In the following sections, where ASTM E119 is referenced, add "or ANSI/UL 263, Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials" after the reference to ASTM E119:

1.1.4
3.3.60
4.5
6.3.3.4
16.2.1.1
20.2.1.14
A.1.1.1
A.1.1.4
A.1.3
A.3.3.56
A.4.4.1
A.17.2.1
A.20.2.1.5
A.20.2.1.14
D.10
D.11
I.1
K.5

(example: Frames with transom lights, side lights, or both, installed with fire resistance-rated glazing tested as an assembly in accordance with ASTM E119, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials or ANSI/UL 263, Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, shall be permitted where a fire protection rating exceeding 3/4 hour is required.)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 07 15:52:28 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: ANSI/UL 263 is a recognized equivalent test standard to ASTM E119.
Response Message:
2.3.2 ASTM Publications.
ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 08:43:34 EST 2013

Committee Statement
Committee Statement: Update to referenced publication.
Response Message:
Public Input No. 30-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 2.3.2]
First Revision No. 1-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 2.3.3]

2.3.3 BHMA Publications.
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association, 355 Lexington Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, NY 10017.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 06 13:50:39 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Referenced publication update.
Response Message:
First Revision No. 2-NFPA 80-2013 [ Section No. 2.3.6 ]

2.3.6 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 06 13:55:43 EST 2013

Committee Statement
Committee Statement: Update to editions of referenced publications. UL 10D is currently only available as an outline but it is anticipated that a full version of the standard will be available by the time this committee holds its Second Draft meeting. The committee will review the referenced publications accordingly.
Response Message:
First Revision No. 3-NFPA 80-2013 [ Section No. 2.4 ]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.


Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 06 15:42:03 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Extract update. Final text from these documents will be verified at the second draft meeting.

Response Message:
3.3.92 Power-Operated Fire Doors.
Doors that normally are opened and closed electrically, pneumatically, or pneumatically hydraulically.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address: [Not Specified]
City: [Not Specified]
State: [Not Specified]
Zip: [Not Specified]
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 09:03:35 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Some power-operated fire doors are opened and/or closed hydraulically.
Response Message:
Public Input No. 62-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 3.3.92]
4.1.3 Appurtenances.

4.1.3.1 Preparation of fire door assemblies for locks, latches, hinges, remotely operated or remotely monitored hardware, concealed closers, glass lights, vision panels, louvers, astragals and split astragals, and the application of plant-ons and laminated overlays shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer’s inspection service procedure and under label service. (See Annex E and Annex F.)

4.1.3.2 For the following job site preparations shall be permitted:

1. Holes for surface-applied hardware, function holes for mortise locks, and holes for labeled viewers
2. A maximum \( \frac{3}{4} \) in. (19 mm) wood and composite door undercutting
3. Installation of protection plates (see 6.4.5)

4.1.3.2.1 Surface-applied hardware shall be applied to the door or frame without removing material other than drilling round holes to accommodate cylinders, spindles, similar operational elements, electrified hardware, and through-bolts in doors.

4.1.3.2.2 The holes described in 4.1.3.2.1 shall not exceed a diameter of 1 in. (25.4 mm), with the exception of holes for cylinders, unless otherwise permitted by 4.1.3.2.3.

4.1.3.2.3 Holes exceeding a diameter of 1 in. (25.4 mm) shall be permitted for surface-applied hardware installed in accordance with the door manufacturer’s listing and the hardware manufacturer’s listing.

4.1.3.2.4 Drilling raceways for wires when performed at the job site shall be in accordance with the door manufacturer’s listing and when permitted by the laboratory with which the door is listed.

4.1.3.2.5 Where the door manufacturer’s listing does not contain provisions for drilling raceways, the raceways shall be considered field modifications in accordance with 5.1.5.1.

4.1.3.3 Surface-applied hardware shall be applied to the door or frame without removing material other than drilling round holes to accommodate cylinders, spindles, similar operational elements, and through-bolts in doors.

4.1.3.4 The holes described in 4.1.3.3 shall not be permitted to exceed a diameter of 1 in. (25.4 mm), with the exception of cylinders.
Holes in doors are limited to 1" for installation of surface-applied hardware, with the cylinder exception. Electrified hardware frequently requires holes larger than 1" diameter for installation. Listed electrified hardware are fire-tested, as are locking and latching hardware with cylinders, to demonstrate the hardware protects the required installation holes. Essentially, the surface-mounted hardware effectively protects their opening(s) in the opening protective. Specific guidance is needed for incorporating electrical hardware into doors. Nationally recognized guidelines are available for field installation of raceways in wood doors.

Public Input No. 60-NFPA 80-2013 [Sections 4.1.3.3, 4.1.3.4]

Public Input No. 59-NFPA 80-2013 [Sections 4.1.3.1, 4.1.3.2, 4.1.3.3, 4.1.3.4]
4.1.4.3* Signs shall not be installed on fire protection–rated glazing in fire doors.

Supplemental Information

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 09:34:36 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: There are times when a Code requires signage on a fire door, such as required for delayed-egress locking systems. Where there is no other choice but to put the sign on the glazing material, the glazing should be fire-resistance rated glazing which has been evaluated for temperature rise on the unexposed surface. Annex A material is also being added for additional clarification on the application of signs on fire doors.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 45-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 4.1.4.3]
A.4.1.4.3 There are times when a Code requires signage on a fire door, such as required for delayed-egress locking systems. Where there is no other choice but to put the sign on the glazing material, the glazing should be fire-resistance rated glazing which has been evaluated for temperature rise on the unexposed surface.
4.2.2*
New fire protection–rated and fire resistance–rated glazing shall be marked in accordance with Table 4.2.2, and such marking shall be permanently affixed.

Table 4.2.2 Marking Fire-Rated Glazing Assemblies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Test Standard</th>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>Definition of Marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASTM E119, or ANSI/UL 263a</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Meets wall assembly criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA 257</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>Meets fire window assembly criteria, including the hose stream test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA 252</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Meets fire door assembly criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Meets fire door assembly hose stream test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Meets 450°F (232°C) temperature rise criteria for 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>The time, in minutes, of fire resistance or fire protection rating of the glazing assembly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


[101: Table 8.3.3.12]

Supplemental Information

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>80_Table_4.2.2.docx</td>
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</tbody>
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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 10:23:13 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Several years ago the Technical Committee was presented with a Public Proposal to provide a labeling system within NFPA 80 for fire-rated glazing. At that time, several different labeling systems were being proposed in the various building code processes and the Committee chose to wait until a standard system was developed. Both the IBC and NFPA now use a common system for labeling fire-rated glazing. As such, it is now appropriate to include the label system in NFPA 80 in hope that the system will remain standardized by referencing the system in NFPA 80. The codes can still determine the required fire protection and fire resistance rating of the glazing and an example of how that might be done is contained in the proposed Annex note. The committee did consider the "H" as
proposed by the submitted but did not see a need to add this to the table at this time. Additional review may be conducted during the Second Draft phase upon further investigation. Annex A material is also being added. This is a companion change to proposed new paragraph 4.2.2. The content of the table should not be in the body of the standard since it contains requirements typically considered within the scope of a building code, fire code, or the Life Safety Code. However, the table provides useful information in showing how the label system works. It should be noted that a change in the label system was proposed in 4.2.2.

Response
Message:
Public Input No. 41-NFPA 80-2013 [New Section after 4.2.1]
Public Input No. 42-NFPA 80-2013 [New Section after A.4.2.1]
A.4.2.2
An example of how a Code might use the system for labeling fire-rated glazing is shown in Table A.4.2.2.

<Insert and extract Table 8.3.4.2 from NFPA 101-2015>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elevator hoistways</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-½</td>
<td>155 in.²</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>155 in.²</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>⅓</td>
<td>⅓</td>
<td>85 in.²</td>
<td>⅓</td>
<td>⅓</td>
<td>D-H-20</td>
<td>D-W-20</td>
<td>⅔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevator lobby (per 7.2.13.4)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100 in.²</td>
<td>≤100 in.²</td>
<td>D-H-T-60</td>
<td>D-H-W-60</td>
<td>D-H-W-120</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical shafts (including stairways, exits and refuse chutes)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-½</td>
<td>Maxim um size tested</td>
<td>D-H-90 or D-H-W-90</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace ment Panels in Existing Vertical Shafts</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>Maximum size tested</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>≥100 in.²</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire barriers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100 in.²</td>
<td>≤100 in.²</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>D-H-W-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>D-H-W-120</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>D-H-W-120</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>D-H-W-120</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>D-H-W-120</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Maximum size tested.
² For walls and partitions, the maximum size tested is D-H or D-H-W 60 or D-H-W 60 NP.
³ For fire barriers, the minimum fire-rated windows rating is 1/2 hr.
⁴ For fire barriers, the minimum fire-rated windows rating is 45 or 45 np.
⁵ For fire barriers, the minimum fire-rated windows rating is 90 or 90 np.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Walls and Partitions (hr)</th>
<th>Fire Door Assemblies (hr)</th>
<th>Fire-Rated Glazing Marking Door Visitation Panel Maximum Size (in.²)</th>
<th>Minimum Side Light/Transom Assembly Rating (hr)</th>
<th>Fire-Rated Glazing Marking Side Light/Transom Panel</th>
<th>Minimum Fire-Rated Windows Ratinga,b(hr)</th>
<th>Fire-Rated Window Marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exit access corridorsf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>Maximum size tested</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>½</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>Maximum size tested</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke barriersf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>Maximum size tested</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>½</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>Maximum size tested</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>D-20 or D-W-20</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For SI units, 1 in.² = 0.00064516 m².

NP: Not permitted.


b Fire-rated glazing in exterior windows shall be marked in accordance with Table 8.3.3.12.

c See ASME A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, for additional information.

d See ASME A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators, for additional information.

e Maximum area of individual exposed lights shall be 1296 in.² (0.84 m²), with no dimension exceeding 54 in. (1.37 m) unless otherwise tested. [80: Table 4.4.5 Note b and 80:4.4.5.1].

f Fire doors are not required to have a hose stream test per ANSI/UL 10B, Standard for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies; or ANSI/UL 10C, Standard for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies.

g For residential board and care, see 32.2.3.1 and 33.2.3.1.
### Table 8.3.3.12 Marking Fire-Rated Glazing Assemblies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Test Standard</th>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>Definition of Marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASTM E119, or ANSI/UL 263&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Meets wall assembly criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>Meets fire window assembly criteria, including the hose stream test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA 257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA 252</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Meets fire door assembly criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Meets fire door assembly hose stream test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Meets 450°F (232°C) temperature rise criteria for 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>The time, in minutes, of fire resistance or fire protection rating of the glazing assembly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


[101:Table 8.3.3.12]
4.2.1*
Listed items shall be identified by a label.

4.2.1.1
At a minimum, the label for fire doors shall contain the following information:

1. The words “fire door.”
2. The manufacturer’s name or a code that can be traced back to the manufacturer.
3. The marking of a third-party certification agency.
4. The fire protection rating of the door.
5. A unique serial number, if provided by the listing agency.
6. The fire test standard designation to which the assembly was tested.

4.2.1.2
For swinging doors provided with builders hardware, the minimum latch throw shall also be shown.

(See 4.3.3.)

4.2.1.3
Where applicable, a statement that no hose stream test was conducted shall be provided.

4.2.1.4
The label for fire door frames shall contain the following information:

1. The words “fire door frame”
2. The manufacturer’s company name or a code that can be traced back to the manufacturer
3. The marking of a third-party certification agency
4. The fire protection rating of the frame
5. The fire test standard designation to which it was tested

4.2.1.4.1
Fire door frames rated at 3 hours when installed with masonry anchors in masonry walls or rated at 1 1/2 hours when provided with wood stud or steel stud anchors and installed in gypsum board walls shall not be required to be provided with a fire protection rating.

4.2.1.4.2
In lieu of 4.2.1.4.1, fire door frames shall be marked with the label or embossment of the third-party certification agency and the manufacturer’s name or a code that can be traced back to the manufacturer.

4.2.1.4.3
Where applicable, a statement that no hose stream test was conducted shall be provided.
4.2.1.5
At a minimum, the label for fire window frames shall contain the following information:

1. The words “fire window frame"
2. The manufacturer’s company name or a code that can be traced back to the manufacturer
3. The marking of a third-party certification agency
4. The fire protection rating
5. The fire test standard designation to which it was tested

4.2.1.6
The label for oversized doors shall contain the following information:

1. The words “oversized fire door”
2. The manufacturer’s company name or a code that can be traced back to the manufacturer
3. The marking of a third-party certification agency
4. The basis of a fire protection rating

Supplemental Information

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: [ Not Specified ]
City: [ Not Specified ]
State: [ Not Specified ]
Zip: [ Not Specified ]
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 14 07:42:25 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This standard clearly defines what a labeled product is and that labels are to be provided however it does not specify what is to be included on the label. Information relating to the manufacturer, the rating of the assembly or product and other information deemed necessary so that AHJs and end users can verify that the assembly or product is appropriate for how and where it is being used is needed. Annex A material is also being added for additional guidance on temperature rise ratings of fire doors.

Response Message:
Public Input No. 63-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 4.2.1]
Public Input No. 64-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 4.4.1]
A.4.2.1.1(g) The temperature rise normally shown are 250 F and 450 F.
4.3.5*
Rolling steel fire doors shall be labeled and shall be furnished as a complete assembly that includes curtain, bottom bar, barrel, guides, brackets, hood, automatic closing device, vision lights, and any other components required by their listing for a complete assembly.

Supplemental Information

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 10:26:06 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Because of the limited size of the vision lights in rolling steel doors, separate labels on the vision panels are not provided. The labeling of the vision lights is covered by the label of the door assembly.

Response Message: 

20 of 84
A.4.3.5 The vision light is installed and shipped by the manufacturer and is covered by door label.
4.3.9* Oversized Doors
AHJs shall be consulted for information on the size of oversize doors that shall be permitted in a given location.

4.3.9.1
Fire doors that are too large to be fire tested shall be considered oversized fire doors and shall bear a label by an approved agency or shall be provided with a certificate of inspection furnished by an approved testing agency.

4.3.9.2
When a certificate of inspection is provided by an approved testing agency, the certificate shall state that the door conforms to the requirements of design, materials, and construction but has not been subjected to the fire test.

Fire resistance–rated glazing that limits the temperature rise on the unexposed surface and withstands the impact of the hose stream test as required for walls for the required duration in accordance with ASTM E119, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, or ANSI/UL 263, Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, and is subsequently tested in accordance with NFPA 252, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, or NFPA 257, Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies, shall be permitted in fire doors or windows having a fire protection rating of 1½ hours or less and shall be limited to the maximum area tested. See also the requirements in 6.3.3.3 and 6.3.3.4. (See Annex D.)

4.7.1 General.

4.7.1.1 Actuation devices for the release of fire doors shall be permitted to be part of an overall system that releases the door, such as a fire alarm, water flow alarm, or carbon dioxide release system.

4.7.1.2 Actuation devices and their components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers’ instructions.

4.7.1.3 When the system or arrangement of detectors for an opening is not considered to be fail-safe, fusible links shall be used to ensure automatic closing of the door in the event of a power failure.

4.7.1.4 Fire doors that incorporate a device that delays activation of an automatic-closing, self-closing, or emergency power operation shall not delay the initiation of the closing or reclosing of the door for more than 10 seconds, unless acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

4.7.1.5* When actuation devices are used in conjunction with material handling systems, such as a conveyor, they shall be arranged in accordance with the following:

1. They shall stop the feed conveyor or otherwise initiate the mechanism that clears the path of the fire door.

2. They shall provide an adequate time delay to clear the opening that shall not exceed 10 seconds.

3. They shall activate the automatic- or self-closing mechanism.

4.7.2 Smoke Detectors.

Where smoke detectors are used, they shall be located in accordance with NFPA 72.

4.7.3 Heat Detectors.
4.7.3.1
All heat detectors shall be placed as shown in Figure 4.7.3.1(a) and Figure 4.7.3.1(b), but in no event shall detectors be placed in the dead air space shown in Figure 4.7.3.1(a).

Figure 4.7.3.1(a) Proper Placement of Heat Detectors and Fusible Links.

Figure 4.7.3.1(b) Heat Detector Locations.

4.7.3.2
Unless otherwise acceptable to the AHJ, heat detectors shall be installed on both sides of the wall and interconnected so that the operation of any single heat detector causes the door to close.

4.7.4 Fusible Links.
Detectors for the release of fire doors shall be permitted to be part of an overall system, such as a fire alarm, water flow alarm, or carbon dioxide release system, that releases the door.

4.7.4.1*
Except as required by 4.7.4.2 and 4.7.4.3, fusible links shall be placed as shown in Figure 4.7.3.1(a).

4.7.4.2*
Unless otherwise acceptable to the AHJ, fusible links shall be installed on both sides of the wall and interconnected so that the operation of any single fusible link causes the door to close.

4.7.4.3*
Where fusible links are used, one fusible link shall be located near the top of the opening, and additional links shall be located at or near the ceiling on each side of the wall.

4.7.4.3.1
Where fusible links are installed on both sides of the wall, a sleeve shall be installed through the wall to provide an open pathway for the cable or chain connecting the fusible links.
4.7.4.3.2
The sleeve shall be 1/2 in. (13 mm) diameter galvanized steel conduit or pipe, with ends deburred, and fitted with a collar or bushing at each end to secure the sleeve around the wall and allow free movement of the cable or chain through the sleeve upon fusing of the links.

4.7.4.4
When the system or arrangement of detectors for an opening is not considered to be fail-safe, fusible links shall be used.

4.7.5
Where smoke detectors are used, they shall be located in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

4.7.6
Detectors and their components shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

4.7.7
Unless otherwise acceptable to the AHJ, heat detectors or fusible links shall be installed on both sides of the wall, interconnected so that the operation of any single detector or fusible link causes the door to close.

4.7.7.1
Where fusible links are used, one fusible link shall be located near the top of the opening, and additional links shall be located at or near the ceiling on each side of the wall.

4.7.7.1.1
Where fusible links are installed on both sides of the wall, a sleeve shall be installed through the wall to provide an open pathway for the cable or chain connecting the fusible links.

4.7.7.1.2
The sleeve shall be a 1/2 in. (13 mm) diameter galvanized steel conduit or pipe, with ends de-burred, and fitted with a collar or bushing at each end to secure the sleeve around the wall and allow free movement of the cable or chain through the sleeve upon fusing of the links.

Supplemental Information

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 11:18:33 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The text of current 4.7 is being rearranged and edited to better clarify the location of detectors and fusible links used for the activation of fire doors. The proposed text better reflects the appropriate terminology for the types of actuation devices. Proposed changes also coordinate with NFPA 72 regarding the application of smoke detectors. Some automatic closing systems are fail-safe such that upon a loss of power, the door will close. In cases where a system is not fail-safe, some type of mechanism needs to be present so that if electronic detectors are inoperable, the doors will still close automatically in the event that a fire occurs. A.4.7.1.5 Further clarifies challenges presented by the presence of conveyors and possible obstructions. A.4.7.4.1 adds guidance language to clarify the use and installation of detectors when the automatic-closing device of a door is installed above a ceiling.
Current A.4.7.5 should be relocated to A.4.7.4.2 Current A.4.7.5.1.1 should be relocated to A.4.7.4.3

**Response**

**Message:**

- Public Input No. 9-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 4.7.1]
- Public Input No. 66-NFPA 80-2013 [New Section after 4.7.5.1.2]
- Public Input No. 67-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 4.7]
- Public Input No. 68-NFPA 80-2013 [New Section after A.4.7.5.1]
Note: Measurements shown are to the closest edge of the detector.
A.4.7.1.5

Conveyors used in material handling systems can present a unique challenge. Considerations must be given to the orderly sequence of stopping the flow of goods through the opening, making sure the opening is clear of any goods, and then activating the door closure. If this is not done in the proper sequence using detectors and time delay devices, the likelihood of the opening **not being unprotected** in an alarm condition increases.
A.4.7.4.1

When the automatic-closing device of a door is installed above a ceiling, detectors should be used to activate automatic closing to avoid the complexity of routing fusible link assemblies when-where means of activation are either required below the ceiling, or above and below the ceiling.
4.8.1.3
Door assemblies shall be used on walls of other construction only where listed for such installation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 11:29:17 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Moves current Section 4.8.1.5 to a more applicable location.
Response Message:
Public Input No. 10-NFPA 80-2013 [New Section after 4.8.1.1]
Public Input No. 11-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 4.8.1.5]
4.8.4.1*

The clearance Clearance under the bottom of a door shall be a maximum of \( \frac{3}{4} \) in. (19 mm).

Supplemental Information

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 12:32:40 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Products are emerging which are tested and listed for use when clearances are not within the limits of NFPA 80. This proposal explicitly allows for this category of products, where listed for this use. Annex A material is also being added. Annex text provides guidance on when certain products may be used if the clearance under the bottom of a fire door exceeds the 3/4" limitation.

Response
Message:
Public Input No. 56-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 4.8.4.1]
A.4.8.4.2 Where door clearance under the bottom of a fire door exceeds ¾” (19 mm), door sweeps, door bottoms, or other devices specifically listed for use on fire doors and addressing this excess clearance may be a viable option. Utilization of these devices cannot prohibit the full engagement of the bottom latch bolt.
First Revision No. 67-NFPA 80-2013 [ Chapter 5 [Title Only] ]

Care Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Nov 22 10:22:30 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Chapter 5 addresses the inspection, testing, and maintenance provisions for fire doors, fire windows, and fire shutters.
Response Message:
### First Revision No. 62-NFPA 80-2013 [ Section No. 5.1.2.1 ]

<table>
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<td>Doors, shutters, and windows shall be operable at all times.</td>
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### Submitter Information Verification

- **Submitter Full Name:** [ Not Specified ]
- **Organization:** [ Not Specified ]
- **Street Address:**
- **City:**
- **State:**
- **Zip:**
- **Submittal Date:** Thu Nov 14 15:02:32 EST 2013

### Committee Statement

- **Committee Statement:** Proposed new annex language clarifies operability issues with fire doors that may be present.
A.5.1.2.1 Operability issues may include proper operation and function of latching hardware and closing devices. Latching hardware should not be modified to prevent positive latching.
5.1.2.3 Prevention of Door Blockage

5.1.2.3.1 Door openings and their surrounding areas shall be kept clear of anything that could obstruct or interfere with the free operation of the door.

5.1.2.3.2 Where necessary, a barrier shall be built to prevent the piling of material against sliding doors.

5.1.2.3.3 Blocking or wedging of doors in the open position shall be prohibited.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address: [Not Specified]
City: [Not Specified]
State: [Not Specified]
Zip: [Not Specified]
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 14 14:58:07 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For the 2013 edition of NFPA 80, significant editorial and technical change were made to Chapter 5. The text proposed in this revision was in the 2010 edition but was removed from the 2013 edition with reasoning that it was covered by general operability language. However, there are continued issues in the field with blocking fire door assemblies. The text provides useful guidance to users of the document.

Response Message:
5.1.4 Field Labeling

5.1.4.1 Field labeling shall be performed only by individuals or companies that have been certified or listed, or by individuals or companies that are representatives of a labeling service that maintains periodic inspections of production of labeled equipment or materials and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

5.1.4.2 Individuals performing the service shall provide proof of qualifications to the authority having jurisdiction prior to performing work, as described in 5.1.4.1.

5.1.4.3 At a minimum, field labels shall contain the following information:

1. The words “field inspected” or “field labeled”
2. The words “fire door” or “fire door frame”
3. The marking of a third-party certification agency
4. The fire protection rating
5. A unique serial number (if provided by the listing agency)
6. The fire test standard designation to which the assembly was tested

5.1.4.4 Field modifications shall not be permitted to be made to a non-fire-rated door assembly to achieve a fire rating unless the field modification is completed under label service.

5.1.4.5 Doors in which a field modification in accordance with 5.1.4.4 has been completed shall be labeled.

5.1.4.6 When an opening with a non-fire-rated door requires a fire door, the door assembly shall be replaced.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 14 13:54:19 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: NFPA 80 currently provides no guidance to building owners, inspectors, or AHJs on field labeling. New text provides the needed criteria to ensure field labeling is done correctly and by the appropriate person(s).
5.1.4.4
Field modifications shall not be permitted to be made to a non-fire-rated door assembly to achieve a fire rating unless the field modification is completed under label service.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 14 13:23:14 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text provides provisions for when non-fire rated doors are being modified and addresses issues that are being seen in the field. It is recognized that options are available for retrofit and cladding that may be used to modify existing non-fire rated door assemblies. The committee is concerned about arbitrary modifications to non fire rated doors to achieve a rating.

Response Message: 

National Fire Protection Association Report
http://submittals.nfpa.org/TerraViewWeb/ContentFetcher?commentPara...
5.2.3.6.2

At a minimum, the following items shall be verified:

1. Labels are clearly visible and legible.
2. No open holes or breaks exist in surfaces of either the door or the frame.
3. Slats, endlocks, bottom bar, guide assembly, curtain entry, hood, and flame baffle are correctly installed and intact, for rolling steel fire doors.
4. Glazing, vision light frames, and glazing beads are intact and securely fastened in place, if so equipped.
5. Curtain, barrel, and guides are aligned, level, plumb, and true for rolling steel fire doors.
6. Expansion clearance is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s listing.
7. Drop release arms and weights are not blocked or wedged.
8. Mounting and assembly bolts are intact and secured.
9. Attachments to jambs are with bolts, expansion anchors, or as otherwise required by the listing.
10. Smoke detectors, if equipped, are installed and operational.
11. No parts are missing or broken.
12. Fusible links, if equipped, are in the location; chain/cable, s-hooks, eyes, and so forth, are in good condition; the cable or chain are not kinked, pinched, twisted, or inflexible; and links are not painted or coated with dust or grease.
13. Auxiliary hardware items that interfere or prohibit operation are not installed on the door or frame.
14. No field modifications to the door assembly have been performed that void the label.
15. Doors have an average closing speed of not less than 6 in./sec (152 mm/sec) or more than 24 in./sec (610 mm/sec).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Nov 22 13:54:28 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The list of items to be verified during the inspection is a minimum list. Additional items may be considered. Text is consistent with the section for swinging doors.
First Revision No. 66-NFPA 80-2013 [ New Section after 5.5.7 ]

5.5.8
Upon completion of maintenance work, fire door assemblies shall be inspected and tested in accordance with 5.2.3. A record of these inspections and testing shall be made in accordance with 5.2.2. A record of maintenance performed on existing fire door assemblies shall be provided that includes the following information:

1) Date of maintenance
2) Name of facility
3) Address of facility
4) Name of person(s) performing maintenance
5) Company name and address of maintenance personnel
6) Signature of maintenance personnel performing the work
7) Individual listings of each inspected and tested fire door assembly
8) Opening identifier and location of each repaired fire door assembly
9) Type and description of each repaired fire door assembly
10) Description or listing of the work performed on each fire door assembly

Supplemental Information

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</tbody>
</table>

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Fri Nov 22 09:54:30 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For the 2013 edition of NFPA 80, specific requirements for records of fire door inspections were put into the standard. It was the intent of the committee to add provisions for records of maintenance work as well but the committee was unable to review the text last cycle as it was new material and did not have adequate public review. The intent of NFPA 80 is that after the completion of the testing and inspection of fire doors as well as any maintenance work, records are collected and retained to document the proper operation of the fire door assembly. Annex A material is also being added. For the 2013 edition of NFPA 80, specific requirements for records of fire door inspections were put into the standard. It was the intent of the committee to add provisions for records of maintenance work as well but the committee was unable to review the text last cycle as it was new material and did not have adequate public review. The intent of NFPA 80 is that after the completion of the testing and inspection of fire doors as well as any maintenance work, records are collected and retained to document the proper operation of the fire door assembly.
Response
Message:
A.5.2.2.5 Existing fire door assemblies that have been repaired should be inspected and tested immediately upon completion of the repair work to ensure that they are in compliance with this standard. Records of maintenance work should be maintained with the periodic inspections and testing records for the facility.

A.5.2.2.5(8) See A.5.2.2.4(8).

A.5.2.2.5(9) See A.5.2.2.4(9).

A.5.2.2.5(10) When maintenance work on an existing fire door assembly is required as the result of a periodic inspections and testing report to correct deficiencies, the maintenance report should reference the inspections and testing report where the deficiencies were cited to show that the follow up work was performed. Descriptions of the work performed on fire door assemblies should document the nature of the work (i.e., replaced surface mounted door closer, installed new gasketing, etc.). Where the work performed included field modifications permitted by the laboratory, in accordance with 5.1.5.2 and approved by the AHJ, documentation of the permission and approval should be attached to the maintenance report.
6.3.1.7.1
The clearances between the top and vertical edges of the door and the frame, and between the meeting edges of doors swinging in pairs, shall be 1/8 in. ± 1/16 in. (3.18 mm ± 1.59 mm) for steel doors and shall not exceed 1/4 in. (3.18 mm) for wood doors.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 14:43:16 EST 2013

Committee Statement
Committee Statement: Various problems have occurred with the installation of wood doors with no tolerance regarding the 1/8 inch clearance. A task group was appointed to discuss the concerns with clearances for all fire doors. It is of the opinion of the committee that the 1/16” tolerance should also be acceptable for wood fire doors. There was some concern expressed regarding the impact on door hardware but since the tolerance already exists for steel doors, the task group thought the 1/16” tolerance should not adversely impact the door hardware. As noted in a previous TIA (which did not pass committee ballot), the committee is hopeful that some additional fire testing to be completed prior to the completion of the 2016 revision cycle regarding the issue of clearances between fire door and fire door frames.

Response Message:
Public Input No. 13-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 6.3.1.7.1]
First Revision No. 32-NFPA 80-2013 [ Section No. 6.4.5.1 ]

6.4.5.1
Factory-installed protection plates shall be labeled and installed in accordance with the listing of the door.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 15:27:34 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: helps enforcement...ensures protection plates are intended for use on the fire door.
Response Message:
First Revision No. 33-NFPA 80-2013 [Sections 8.4.1.1.1, 8.4.1.1.2]

8.4.1.1.1*
Closing devices shall be a system of weights or a listed closing device.

8.4.1.1.2*
Automatic-closing doors shall not have a delay of more than 10 seconds in the initiation of closing or reclosing.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 15:31:46 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 8.4.1.1.2 currently signifies that there is explanatory material in the Annex. The topic of 8.4.1.1 is closing devices and the topic of 8.4.1.1.2 is time delay devices. The Figures referenced in the Annex show and provide information on closing devices, not time delay devices. Renumbering the Annex note as A.8.4.1.1.1 resolves this issue. There are several types of doors (Chap 8, Horizontally Sliding Doors, 8.4.1.1.2 and Special Purpose Horizontally Sliding Accordion or Folding Doors (Chap 9, 9.4.1.2 and 9.4.2.4.1) both provide information on time delays associated with automatic closing. This should apply to all doors, not just these two types. This can best be addressed by locating it to a common section in Chapter 4. Associate Annex A material will be relocated to Chapter 8, Section 8.4.1.1.1. Section 8.4.1.1.1 becomes 8.4.1.2 for proper numbering. The rest of Section 8.4.1 should be renumbered accordingly.

Response Message:
Public Input No. 69-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 8.4.1.1.2]
Public Input No. 73-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. A.8.4.1.1.2]
Public Input No. 74-NFPA 80-2013 [Sections 8.4.1.1.1, 8.4.1.1.2]
Public Input No. 75-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. A.8.4.1.1.2]
The time delay from failure of normal power operation to emergency power operation shall not exceed 10 seconds.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 15:35:15 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: There are several types of doors (Chap 8, Horizontally Sliding Doors, 8.4.1.1.2 and Special Purpose Horizontally Sliding Accordion or Folding Doors (Chap 9, 9.4.1.2 and 9.4.2.4.1) both provide information on time delays associated with automatic closing. This should apply to all doors, not just these two types. This can best be addressed by locating it to a common section in Chapter 4. With a general Section located in Chapter 4, the references in 8.4.1.1.2, 8.4.2.1.4, 9.4.1.2 and 9.4.2.4.1 can be deleted along with the note in the Annex.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 70-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 8.4.2.1.4]
9.4.2.4.1

The time delay from failure of normal power operation to emergency power operation shall not exceed 10 seconds.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 15:39:12 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: There are several types of doors (Chap 8, Horizontally Sliding Doors, 8.4.1.1.2 and Special Purpose Horizontally Sliding Accordion or Folding Doors (Chap 9, 9.4.1.2 and 9.4.2.4.1) both provide information on time delays associated with automatic closing. This should apply to all doors, not just these two types. This can best be addressed by locating it to a common section in Chapter 4. With a general Section located in Chapter 4, the references in 8.4.1.1.2, 8.4.2.1.4, 9.4.1.2 and 9.4.2.4.1 can be deleted along with the note in the Annex

Response Message:
Public Input No. 72-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 9.4.2.4.1]
15.1 Chute Discharge Doors.

15.1.1 Operation.
Chute doors shall be of the swinging type that are hinged on the side or bottom for intake and on the side or top for discharge, or as otherwise allowed by their listing. Openings in the fire resistance–rated enclosure shall have a fire protection rating as follows:

1. 1 1⁄2-hour fire protection rating for 2-hour fire resistance–rated enclosures
2. 1-hour fire protection rating for 1-hour fire resistance–rated enclosures

15.1.2* Fire Protection Rating.
Chute doors shall have a fire protection rating of 1 hour or 1 1⁄2 hours. The bottom of a waste chute shall be protected by an approved automatic closing or self-closing door or fire damper of construction that is equivalent to the opening fire protection rating for the chute in 15.1.2. [82: 6.2.3.2.1]

15.1.3 Door assemblies shall be installed in accordance with their listing. The waste chute discharge door shall not be required to have a positive latch. [82: 6.2.3.2.2]

15.1.4 No part of the assembly shall project into the chute. The bottom of a linen chute shall be protected by a listed automatic closing or self-closing fire door or fire damper that provides a fire protection rating in accordance with 15.1.2. [82: 6.2.3.2.3]

15.1.5 Doors shall be self-closing or arranged for automatic-closing operation as described in 7.4.1 for swinging doors. Chute discharge doors or fire dampers shall be permitted to be held open by a fusible link. [82: 6.2.3.2.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 15:40:59 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Many changes have been made in NFPA 82 on chute doors. This is the work of the NFPA 82 committee submitted as extracted text.
Response Message:
Public Input No. 26-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 15.1]
A damper installed in a fire resistance–rated assembly shall be located (in its sleeve) within the plane of the fire resistance–rated assembly with the blades of the damper in the closed position within the opening in the wall or floor, unless listed otherwise and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and the listing.
The damper access panel shall be labeled with the words “Fire Damper” in letters not less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. (25 mm) in height.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 15:42:17 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed change would create consistency among NFPA 105, 80, 5000 and the International Building Code with regards to size of lettering on dampers. NFPA 105 was recently revised to require 1/2" lettering as opposed to 1" in order to address the inconsistencies among the aforementioned documents. For reference, the revision was based on a public comment submitted in reference to proposal 105-6 during the last revision cycle for NFPA 105.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 15-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 19.2.3.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]
19.3.1.2
When equipped with smoke detection activation, the smoke detector shall be activated in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code* testing shall be performed in accordance with NFPA 4.

**Submitter Information Verification**

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**Committee Statement**

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<th>It is outside the Scope of this document to require the testing of the smoke detector. Testing integrated systems is within the Scope of NFPA 4.</th>
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<td>Response Message:</td>
<td>Public Input No. 46-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 19.3.1.2]</td>
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19.4 Acceptance Testing
19.4.1 Acceptance testing of fire dampers shall be performed by a qualified person with knowledge and understanding of the operating components of the type of assembly being subject to testing.
19.4.2 Before testing, a visual inspection shall be performed to identify any damaged or missing parts that can create a hazard during testing or affect operation or resetting.
19.4.3 Acceptance testing shall include the closing of the damper by all means.
19.4.4 If the damper is equipped with a variable air volume system in accordance with 5.2.1, acceptance testing shall be conducted after the building mechanical ventilation system has been balanced and in operation under maximum air flow.
19.4.5 If a damper is equipped with heat-sensing elements, an electro-mechanical closing mechanism, and reset switches, each reset switch shall be tested to ensure the damper cannot be reopened until the respective heat sensing element is cooled below its rated temperature.
19.4.6 A record of these inspections and testing shall be made in accordance with 5.2.2.
A.19.4.3

It is not required to activate the fusible link by heat to test the damper that is equipped with a link. Visual inspection shall be made after the fusible link has been reinstalled to ensure it would not impede closing of the damper.
19.5* Periodic Inspection and Testing.

19.5.1 Each damper shall be tested and inspected 1 year after installation acceptance testing.

19.5.1.1 The test and inspection frequency shall then be every 4 years, except in hospitals, buildings containing a hospital, where the frequency shall be every 6 years.

19.5.2 Periodic Testing for Fusible Link–Operated Dampers.

All tests shall be completed in a safe manner by personnel wearing personal protective equipment.

19.5.2.1 For other than dynamic fire dampers, the fan shall be in the off position during testing.

19.5.2.2* The fusible link shall be removed with the damper in the full-open position.

19.5.2.3 Once the fusible link is removed, it shall be verified that the damper closes completely without assistance.

19.5.2.4 Confirmation that the damper latches properly shall be verified where the damper is designed with a latch to hold the damper in the full-closed position.

19.5.2.5 The damper shall be returned to the full-open position and the fusible link shall be replaced. Where the link appears damaged, it shall be replaced with a functionally equivalent fusible link.

19.5.3 Testing of dampers with position indication wired to indication lights, control panels, or BAS shall comply with the following procedure:

1. The signal from the damper’s position indication device shall be used to confirm that the damper is in the full-open position.
2. The damper shall be commanded to the closed position.
3. The signal from the damper’s position indication device shall be used to confirm that the damper reaches its full-closed position.
4. The damper shall be commanded to the open position.
5. The signal from the damper’s position indication device shall be used to confirm that the damper reaches its full-open position.

19.5.3.2 Testing for Dampers Without Position Indication.

Testing of dampers without position indication shall comply with the following procedure:

1. It shall be confirmed visually that the damper is in the full-open position.
2. It shall be verified that all obstructions, including hands, are out of the path of the damper blades and then electrical power or air pressure shall be removed from the actuator to allow the actuator’s spring return feature to close the damper.
3. It shall be confirmed visually that the damper closes completely.
4. Electrical power or air pressure shall be reapplied to reopen the damper.
5. It shall be confirmed visually that the damper is in the full-open position.

19.5.4 Documentation.
19.5.4.1 All inspections and testing shall be documented, indicating the location of the ceiling radiation damper, fire damper, or combination fire/smoke damper; date of inspection; name of inspector; and deficiencies discovered.

19.5.4.2 The documentation shall have a space to indicate when and how the deficiencies were corrected.

19.5.5 All documentation shall be maintained and made available for review by the AHJ.

19.5.6 Periodic inspections and testing of a combination fire/smoke damper shall also meet the inspection and testing requirements contained in Chapter 6 of NFPA 105.

19.5.7 Full unobstructed access to the fire or combination fire/smoke damper shall be verified and corrected as required.

19.5.8 If the damper is equipped with a fusible link, the link shall be removed for testing to ensure full closure and lock-in-place if so equipped.

19.5.9 The operational test of the damper shall verify that there is no damper interference due to rusted, bent, misaligned, or damaged frame or blades, or defective hinges or other moving parts.

19.5.7 The damper frame shall not be penetrated by any foreign objects that would affect fire damper operations.

19.5.8 The damper shall not be blocked from closure in any way.

19.5.9 The fusible link shall be reinstalled after testing is complete.

19.5.9.1 If the link is damaged or painted, it shall be replaced with a link of the same size, temperature, and load rating.

19.5.10 All inspections and testing shall be documented, indicating the location of the ceiling radiation damper, fire damper, or combination fire/smoke damper, date of inspection, name of inspector, and deficiencies discovered.

19.5.10.1 The documentation shall have a space to indicate when and how the deficiencies were corrected.

19.5.11 All documentation shall be maintained and made available for review by the AHJ.

19.5.12 Periodic inspections and testing of a combination fire/smoke damper shall also meet the inspection and testing requirements contained in Chapter 6 of NFPA 105, Standard for Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives.

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**Supplemental Information**

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</tbody>
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**Submitter Information Verification**

**Submitter Full Name:** Kristin Bigda  
**Organization:** National Fire Protection Assoc  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  

56 of 84
Committee Statement

19.4.1 - It is often difficult to determine the date a damper was installed on large projects which require installation of numerous dampers. This poses a problem during regulatory inspections related to damper testing. The date of acceptance testing is documented and would be easier to determine when to perform the 1 year test. The term “acceptance testing” is consistent with that used in NFPA 90A. 19.4.1.1 - This revision clarifies that buildings on a hospital campus without healthcare occupancies must maintain the 4-year damper testing and inspection period. Buildings with multiple occupancies that include a healthcare occupancy are permitted to extend the testing and inspection period to every 6 years. The definition of a “building” is outlined in the Life Safety Code and building codes. This change parallels edits made to NFPA 105. Additional proposed changes to Section 19.4 clarifies the specific procedures intended by NFPA 80 when dampers are tested. The current language in the standard isn't clear with regards to the specific steps that must be taken for dampers that use a fusible link to operate versus those that do not use a fusible link to operate. NFPA staff receive many questions from users of this section. Proposed changes hope to clarify damper testing requirements. Annex A material is also being added to Section 19.4.2.2. The annex material further emphasizes the importance of verifying that there are no obstructions in the path of damper blades before the fusible link is removed.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 5-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 19.4.1.1]
Public Input No. 19-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 19.4.1.1]
Public Input No. 27-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 19.4.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]
Before the fusible link is removed, care should be taken to ensure that there are no obstructions, including hands, are in the path of the damper blades before the fusible link is removed.
20.1.3.1
A fire safety curtain system is a specialized fire protection system, and its plans and specifications shall be developed in accordance with this standard by qualified persons who are experienced and certified by a third party and have experience in the design, application, installation, and testing of fire safety curtain assemblies.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address: [Not Specified]
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State: [Not Specified]
Zip: [Not Specified]
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 16:36:37 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Since the writing of this standard national rigging certification programs have come into existence. These individuals will have the knowledge and experience to design the application, installation, and testing of fire safety curtain assemblies. Additional editorial changes were made for clarification.

Response Message:
Public Input No. 33-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 20.1.3.1]
20.1.4.1*
Installation personnel shall be supervised by a qualified person who is certified by a third party and is experienced in the installation, inspection, and testing of fire safety curtain assemblies.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 16:42:47 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reason: Since the writing of this standard national rigging certification programs have come into existence. These individuals will have the knowledge and experience to install, inspect and test fire safety curtain assemblies. Additional editorial changes were made for clarification.

Response Message:

National Fire Protection Association Report
First Revision No. 44-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 20.7.3.1]

20.7.3.1*
The fire safety curtain assembly shall be activated by manual emergency operation, fusible link, and rate-of-rise heat detection located above the stage.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 16:59:25 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A study, published by NFPA, has determined that “It is not likely that the descent of the fire safety curtain would be triggered by fusible links provided along the fire safety curtain release line due to their slow thermal responses. Further, the actuation of the release line fusible links is estimated to be preceded by the activation of sprinklers leading to cooling of the fusible links.” The proposed change eliminates fusible links because they will be ineffective in triggering the descent of the fire safety curtain. Fire Safety in Theatres - A New Design Approach, Final Report Published by: The Fire Protection Research Foundation, Quincy, MA, Sept. 2009

Response Message:

Public Input No. 35-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 20.7.3.1]
20.7.3.3.1
Melting of a fusible link shall result in the fire safety curtain automatically closing.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 16:59:51 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A study, published by NFPA, has determined that “It is not likely that the descent of the fire safety curtain would be triggered by fusible links provided along the fire safety curtain release line due to their slow thermal responses. Further, the actuation of the release line fusible links is estimated to be preceded by the activation of sprinklers leading to cooling of the fusible links.” The proposed change eliminates fusible links because they will be ineffective in triggering the descent of the fire safety curtain. Fire Safety in Theatres - A New Design Approach, Final Report Published by: The Fire Protection Research Foundation, Quincy, MA, Sept. 2009

Response Message:

Public Input No. 36-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 20.7.3.3.1]
First Revision No. 46-NFPA 80-2013 [Sections 20.7.3.3.2, 20.7.3.3.3]

20.7.3.3.2
The emergency control line (fire control line) shall contain one or more fusible links spaced every 15 linear ft (4.6 m) of the control line.

20.7.3.3.2.1
One or more fusible links shall be spaced no more than 7.5 ft (2.3 m) from the vertical rise of the emergency control line.

20.7.3.3.3
The fusible links shall be installed in accordance with 4.1.2.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 17:00:14 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A study, published by NFPA, has determined that "It is not likely that the descent of the fire safety curtain would be triggered by fusible links provided along the fire safety curtain release line due to their slow thermal responses. Further, the actuation of the release line fusible links is estimated to be preceded by the activation of sprinklers leading to cooling of the fusible links." The proposed change eliminates fusible links because they will be ineffective in triggering the descent of the fire safety curtain. Fire Safety in Theatres - A New Design Approach, Final Report Published by: The Fire Protection Research Foundation, Quincy, MA, Sept. 2009

Response Message:
Public Input No. 37-NFPA 80-2013 [Sections 20.7.3.3.2, 20.7.3.3.3]
20.7.3.3.1
The emergency control line (fire control line) shall extend up both sides and across the top of the stage side of the proscenium opening and within 12 in. (305 mm) of the roof support structure or ceiling.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 17:01:31 EST 2013

Committee Statement
Committee Statement: With the elimination of fusible links from the emergency control line there is no need to require the control line to be within 12" of the ceiling or roof support structure. A study, published by NFPA, has determined that "It is not likely that the descent of the fire safety curtain would be triggered by fusible links provided along the fire safety curtain release line due to their slow thermal responses. Further, the actuation of the release line fusible links is estimated to be preceded by the activation of sprinklers leading to cooling of the fusible links." The proposed change eliminates fusible links because they will be ineffective in triggering the descent of the fire safety curtain. Fire Safety in Theatres - A New Design Approach, Final Report Published by: The Fire Protection Research Foundation, Quincy, MA, Sept, 2009

Response Message:
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 20.7.3.3.4]
Fusible links shall not be placed in the dead air space illustrated in Figure 4.7.1(a).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [Not Specified]
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 17:01:47 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A study, published by NFPA, has determined that "It is not likely that the descent of the fire safety curtain would be triggered by fusible links provided along the fire safety curtain release line due to their slow thermal responses. Further, the actuation of the release line fusible links is estimated to be preceded by the activation of sprinklers leading to cooling of the fusible links." The proposed change eliminates fusible links because they will be ineffective in triggering the descent of the fire safety curtain. Fire Safety in Theatres - A New Design Approach, Final Report Published by: The Fire Protection Research Foundation, Quincy, MA, Sept. 2009

Response Message:
Public Input No. 39-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. 20.7.3.3.5]
See Figure A.4.6.3.1(a) through Figure A.4.6.3.1(h).

Figure A.4.6.3.1(a) Builders Hardware for Single Swinging Door with Single-Point Latch — Flush Mounted.

Figure A.4.6.3.1(b) Builders Hardware for Doors Swinging in Pairs with Single-Point Latch — Flush Mounted.

Figure A.4.6.3.1(c) Builders Hardware for Single Swinging Door with Concealed Three-Point Latch — Flush Mounted.
Figure A.4.6.3.1(d) Builders Hardware for Doors Swinging in Pairs with Concealed Two- and Three-Point Latches — Flush Mounted.

Figure A.4.6.3.1(e) Types of Fire Exit Hardware.
Figure A.4.6.3.1(f) Dutch Door and Dutch Door with Two Latches.

Figure A.4.6.3.1(g) Typical Pressed Steel Door Frame Installations.
Figure A.4.6.3.1(g) Typical Latch Strike for Single Door and for Pair of Doors.

Figure A.4.6.3.1(h) Typical “Open-Back” Latch Strike for Pair of Doors Installed in Edge of Inactive Leaf Where Permitted by Individual Published Listings.
Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
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City:
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<td>Committee Statement:</td>
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</table>
A.5.1.5.1
Field modifications beyond the scope of the prescriptive allowances permitted by 4.1.3.2 through 5.1.3.4 typically result in voiding the fire rating of the assembly. Paragraph 4.1.4.2.1 provides an alternative method whereby proposed modifications can be documented and presented to the labeling agency prior to work commencing. Where the proposed modification(s) are within the parameters of the manufacturer’s procedures and will not degrade the fire resistance of the assembly, the labeling agency is permitted to authorize such modifications without a requirement for a subsequent field inspection.

Submitter Information Verification

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Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Fri Nov 22 13:40:34 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text provides specific examples for the application of the field modification provisions. The text clarifies the text in Chapter 5 and addresses many common issues in the field. Text was also added to similar section in NFPA 105.

Response Message:
A.6.3.1.2

Door frames should be installed following the general guidelines shown in Figure A.6.3.1.2. The door frame installations shown in Figure A.6.3.1.2 do not represent all types of installations but do illustrate some typical door frame installation techniques required for the proper installation of fire door frames.

**Figure A.6.3.1.2 Typical Pressed Steel Door Frame Installations.**

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**Submittal Date:** Fri Nov 22 15:04:11 EST 2013

Committee Statement

**Committee Statement:** Figure is being relocated from A.4.6.1.3 to A.6.3.1.2.
A.6.3.3.3
Where the codes and standards require the use of 60-minute or 90-minute fire doors, hollow metal sidelight/transom frames tested only to NFPA 252 might not be permitted. For example, where a door assembly is required to be rated 60- or 90-minutes, although the door and door frame is rated 60- or 90-minutes in accordance with NFPA 252, the sidelight/transom frame should also be tested in accordance with ASTM E119 or UL 263. Some building codes further require the sidelight/transom portion of the assembly be rated equal to the wall. Although fire protection rated glazing has been tested in hollow metal sidelight/transom frames with listings of 60- and 90-minutes, the application might not be permitted.

A common misapplication of the hollow metal frame is in 1- and 2-hour stairwell enclosures where the building is fully sprinklered. Although a temperature rise door is not required under the model building codes, the sidelight/transom frame should meet this requirement for 60- and 90-minute door assemblies. Therefore, the frame should be a fire resistance–rated assembly.

Another area of confusion is where opening protectives tested to NFPA 252 or NFPA 257 are not to be permitted to exceed a maximum of 25 percent of the wall area or length under some model building codes and NFPA 101. A fire resistance–rated frame with fire resistance–rated glazing tested to ASTM E119 or UL 263 might be required.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 14 08:35:53 EST 2013

Committee Statement
Committee Statement: The material is attended to draw attention to some questions that have been raised by owners, designers and inspectors concerning the specific requirements for fire resistance rated framing where sidelights and transoms are installed in a 60 minute or higher fire resistance rated wall assembly.
Response Message:
A.6.3.3.4
See A.6.3.3.3.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 11:29:27 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The material is attended to draw attention to some questions that have been raised by owners, designers and inspectors concerning the specific requirements for fire resistance rated framing where sidelights and transoms are installed in a 60 minute or higher fire resistance rated wall assembly.

Response Message:
Upon power failure or de-energization, the latching feature of the fire door should be maintained. (See Figure A.6.4.4.11.)

Figure A.6.4.4.11 Typical “Electric Strike” for Single Swinging and Pair of Doors Where Permitted by Individual Listings.

Committee Statement

Questions are commonly raised regarding whether fail safe electric strikes may be used on a fire door. NFPA 80 currently allows fail safe electric strikes “where provided for in the published listings.” However, there is no fail safe electric strike available that is listed for use on a fire door because no fail safe electric strike provides latching forces adequate for the required performance of a fire door upon power failure or de-energization of the electric strike. Proposed annex language clarifies that when electric strikes are used the latching feature of the door must be maintained.
A.6.4.8
Where fire door assemblies are used for smoke and draft control, gasketing listed for smoke and draft control might be necessary. (See NFPA 105.)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 17:32:38 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Providing guidance that gasketing may be required for a fire door that is also rated for smoke and draft control. Proposed A.6.4.8 text is very similar to A.9.3 regarding gasketing of Special-Purpose Horizontally Sliding Accordion or Folding Doors

Response Message:
Public Input No. 55-NFPA 80-2013 [New Section after A.6.4.7.2]
A.20.1.4.2
The specific skills and experience necessary to install, test, and maintain a fire safety curtain assembly are unique. The number of assemblies installed each year is low in comparison to most opening protectives. There is no nationally recognized training program, certification, or licensing currently. The AHJs should rely on their personal knowledge of and experience with the contractor and installer; third-party testaments, reports, and recommendations; other evidence that might be presented; or a combination of these.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 16:46:40 EST 2013

Committee Statement
Committee Statement: Deleted text is not needed as certification is available. Annex note should be relocated to be associated with 20.1.4.1.
First Revision No. 4-NFPA 80-2013 [ Section No. L.1.2.2 ]

L.1.2.2  ASME Publications.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
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Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 07 10:17:01 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference update.
Response Message:
First Revision No. 52-NFPA 80-2013 [ Section No. L.1.2.3 ]

L.1.2.3 ASTM Publications.
ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.
ASTM E413, Classification for Rating Sound Insulation, 2004 2010.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: [ Not Specified ]
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 17:42:23 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference update.
Response Message: 
Public Input No. 31-NFPA 80-2013 [Section No. L.1.2.3]
**First Revision No. 5-NFPA 80-2013 [ Section No. L.1.2.5 ]**

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<th>National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers/Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 1000, Chicago, IL 60603.</th>
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**Submitter Information Verification**

- **Submitter Full Name:** Kristin Bigda
- **Organization:** National Fire Protection Assoc
- **Street Address:**
- **City:**
- **State:**
- **Zip:**
- **Submittal Date:** Thu Nov 07 10:23:55 EST 2013

**Committee Statement**

- **Committee Statement:** Reference update.
- **Response Message:**

83 of 84
First Revision No. 6-NFPA 80-2013 [ Section No. L.2.1 ]

L.2.1 ANSI Publications.
American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kristin Bigda
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Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 07 11:00:47 EST 2013

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference Update.
Response Message: