			
a. Asbestos cement board	3/16	117.0	80
b. Asbestos cement board + 20 mil paint	3/16	159.2	390
6. Gypsum			
a. $CaSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ hydrated neat gypsum	0.41	137.9	- 290
b. Perlite aggregate plaster, 21 percent aggregate	1	53.2	70
c. Sand aggregate plaster, 15 percent aggregate	1	101.8	- 50
d. Vermiculite aggregate plaster, 15 percent aggregate	1	51.2	- 90
e. Gypsum board "A"	3/8	50.5	760
f. Gypsum board "A" with paper removed	3/8	46.6	- 270
g. Gypsum board "A" + alkyd gloss paint	3/8	46.7	880
h. Gypsum board "B"	1/2	51.2	650
7. Lath			
a. Gypsum A	3/8	55.3	310
b. Metal diamond mesh	0.025	405	1230
c. Metal diamond mesh, paint removed	0.019	401	660
8. Metals			
a. Structural steel, unpainted	0.060	489	230
b. Magnesium	0.128	122	10,800
c. Aluminum	0.004	165	30
d. Brass	0.004	534	100
e. Copper	0.024	556	60
f. Lead	0.036	710	280
g. Zinc		415	760
9. Miscellaneous			
a. Paint "E" (dried paint film)	0.05		3640
b. Asphalt shingles (fire retardant)	1/4	70.7	8320
c. Building paper (asphalt-impregnated)	0.042	42.8	13,620
d. Building paper (rosin-sized)	0.018	23.6	7650
e. Linoleum tile	1/8	86.0	7760
f. Brick, red-face	2 1/4	139.1	20
g. Charcoal, coconut	—	—	13,870

NOTE: All weights and percentages refer to original air-dry weight.

Appendix D Referenced Publications

D-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard for informational purposes only and thus should not be considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document.

D-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*, 1995 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 1993 edition.

NFPA 221, *Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls*, 1994 edition.

NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials*, 1995 edition.

NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 1990 edition.

D-1.2 Other Publications.

D-1.2.1 ASTM Publications. American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

ASTM *Proceedings*, Vol. 61, 1961, pp. 1336-1348.

ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 1991.

ASTM E119, *Standard Test Method of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 1988.

D-1.2.2 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

UL 263, *Standard for Safety Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, Eleventh Edition, 1992.

UL 723, *Standard for Safety Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, Seventh Edition, 1993.

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The NFPA Codes and Standards Development Process

Since 1896, one of the primary purposes of the NFPA has been to develop and update the standards covering all areas of fire safety.

Calls for Proposals
The code adoption process takes place twice each year and begins with a call for proposals from the public to amend existing codes and standards or to develop the content of new fire safety documents.

Report on Proposals
Upon receipt of public proposals, the technical committee members meet to review, consider, and act on the proposals. The public proposals – together with the committee action on each proposal and committee-generated proposals – are published in the NFPA's Report on Proposals (ROP). The ROP is then subject to public review and comment.

Report on Comments
These public comments are considered and acted upon by the appropriate technical committees. All public comments – together with the committee action on each comment – are published as the Committee's supplementary report in the NFPA's Report on Comments (ROC).

The committee's report and supplementary report are then presented for adoption and open debate at either of NFPA's semi-annual meetings held throughout the United States and Canada.

Association Action
The Association meeting may, subject to review and issuance by the NFPA Standards Council, (a) adopt a report as published, (b) adopt a report as amended, contingent upon subsequent approval by the committee, (c) return a report to committee for further study, and (d) return a portion of a report to committee.

Standards Council Action
The Standards Council will make a judgement on whether or not to issue an NFPA document based upon the entire record before the Council, including the vote taken at the Association meeting on the technical committee's report.

Voting Procedures
Voting at an NFPA Annual or Fall Meeting is restricted to members of record for 180 days prior to the opening of the first general session of the meeting, except that individuals who join the Association at an Annual or Fall Meeting are entitled to vote at the next Fall or Annual Meeting.

"Members" are defined by Article 3.2 of the Bylaws as individuals, firms, corporations, trade or professional associations, institutes, fire departments, fire brigades, and other public or private agencies desiring to advance the purposes of the Association. Each member shall have one vote in the affairs of the Association. Under Article 4.5 of the Bylaws, the vote of such a member shall be cast by that member individually or by an employee designated in writing by the member of record who has registered for the meeting. Such a designated person shall not be eligible to represent more than one voting privilege on each issue, nor cast more than one vote on each issue.

Any member who wishes to designate an employee to cast that member's vote at an Association meeting in place of that member must provide that employee with written authorization to represent the member at the meeting. The authorization must be on company letterhead signed by the member of record, with the membership number indicated, and the authorization must be recorded with the President of NFPA or his designee before the start of the opening general session of the Meeting. That employee, irrespective of his or her own personal membership status, shall be privileged to cast only one vote on each issue before the Association.

Sequence of Events Leading to Publication of an NFPA Committee Document

Call for proposals to amend existing document or for recommendations on new document.

▼

Committee meets to act on proposals, to develop its own proposals, and to prepare its report.

▼

Committee votes on proposals by letter ballot. If two-thirds approve, report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, report returns to committee.

▼

Report is published for public review and comment. (Report on Proposals - ROP)

▼

Committee meets to act on each public comment received.

▼

Committee votes on comments by letter ballot. If two-thirds approve, supplementary report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, supplementary report returns to committee.

▼

Supplementary report is published for public review. (Report on Comments - ROC).

▼

NFPA membership meets (Annual or Fall Meeting) and acts on committee report (ROP and ROC).

▼

Committee votes on any amendments to report approved at NFPA Annual or Fall Meeting.

▼

Complaints to Standards Council on Association action must be filed within 20 days of the NFPA Annual or Fall Meeting.

▼

Standards Council decides, based on all evidence, whether or not to issue standard or to take other action, including hearing any complaints.

▼

Appeals to Board of Directors on Standards Council action must be filed within 20 days of Council action.

FORM FOR PROPOSALS ON NFPA TECHNICAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

Mail to: Secretary, Standards Council
National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101
Fax No. 617-770-3500

Note: All proposals must be received by 5:00 p.m. EST/EDST on the published proposal-closing date.

If you need further information on the standards-making process, please contact the Standards Administration Department at 617-984-7249.

Date 9/18/93 **Name** John B. Smith **Tel. No.** 617-555-1212

Company _____

Street Address 9 Seattle St., Seattle, WA 02255

Please Indicate Organization Represented (if any) Fire Marshals Assn. of North America

1. a) NFPA Document Title National Fire Alarm Code **NFPA No. & Year** NFPA 72, 1993 ed.

b) Section/Paragraph 1-5.8.1 (Exception No.1)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Log # _____
Date Rec'd _____

2. Proposal recommends: (Check one)
- ☐ **new text**
- ☐ **revised text**
- ☒ **deleted text**

3. Proposal (include proposed new or revised wording, or identification of wording to be deleted):

Delete exception.

4. Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Proposal: (Note: State the problem that will be resolved by your recommendation; give the specific reason for your proposal including copies of tests, research papers, fire experience, etc. If more than 200 words, it may be abstracted for publication.)

A properly installed and maintained system should be free of ground faults. The occurrence of one or more ground faults should be required to cause a "trouble" signal because it indicates a condition that could contribute to future malfunction of the system. Ground fault protection has been widely available on these systems for years and its cost is negligible. Requiring it on all systems will promote better installations, maintenance and reliability.

5. ☒ This Proposal is original material. (Note: Original material is considered to be the submitter's own idea based on or as a result of his/her own experience, thought, or research and, to the best of his/her knowledge, is not copied from another source.)

☐ **This Proposal is not original material; its source (if known) is as follows:** _____

Note 1: Type or print legibly in black ink.
Note 2: If supplementary material (photographs. diagrams, reports, etc.) is included, you may be required to submit sufficient copies for all members and alternates of the technical committee.

I hereby grant NFPA the non-exclusive, royalty-free rights, including non-exclusive, royalty-free rights in copyright, in this proposal and I understand that I acquire no rights in any publication of NFPA in which this proposal in this or another similar or analogous form is used.

John B. Smith
Signature (Required)

PLEASE USE SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH PROPOSAL

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Date _____ **Name** _____ **Tel. No.** _____

Company _____

Street Address _____

Please Indicate Organization Represented (if any) _____

1. a) NFPA Document Title _____ **NFPA No. & Year** _____

b) Section/Paragraph _____

2. Proposal Recommends: (Check one)
- ❑ **new text**
- ❑ **revised text**
- ❑ **deleted text**

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Log # _____
Date Rec'd _____

3. Proposal (include proposed new or revised wording, or identification of wording to be deleted):

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