Fire-Ratings and Requirements for Doors & Frames

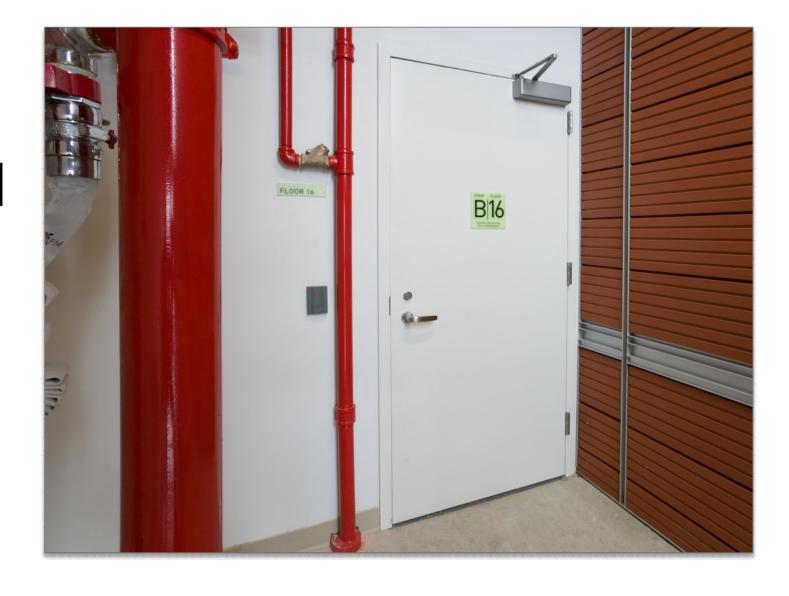




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Overview

- Fire-rated doors and frames play a vital role in keeping people safe and minimizing property damage during a fire
- Many components of a door assembly can be rated to withstand fire for a specified period of time including:
 - ✓ Doors
 - ✓ Door frames
 - ✓ Window frames
 - ✓ Hardware
 - ✓ Transoms
 - ✓ Sidelights
 - ✓ Glazing





Nomenclature

Rated

Product that has been approved to withstand fire for a specified period of time

Listed or **Approved**

Having been fire tested and approved through proper listing agencies

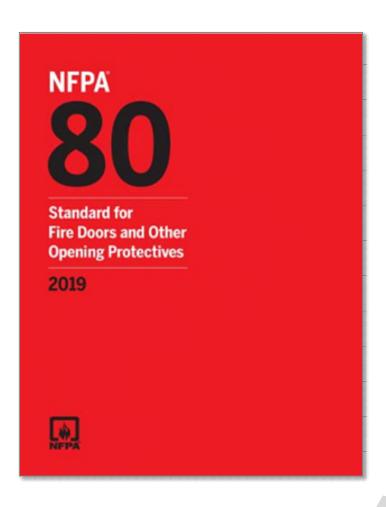
Labeled

Product that is physically bearing a fire-rating label from an approved agency



Requirements

- Fire ratings are granted by third-party testing agencies and are labeled on the products
- The doors must meet the requirements of the International Building and International Fire Codes, as well as NFPA 80
- Building codes dictate the fire-rating requirements for the wall based on the location of the wall, building use, and more
- The fire-rating of the wall dictates the required fire rating of the door
- Fire doors are required to be self closing and positive latching



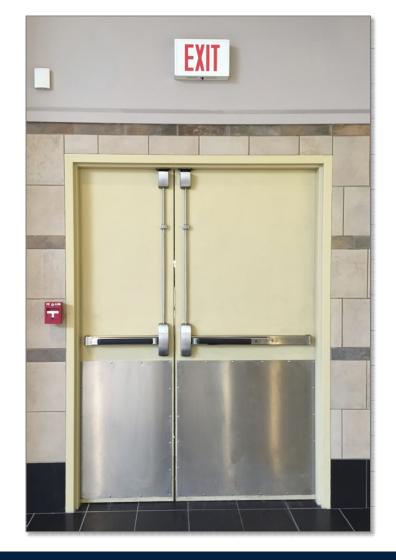


Ratings

Fire door assemblies have 5 ratings:

- 1. 20 minute
- 2. 45 minute
- 3. 1 hour
- 4. 1-1/2 hour
- 5. 3 hour

The rating of a fire door assembly is based on the lowest rated component





Frames

- There are not hourly ratings for basic fire door frames unless the label specifically states the frame is rated less than 3 hours
- Some state and local building codes require hourly ratings up to and including 3 hours for a door frame
- If a frame bears a recognized label qualifying it as a fire door frame, it may support doors rated 3 hours or less





Frames

- Frames used in masonry walls may be used with a maximum 3-hour fire door, while frames used in drywall stud walls are intended to be used with a maximum 1-1/2-hour fire door
- Consult with individual fire door frame manufacturers listings for fire door frames that can be used in drywall stud walls with a maximum 3-hour rating
- Grout is not required for fire rated frames installed in either drywall or masonry walls at any hourly rating



Frames – Sidelights & Transoms

- Sidelights are treated differently than transom frames
- Sidelights are available only up to 1 1/2 hours
- Transom frames can carry up to a 3-hour label, just like 3-sided frames





SDI 118

Table 1 in <u>SDI 118</u> shows the proper door ratings for various types of walls

Opening	Wall Rating	Door and Frame Rating	Description and Use
	4 Hour	3 Hour (180 minutes)	These openings are in walls that separate buildings or divide a single building into designated fire areas.
	2 Hour	1-½ Hour (90 minute)	Openings of this type are used in enclosures of vertical communication or egress through buildings. Examples of these types of openings include stairwells and elevator shafts.
	1 Hour	1 Hour (60 minute)	These door and frame assemblies divide occupancies in a building.
	1 Hour	3/4 Hour (45 minute)	For use where there are openings in corridors or room partitions.
	2 Hour	1-½ Hour (90 minute)	This opening is in a wall where there is the potential for severe fire exposure from the exterior of the building.
	1 Hour	3/4 Hour (45 minute)	This opening is in an exterior wall that has the potential to be exposed to moderate to light fire from the exterior of the building.
•••	½ Hour	1/3 Hour (20 minute)	These openings are in corridors where smoke and draft control is required.
	No Fire- protection rating	Smoke and draft control	These openings are in partitions required for smoke control in a building. No fire resistance rating is needed for the door assembly. The air leakage rate for the assembly cannot exceed 3.0 CFM/ft² at 0.10 inch (0.9 m³/min./m² at 25 Pa).



How to Use SDI 118

Situation: A door is installed in a 4-hour fire wall and used as a separation between two adjoining buildings, and you need to verify what fire door rating is required

Solution: Table 1 of **SDI 118** shows the door and frame must bear a 3-hour fire label

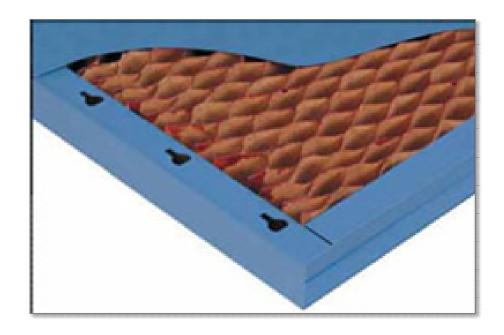




Types of Fire-Rated Doors

SDI manufacturers offer stock and custom fire-rated doors which are available with a variety of cores, such as:

- Honeycomb
- Polystyrene
- Steel stiffened
- Temperature rise





Temperature Rise Doors

- Temperature rise doors minimize the transfer of heat to the cooler side of the door
- These doors are commonly found in stairwells of high-rise buildings because they allow people to safely pass below the floors with fire
- Temperature rise doors prevent the unexposed side of the door from reaching:
 - √ 250°F (least heat transfer)
 - ✓ 450°F
 - ✓ 650°F





Louvers

- The maximum rating for louvers is 90 minutes
- Regardless of the rating, louvers are generally not allowed in corridor openings
- Only approved louvers can be used in fire-rated doors
- Louvers must:
 - ✓ be a maximum of 24" x 24"
 - ✓ have a fusible link
 - ✓ only be on the lower portion of the door





Hardware

- The door assembly's hardware must also carry the appropriate fire label
- Hardware has the same fire rating durations as doors and frames
- Types of fire rated hardware include:
 - ✓ Hinges
 - ✓ Pivots
 - ✓ Locks
 - ✓ Closers
- Gasketing materials must be listed to show that their installation does not adversely affect the fire-resistance performance of the assembly





Hardware

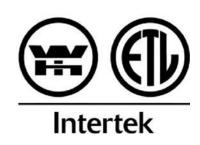
- Limitations on Use of Hardware:
 - ✓ Size of Armor Plates
 - ✓ Door Viewers
 - ✓ Door Vision Lites
- A properly sized closing device is the last of the "basic" fire door hardware requirements
- A fire door must be in a closed and latched position to serve as a protective barrier in the event of a fire, and for this reason, either listed spring hinges or a listed door closer are required to ensure that the door will close properly
- Conditions of Test Acceptance
 - ✓ Assembled hardware must keep the door closed during and after the fire



Hardware

- Proper hardware selections can be verified by consulting the "Fire Resistance
 Directory" published by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. and "Listed Product Directories"
 published by Intertek Testing (Warnock Hersey)
- Links are located in section 3 of <u>SDI 118</u>
- The directories identify hardware and other products that may be used in fire-rated assemblies







Fire Tests

- Fire tests must be performed by an independent, internationally recognized laboratory
- There are 2 two portions of the test
- The first is the fire test where an operable door assembly is installed in front of a furnace and exposed to fire for a specified time
- As the test progresses, the temperature is steadily increased to simulate the conditions of a real fire and the temperature and pressure of the door are monitored





Fire Tests

- The second fire test is called the hose stream test.
- Once the fire test is complete, the door is sprayed with cold water
- The opening must stay secure to pass inspection





Specialty Doors

Most specialty doors come with a fire-rated option. A few of them include:



Acoustic



Blast & Bullet Resistant



Windstorm Resistant



Resources

- Hollow metal doors are excellent at limiting the danger and damage of fires they
 are the only material widely available with a 3-hour rating
- For more detailed information on fire-rated doors and frames, reference <u>SDI 118</u>
 (Basic Fire Door, Fire Door Frame, Transom/Sidelight Frame, and Window Frame Requirements)
- <u>SDI member manufacturers</u> are also an excellent resource for questions regarding fire-rated products



SDI Member Companies





























