Formal Interpretation

NFPA 80
Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives
2010 Edition

Reference: General
F.I. 90-1

Question: If a glazing material is fabricated as a wall and the wall assembly is successfully tested per NFPA 251, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, for some given fire resistance rating, is it regulated by NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Windows?

Answer: No.

Issue Edition: 1990
Reference: General
Issue Date: April 2, 1991
Effective Date: April 22, 1991
Reference: Entire Document
F.I. 90-2

Background: Paragraph 16-2.10.2 of NFPA 101-1988, Life Safety Code, requires: “An approved luminescent or self-luminous exit sign shall be placed on each door to an exit stair from an interior corridor.”

The details of such exit sign’s size, construction, and illumination are contained in Section 5-10 of NFPA 101.

Question 1: May an exit sign as described in the background above be affixed to rated fire doors without violating any limit?
Answer: Yes.

Question 2: May an exit sign as described in the background above be affixed to rated fire doors without violating any limitations of NFPA 80?
Answer: Yes, provided it is surface-applied on the lower 16 inches of the door.
Reference: 1.6.1
F.I. No.: 99-1 (NFPA 80)

Background: Issue was raised during a Quality Assessment of the Fire Protection Program at Perry the Nuclear Operating Plant.

Question No. 1: Is it the intent of paragraph 1.6.1 that labels on fire doors not be removed, painted or defaced while the door is in service?

Answer: Yes

Question No. 2: If the label on an existing fire door has been removed or is no longer legible, is it acceptable to verify the rating of the fire door through other means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction such as an inspection or certification service that provides acceptable documentation?

Answer: Yes

Issue Edition: 1999
Reference: 1.6.1
Issue Date: April 20, 2004
Effective Date: May 10, 2004
Reference: 1-7 and General
F.I. 90-3

Background: NFPA 252, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, qualifies door assemblies for use as fire doors designed to protect door openings in fire resistive walls when required by the authority having jurisdiction. Part of the conditions of acceptance requires that the door assembly shall withstand both the fire endurance test and the hose stream test without developing any openings through the assembly except for dislodging of small portions of glass light during the hose stream test. This exception is based on the installation of wired glass in the glass light. New glazing materials (other than wired glass) have been developed that remain entirely in place without developing any openings through the assembly during both the fire endurance test and the hose stream test. However, those new glazing materials fall under the definition for glazing material in Section 1-4 of NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Windows, and are thus regulated by Section 1-7 of that Standard.

Question: If a fire doors assembly containing glazing material is successfully tested per NFPA 252, Standard Methods of Fire Test of Door Assemblies, and the glazing material is not dislodged so as to develop openings through the assembly as described in that standard, thus qualifying the glazing material as part of the door and not as a glass light permitted to have small portions of glass dislodged during the hose stream test, is it intended to limit the size and area of the glazing material in accordance with 1-7.3 of NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Windows?

Answer: No.
Reference: 1-7.5, 13-2.3
F.I. 90-4

Question: Given the requirements for permanent marking of individual glazing units found in 1-7.5 and 13-2.3, would acid etched or sand blasted labels applied under a third party factory follow-up program meet the committee’s intent for permanent marking?

Answer: Yes.

Issue Edition: 1990
Reference: 1-7.4, 13-2.3
Issue Date: November 6, 1991
Effective Date: November 26, 1991
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Reference: 2-4.7.1
F.I. 80-4

Question: Is it the intent of 2-4.7.1 to allow for the use of three-hour fire protection rated door assemblies without an astragal?

Answer: No, it is the intent that pairs of doors with a fire protection rating of more than one and a half hours have an overlapping astragal.

Issue Edition: 1983
Reference: 2-7
Date: April 1985

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